





THE
R O M A N
H I S T O R Y,
From the Restitution of the
E M P I R E
B Y

Charles the Great,
To the Taking of
Constantinople by the Turks.
Containing the Space of 653 Years.

V O L. V. and Last.

By the Author of the Third and Fourth.

The THIRD EDITION.

Revis'd by **LAURENCE ECHARD, A. M.** Being a further Continuation of his History.

L O N D O N:

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И А М О
У Я О Т С И Н

ERMIP

Charles the Great



16. V I O V

By the Author of the *First and Fourth*.

The Third Edition

Reviewed by LINDA BROWN, A.M.B.A.
I - a further continuation of the theme

Printed for R. ...
Glasgow, J. ...
J. ...
J. ...

T H E

P R E F A C E.

A T length the Reader is presented with the Fifth and Last Volume, of what we call the Roman History, which concludes with the Dissolution of the Byzantine, or Eastern Empire, the fatal Effects of which all Christendom feels to this Day. I thought the kind Reception the World gave the former Volumes, a sufficient Encouragement for me to undergo the Difficulties I knew had to contend with in the compiling of this, tho' I must confess they prov'd greater upon Trial, than they at first appear'd. The multiplicity of Authors I had to consult, their different Tempers, private Interest and Inclinations; the Prolixness of some, and affected Brevity of others, their manifest Contradictions, and the different Opinions they have severally met with from the learned World, convinc'd me of the great Care I was to take in the Performance, and how liable I was to Mistakes. 'Tis a just Observation Cantacuzenus, one of the best among 'em, has made himself in the Preface to his History, Ἀυτοὶ δὲ ὅπως οὐκ ἔτυχον διακείμενοι περὶ ὧν διελέγοντο, ὥστω δὴ καὶ διήγησιν ἀπέδωκαν τῇς πραγματικῶν, ἀρκεῖν αὐτοῖς

A ἡγεμεναί

The P R E F A C E.

ἡγέρμενοι πρὸς Ἀντιμαχίαν τῶν πόνων, ἢ τὸ φιλέμενον
ἐπαινεῖσαι, ἢ τὸ μισέμενον καταβεῖσαι, τὸ δ' ἀληθείας
μὴδὲν φρονίσαντες. They represented, *saith he*
the Matters they pretended to give an Histo-
rical Account of, in such Colours as were most
agreeable to their particular Tempers; without
any Regard had to Truth, they thought their
Business was immoderately to praise or con-
demn those to whom, upon private Consider-
ations, they were well or ill affected. *For this*
Reason I found it my Business to enquire into the
History of the Man, before I could depend upon
that of the Author, and quickly perceiv'd, that
Prejudice and Partiality were Vices, as Predom-
inant in those Ages as they are now; even they
who pretended to be Eye-Witnesses of what they
writ, were often blinded by Passion, or mislead by
Interest.

I would premise this, by way of Apology, for
whatever Errors shall be found in the following
Sheets: The Ground was so slippery that I hope
may be pardon'd, if I have tripp'd sometimes; when
the Foundation is weak, 'tis unreasonable to expect
a Master-piece in the Superstructure.

After all I hope it is not so bad, but the Reader
will meet with something in it worthy his Ob-
servation, and perceive it's no new thing to hear
the People cry out, The Temple of the Lord
the Temple of the Lord! who very rarely fre-
quent the Church, or to find Men contend for
what they call the Purity of Worship, who in the
mean time place all in a specious Outside, and
having

The PREFACE.

having no more than the Form of Godliness, are
no better than tinkling Cymbals. One thing
the Reader will particularly observe of the Greeks,
that when Mahomet was with a powerful Ar-
my at their Gates, and the Dangers, with which
they were immediately threaten'd, requir'd the uni-
ted Forces of a much stronger People to oppose 'em,
that then they busied themselves in unseasonable
Disputes about Religion, 'till they had sacrific'd
even that, and all that was dear to 'em, in the
Quarrel.

The Reader perhaps may wonder why 'tis
call'd the Roman History, since the People
of whom it treats bear so little a Resemblance
to those Ancient Romans, who were the Subject
of the former Volumes: The greatest Reason
is, that they always call themselves so; their
Authors call'd the People Romans, and their
Princes the Roman Emperors, affecting the Title
when they had lost the Power, and so were
laugh'd at by the rest of the World for their
vain.

In a Word, tho' it be not a Work so perfect
and irreprovable, as might be wish'd, yet I hope
it will not meet with a worse Reception, for the many
pamphlets that abound at this Day in the World,
which oftner expose the Heat, than the Sense of a
Party, and serve only to widen the Breaches they
pretend to heal. 'Tis the Sign of an ill Manage-
ment in the Faculty, when so many set up for
physicians; and certainly we never had more Pre-
siders to Politicks, who less understood the Thing
they

The PREFACE.

*they presume to teach; and 'tis well if some Means
could be found to draw the World off from reading
and encouraging such Follies.*

*I hope the Errors of the Press (except some
few that occur in the Margin) are so inconsiderable
that it will be needless to give the Reader the
Trouble of an Errata, only he is desir'd to read
Conqueror instead of Emperor, when he comes
to the twenty fourth Line of the ninety second
Page.*

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THE

[1]

THE
Roman History.

V O L. V.

*from the Restitution of the Roman Empire by
Charles the Great, to the Taking of Con-
stantinople by the Turks.*

Containing the Space of 653 Years.

C H A P. I.

*from the Re-establishment of the Empire in the
West, to the Death of Leo Philosophus.*

Containing the Space of 111 Years.

THE last Volume concluded with the Re-
establishment of the Empire in the *West* un-
der *Charles the Great*; and tho' the exceed-
ing Power, and Authority of this new
Empire, the Extent of its Dominions, the Intrigues,
Interests, and different Fortunes of his Successors, the
prevailing Greatness of the Popes, their private Artifi-
ces and publick Encroachments, the Ignorance of
some, the Cruelty of others, and the Ambition of 'em
seem to afford Materials more than sufficient for
this succeeding Volume, I shall no farther regard 'em
than as they bear a Relation to the Affairs of the *East*:

B

The

The Fortunes of which Empire I shall endeavour to pursue down to its Diffolution, and present 'em to the Reader's View, in as clear and methodical a Narration as the Assistance left us by the Historians will admit of.

The *Byzantine* Empire was so far from being weakened by the Erection of a new Imperial Authority in the *West*, that in all probability it would have received new Strength and Nourishment from it, as by a Line of Communication, had it not been broken by the Contrivances of some, who either prefer'd their private Interest to the publick Good, or were influenced by such narrow Considerations as confin'd their Councils and Actions to the Age they themselves liv'd in without any Prospect had towards the Times that were to follow. Men began to grow too opinionative Statesmen, to be true Patriots, and the Art of Government was more aim'd at, than the End of it: However, private Men are instructed by the Failings and Misfortunes of their Neighbours, so should the Factions and Distempers of one Age be apply'd to heal the Breaches and Divisions of another.

At the Time that *Charles* the Great was saluted Emperor by the Pope and all the *Roman* People, the Eastern Empire was engag'd in almost uninterrupted Wars with the *Saracens*, their irreconcilable Enemies who, besides the Hatred they bore 'em from Considerations Civil and Political, persecuted them upon the Score of their Religion. *Aaron* their Caliph, and his Predecessors, had so effectually prevail'd against 'em, that hardly the Name of a Patriarch was heard of at *Antioch* or *Alexandria*; and that either because no such had been for some Time appointed, or for that they who were chosen to the Office had not the Courage, in that miserable Age, to appear in the Execution of it; and 'tis an assured Sign they have lost their Liberties, who have been forc'd to give up their Religion. These Considerations, and the daily Progress of *Charles's* Arms in the *West*, his unwearied Diligence, and warlike Preparations, which seem

to promise him the absolute Dominion of all *Italy*, and of *Sicily*, mov'd *Irene* the Empress to send her Ambassadors to him with Proposals of a firm and lasting Peace. *Charles* gave 'em a very free and generous audience, and promis'd by Ambassadors of his own *Constantinople* to treat of, and agree to whatever should be thought proper for the Good of both Empires. To these Ambassadors were join'd Legats from the Pope, and they were all honour'd with a very magnificent Reception at *Constantinople*. Thus far the Matter proceeded much to the Honour and Satisfaction of *Irene*, tho' in the Issue it prov'd her ethronement and Destruction. Among their other instructions, these Ambassadors were order'd to treat of a Marriage between *Charles* and the Empress, that the two Empires might be once more happily united in their Persons. Of this *Irene* is said to have made the first Overtures to *Charles*, and therefore very readily enter'd into the Negotiations; but was as zealously oppos'd in it by *Etius* an Eunuch, who being a distinguished Favourite, rul'd with great Authority in the Palace, and was become Master of immense Treasures. He had for a long Time labour'd in secret to advance his Brother *Leo*, either as an Associate to *Irene*, or her Successor in the Empire, and he well knew his Counsels and Contrivances would unavoidably be defeated by so unexpected a Treaty. Nor was *Etius* the only Obstacle to the Match propos'd, for *Procopius* the Patrician, a Man of great Interest and ambitious Designs, declar'd himself more openly against her. He had some Months before engag'd *Nicetas* and several others of the leading Men among the Patricians to join with him, by representing to them how shameful and ignominious it was for Men to be Slaves to the Pride and Ambition of an imperious Woman; and now added fresh Weight to former Remonstrances, by showing 'em the dangerous Consequences of such a Match, and the pernicious Design *Irene* had of transferring the Govern-

ment of the East into the Hands of *Charles*, and thereby making them no other than a Province to the Western Emperors. This produc'd a very sudden Revolution, for the discontented Nobility being supported by their Clients and Dependants, went in a large Body to the great Palace, where they got an easy Admittance; for telling the Guards it was *Irene's* Pleasure *Nicephorus* should be declar'd Emperor, on purpose to obviate the Designs of *Atius*, who in a very presumptuous manner urg'd her to his Brother *Leo's* Promotion; *Atius* being a Man obnoxious to the Army, the Guards readily believ'd what the Conspirators affirm'd, and declar'd for *Nicephorus*; who being thus admitted with his Friends, sent his Emissaries about the City that Night, to prepare the People for the Execution of his Designs the Day following. As soon as it was Light, those of his Party seiz'd forcibly on *Irene*, and shut her up in Prison; after which they conducted their new Emperor to the great Church, where he was crown'd in a tumultuous manner, being saluted with the Curses, rather than the Acclamations of the People.

Irene depos'd.

This was the end of *Irene's* Power, and the beginning of her Miseries. At first the Tyrant treated her with much Civility and Respect, he exclaim'd against the Violence of the People, who, out of a Disaffection to her Person and Government, had forc'd him to accept of the Imperial Title. He knew she had conceal'd an immense Treasure, and being a Man of sordid covetous Temper he hop'd, by an insinuating Complacency, to persuade her to discover it. At first she endeavour'd to evade his Sollicitations, but at length comply'd with his Request, upon Condition she might be suffer'd to live in a peaceable and honourable Restraint in the Palace of *Eleutherius*, which she her self had built. *Nicephorus*, by a solemn Promise, granted her Desire, but having obtain'd his Ends he banish'd her to a Monastery in the *Principality of Antioch*, from whence he shortly after remov'd her to *Mitylene*.

And banish'd.

Mitylene

Chap. I. LXXIII. Nicephorus.

5

Mitylene in the Isle of *Lesbos*, left the People, who hated him, should restore her to her former Dignity, where she dy'd of Grief.

Tho' *Irene* had from the beginning behav'd her self like an arrogant, haughty, and ambitious Princess, yet the People, whom she had oblig'd by several popular Acts of Grace and Condescension, with unfeigned sighs lamented her Destruction, and 'tis wonderful to consider how the great Champions of the Papacy extol and admire her upon no other Account but for her Devotion to the See of *Rome*, and her blind Zeal for the worship of Images; and tho' neither the Tongue of Men or Angels can reasonably excuse her unnatural Barbarity to her Son, they have profanely presum'd to vindicate it by Texts of Holy scripture, and thereby in some measure made God himself, who is of purer Eyes than to behold Iniquity, the Author of an Act which all Ages must have in execration; so ready are they, by a superstitious Logic, to join the greatest Opposites, and turn Darkness into Light.

Tho' *Charles* his Ambassadors, who were Eye-witnesses of this unexpected Revolution, could not but resent these rebellious Proceedings, yet they readily made their Court to the new Prince, and continu'd their Negotiations. *Nicephorus*, who well knew how great a Support the Friendship of *Charles* would prove to him, entertain'd 'em very favourably, and promis'd to send 'em back with Ambassadors of his own, who the Year following concluded a Peace between the two Princes, by virtue of which *Charles* was acknowledged Emperor of the West, and his Empire comprehended all *Italy*, as far as the Rivers *Volturno* and *Olbanto*, with *Bavaria*, *Hungary*, *Austria*, *Croatia*, *Dalmatia*, *Sclavonia*, all *Germany*, *France* and *Spain*, and that the rest of *Italy*, except *Venice* and its Dependancies, which continu'd neuter, with the Eastern Parts of Europe, should continue under the Dominion of *Nicephorus*; whose Ambassadors, having had all Things

Nicephorus.
A. D.
802.

transacted according to their own Desires, return'd home very well satisfy'd with their Negotiation.

Tho' *Nicephorus* hop'd, upon his Friendship with *Charles*, and the Benefit of this Treaty, to render himself belov'd and respected by his People, yet was he universally detested, especially by the Army. He was by Nature haughty, covetous and revengeful, which in some measure he conceal'd before his Promotion, but behav'd himself with little or no Reserve after his Advancement. It is to be doubted whether he was more greedy of Blood or of Gold : He was a perfect Slave to his Appetites, and as such could have no serious Taste of Religion. These pernicious Qualities, so unbecoming an Emperor in the very Entrance of his Reign, rais'd the general Murmurs of the People against him, and provok'd the Army in the East to renounce their Allegiance, and declare *Bardanes* one of their Commanders, Emperor. *Bardanes* was at first supported by *Michael* and *Leo*, two principal Officers, who succeeded *Nicephorus* in the Empire, but whether they found *Bardanes*, who fear'd the Effusion of Christian Blood, averse to the Election of the Army; or that being of a meek, peaceable Temper, he was unable to improve the Advantage Fortune had thrown into his Hands, they shortly after deserted him, and went over to *Nicephorus*; so that *Bardanes* being forsaken by his Friends, and terrify'd by the Predictions of a Monk, sent a submissive Message to *Nicephorus*, and earnestly su'd for a Pardon, which the Emperor readily promis'd, and order'd him to be shaven in the Monastery of *Heraclius* at *Catabolium*, but as if all this was not sufficient for his Security, he shortly after commanded his Eyes to be pluck'd out, as he was going upon a friendly Invitation from him to *Constantinople*. *Nicephorus* proceeded with great Severity against some others that had appear'd most forward in the late Commotions, and *Nicetas*, who had been so zealous for his Advancement, was poison'd about the same Time, and some will have it by the Empe-

Bardanes
declar'd
Emperor
by the Ar-
my in the
East.

A. D.
803.

or's Order ; who being thus secur'd from *Bardanes*,
 thought farther to confirm the Empire in his own
 House by crowning his Son *Stauratius*, a Person as
 unfit for the Imperial Dignity as his Father, being de-
 form'd in Body and Mind. This Solemnity being o-
 ver, and having, as he thought, settled his Affairs at
 home, he march'd with a powerful Army against the
Arabians, who had miserably harrass'd the Empire,
 and from whom he receiv'd a total Defeat the *August*
 following, and very narrowly escap'd with his Life ;
 but the *Saracens* not thinking it sufficient that they had
 repell'd *Nicephorus*, and, after he had lost the greatest
 part of his Army, forc'd him to return inglorious
 home, shortly after, under the Command of *Aaron*
 their Caliph, to the Number of three hundred thou-
 sand Men, invaded the Empire, and proceeding as
 far as *Tyana*, the Metropolis of *Cappadocia Minor*, they
 took the City, and erected in it a *Mahometan* Mosch,
 after which the Caliph seiz'd on other fortify'd Towns,
 and having detach'd a Body of sixty thousand Men
 towards *Ancyra* in *Galatia*, they wasted the Country
 up as far as that City. This speedy Progress of the
 Infidels awaken'd *Nicephorus*, who was busying himself
 in Buildings, and other expensive Amusements. He
 rais'd as powerful an Army as the Time would allow
 of, but finding himself unable to resist the numerous
 Forces of his Enemies, he sent his Ambassadors to *A-*
ron with Proposals for a Peace. The Caliph, who
 well knew the Necessities to which the Emperor was
 reduc'd, would give no ear to an Accommodation, but
 upon these Terms, that the Emperor should pay the
Saracens an early Tribute of thirty thousand Pieces of
 Gold, besides three thousand for his own Head, and
 as many for that of his Son ; and that *Nicephorus* should
 not for the future presume to repair the Forts *Aaron*
 had taken and dismantl'd. *Nicephorus* paid the Money,
 but as soon as *Aaron* was retir'd he restor'd the Forts
 that had been demolish'd, and added new ones to
 them, at which the *Arabians* were so provok'd, that they

Nicepho-
rus over-
thrown by
the Ara-
bians.

A. D.
 806.

The great
Progress of
the Sara-
cens.

Baron.
Annal.

A. D.
807.

return'd with a numerous Army, and rag'd with a greater Fury than they had done before. At the same Time they arm'd a strong Fleet against Cyprus, which they took, demolishing the Churches, killing or driving away the Inhabitants, and miserably wasting the Island. The Year following they attempted the same Thing against Rhodes, where a great Number of the Inhabitants were taken Prisoners; but the Garrison in the Castle made a very vigorous Resistance, and the Fleet in their return suffer'd very much by a furious Storm, which some Writers have attributed to the Violence they offer'd the Relicks of St. Nicholas at Myra, a City in Lycia, where they touch'd as they were returning home.

In the mean Time Nicephorus was employ'd in seeking out an agreeable Match for his Son *Stauratius*; he had lately arm'd for an Expedition against the *Bulgarians*, his inveterate Enemies, but being arriv'd at *Adrianople*, the Army refus'd to march for want of their Pay, which forc'd him to return home with much Anger, and more Dishonour. Being arriv'd at *Constantinople* he summon'd the most beautiful Virgins of the City to appear at Court, in order to chuse from among 'em a Wife for his Son; but having consulted with his Counsel he marry'd *Stauratius* to *Theophania*, one of the late Empress *Irene's* Relations, tho' she had been contracted before to another Man, and to add a Grace to the Nuptial he deflower'd two of the Virgins he had summon'd to attend him. This his brutish Behaviour threw the People into a general Discontent, and in Time drew the Divine Vengeance down upon his Head. He was so universally hated, that almost every Day some Conspiracy or other was form'd against him, which however by his extraordinary Diligence he always detected, and proceeded with exemplary Severity against the Conspirators, sparing neither Laymen nor Ecclesiasticks, putting some to Death, banishing others, and confiscating the Estates of the rest.

ft. Whilst he was wholly intent upon these bloody
 acquisitions, the *Bulgarians* defeated a Party of his
 soldiers, taking from 'em eleven hundred Pounds of
 gold, which he had assign'd for the Payment of his
 army. The same Year before *Easter*, *Crumus*, King
 of *Bulgaria*, surpris'd *Sardica*, and put six thousand
 soldiers to the Sword. The Emperor made no other
 use of these Misfortunes, than with a more heavy
 hand to oppress his distressed Subjects; such of his
 commanders as had the good Fortune to escape the
 hands of *Crumus*, he receiv'd so roughly, and terrify'd
 'em with his Menaces, that he provok'd 'em to re-
 volt, and side with the *Bulgarians*. He impos'd a
 new Tribute upon the City to repair *Sardica*, and
 admitted no Opportunity of exhausting his Subjects,
 and swelling his own Coffers, which however were
 hardly sufficient for his daily extravagant Expences.
 Some of the Wealth, rais'd by these violent Extorti-
 ons, fell into the Hands of the *Saracens*, who, making
 an Inroad into the *Roman* Territories, overthrew *Leo*,
 one of his Generals, and, besides the Slaughter of a
 great Multitude of his Men, took from him a great
 quantity of Gold, with which he was going to pay
 his Army. To repair this Loss he tax'd all Churches
 and Monasteries, and laid an Imposition of eight
 years upon the Houses of the Nobility, command-
 ing *Nicetas* the Patrician to levy it, whilst he pro-
 ceeded in another Expedition against the *Bulgarians*.
 Being by this Time forsaken of God, and detested of
 Men, he had little reason to hope any good Success
 would crown his Undertakings; however he collect-
 ed into one Body most of the Forces throughout his
 Empire, and having constrain'd many poor Men to
 serve on Foot at their own Charges, arm'd with
 stings and Staves, and following him with their Cur-
 rows, which were aggravated with those of his whole
 army, he enter'd *Bulgaria*: Of whose Approach
 when *Crumus*, who then lay at *Marcellæ*, was inform'd,
 being terrify'd at the Report of the Multitudes he
 brought

A. D.
811.

Nicepho-
rus rages
with great
Fury in
Bulgaria;

brought with him, sent and desir'd Peace; but the obstinate Emperor, blinded by his own Folly, and the Insinuations of his Flatterers, arrogantly refus'd it, and with a cowardly Temerity, on the twentieth of July, when the Dogstar rag'd over the Plains, he invaded the Country, often repeating these Words *Who shall go and deceive Ahab? What God or Devil is that draws me on thus against my own Will?* By which he seem'd sensible of that Fate which his Foreknowledge could not avoid. Whilst he was on his March *Byzantium*, his beloved Favourite, forsook him, and fled with the Imperial Robe, and an Hundred Pound of Gold, to *Crumus*, which was receiv'd as an unlucky Omen by some about him. For three Days together he seem'd to have the Advantage, but ascrib'd his Success not to the Mercy of God, but to his Conduct and good Fortune of his Son *Stauratius*. He exceedingly threaten'd all the *Bulgarian* Officers that oppos'd his Progress, extended his Fury to Brutes, Infants, and Persons of both Sexes, all Ages and Conditions, denying the Right of Burial to those who were slain, and with a greedy Eye and rapacious Hand seiz'd on whatever was able to satisfy either his Pride or his Avarice, punishing those Christians with the loss of their Ears and other Members, who were found embezzling any part of the Booty. *Crumus* being sensibly afflicted at the Calamities of his Subjects, sent again an humble submissive Message to him, offering him all he could demand on Condition he would quit the Country; but he, deaf to the Name of Peace, receiv'd the Messengers with Scorn, and dismiss'd 'em with Indignation. Whereupon *Crumus*, agitated by Despair and the Thirst of Revenge, fortify'd and secur'd all the Passes the Emperor had broken thro', and shut him up so close in the Bowels of his Country, that *Nicephorus*, when he observ'd it, cry'd out with great Astonishment to those that were near him, *That tho' they all had Wings they never could escape the Destruction which so nearly threaten'd them*

Two Days after this *Crumus* set upon his camp, and took it by Storm, in which fell the Emperor himself, with most of the Patricians and general Officers. *Stauratius* receiv'd a mortal Wound in his Neck; and escap'd in a Litter to *Adrianople*. All the Arms and Baggage fell into the Enemy's Hands; and *Crumus* having found *Nicephorus* his Corps, cut off his Head, and having fix'd it on a high Pole, expos'd for some Time to the view of his Soldiers, after which he enclos'd his Skull in Silver, and in an insulting manner made his Nobility drink out of it.

Where at length he is slain.

The many fatherless Children and Widows which that Day's Destruction made, would have forc'd 'em to curse the Remembrance of it, had they not been comforted with this Thought, that the Tyrant perish'd in it. His Government was so insupportable, that he exceeded all the Monsters who ever reign'd before him, in Ambition, Luxury, and unheard of barbarities; he was strongly inclin'd to the Sect of the *Manichees*, and commanded his Officers to use Ecclesiasticks no other than as Slaves. He deny'd Providence, and affirm'd no Power was greater than that of the Emperor, if he had but the Art of Government, for which reason he condemn'd all his predecessors as ignorant and unskillful. He fell in the ninth Year of his Reign, the Eleventh of *Charles* the Great, A. D. 811.

Theophan.

II. *Stauratius*, as we observ'd before, escap'd wounded to *Adrianople*, where some of the Officers took Care to have him saluted and declar'd Emperor, to which the People were so little consenting, that they did not more rejoice at the Death of the Father, than they griev'd that the Son surviv'd him. Being sensible of his weak Condition, and the publick Hatred to which he was expos'd, he resolv'd to confirm his Wife *Theophania* in the Empire. The chief of the Army, and the Principal among the Nobility, who detested the Memory of *Nicephorus*, had fix'd their

Eyes

Michael. Eyes on *Michael Curopalates*, who had marry'd *Procopia*, the late Emperor's Daughter, as a Person fitter for the Dignity. *Michael*, in regard of the Oaths he had given to *Nicephorus* and his Son, at first very zealously declin'd it; but being inform'd that *Stauratius* the better to secure the Empire to his Wife, in Distrust of him and the great Affection the Nobility bore him, design'd to pluck out his Eyes, he accepted of the Offer, and was declar'd Emperor. Upon which *Stauratius* forsook the Place, and retir'd with his Wife into a Monastery, where he took the Habit, and dy'd shortly after, having acted as Emperor but two Months and ten Days.

Michael was crown'd with great Solemnity by *Nicephorus* the Patriarch, after he had by a publick Writing oblig'd himself to maintain the Privileges of the Church, and abstain from Christian Blood. Shortly after he declar'd his Wife *Procopia* Empress, and had her crown'd together with his Son *Theophylactus*, and then apply'd himself with great Care to heal the Wounds of the State. He made a Provision for the Widows and Children of such Soldiers as fell in the late Wars: He settled an honourable Pension upon *Theophania*, *Stauratius's* Widow: He presented the Patriarch with Fifty Pounds of Gold, and gave the Clergy Five and twenty, which was afterward follow'd by more considerable Presents to them and the Senate; endeavouring to ease and restore those Families that had suffer'd under the Tyranny of the last Reign: And having in the best manner he could settled the Affairs of the Empire at home, he took care to enter into such Alliances as were necessary for the Security of it abroad. Among the rest he sent his Ambassadors to *Charles* the Great, with Orders to renew and confirm the Peace, and propose a Match between his Son *Theophylactus* and *Charles's* Daughter. 'Tis not unlikely but *Charles* would willingly have listen'd to such a Proposal, had the Temper of those Times permitted it, but *Michael* was retir'd to a pri-

ate State before a Matter of that Consequence
ould maturely be consider'd. The small Account
e have of him from History represents him to us
Prince like some of his Predecessors, too good for
e Age he liv'd in. He was zealous for the Ho-
our of Christianity, and no less for the Safety of
e Empire; but the Difficulties he had to contend
ithal were too great, and he found little other Satis-
faction in his Undertakings than what resulted from
is honest Intentions. He was hardly vested in the
mperial Purple, before he found himself engag'd in
War almost on every side: The *Saracens* continu'd
their usual Inroads into the Empire, which they de-
populated by their daily Devastations; and the *Bul-*
garians could not forget their ancient Animosities.
Against the first *Michael* sent *Leo*, the Governor of
those Parts, who watch'd his Opportunity so well,
that he overthrew two thousand of their Men, and
return'd with many Horses and a rich Booty. The
War with the *Bulgarians* prov'd more fatal to the
Emperor, which some attribute to his own Diffi-
culty and Pusillanimity, others to the Treachery of
Leo who succeeded him. In the beginning of this
Emperors Reign there appear'd a better Understand-
ing between the two Nations than had been former-
ly; for several of the *Bulgarians* had, upon a Per-
mission obtain'd from *Michael*, settled themselves in
the *Roman* Territories, and a mutual Friendship seem'd
to be cultivated on each side: But it happen'd that
some of the Emperor's Subjects, who had been ta-
ken Captive in the former Wars, broke their Prisons,
and return'd home: Of these *Crumus* demanded an
immediate Restitution, threatening to resent a Refu-
sal in the most hostile manner imaginable. The Em-
peror, who was naturally averse to War, and a few
others, were of Opinion that *Crumus* ought to be gra-
tify'd, but the Majority carry'd it against 'em;
whereupon the *Bulgarians* fell upon the Western Parts
of the Empire, wasting all with Fire and Sword. *Mi-*

A. D.
813.

Michael

Michael prepar'd with all Expedition to oppose 'em, and march'd at the Head of his Army into *Thrace*, where he suffer'd his unruly Soldiers to commit so many Disorders, that the Inhabitants began to despise him as a Man ignorant, or careless of Military Discipline. *Crumus* encamp'd himself near *Adrianople*, and after several slight Skirmishes both Armies came to an Engagement, in which the Imperialists were entirely defeated and put to Flight. *Michael* was sensibly affected with this Misfortune, that he grew weary of the Imperial Purple, which requir'd a Man of a more warlike Genius, and therefore resolv'd to resign that Honour, which lay continually expos'd to the Hazards of War, and the Licentiousness of an Army. Thus is the Matter related by *Theophanes*, a Writer, who liv'd in that Age, and was a Share in the Transactions of those Times, who adds, that *Michael* earnestly press'd *Leo* to accept of the Empire, and suffer him to retire into a Cloyster, but that *Leo* for a long Time refus'd it, being a Man uncorrupted in his Loyalty, and sensible of the dangerous State of Affairs, and the daily Incurfions of the *Barbarians*, 'till observing *Michael* resolv'd upon his Resignation, and that the Enemy approach'd the Imperial City, then with much difficulty he went attended by the Magistrates and Soldiers to the Tribunal, where he was unanimously declar'd Emperor. Thus have we the Matter related by *Theophanes*, if at least the latter part of that History be genuin; for some,

Day;

Cedrenus.

upon good Grounds, have affirm'd, that he concluded it with the Reign of *Nicephorus*, and that the Residue was added by some other Hand: The other Historians that writ of that Age vary from *Theophanes* in some Particulars. They say *Michael* at first had the Advantage of the *Bulgarians*, 'till *Leo*, the General of the East, who aim'd at the Empire, drew off in the Heat of the Battel with the Forces under his Command, by which means the Imperialists were so much weaken'd, that the *Bulgarians* recover'd the

ay; whereupon *Michael* relinquish'd the Govern-
ment, and left *Leo* by his Valour to defend that Crown
Treachery had so inevitably expos'd. They add,
that *Michael* withdrew not by any voluntary Abdi-
tion, but was forced to it by the ambitious Praeti-
s of *Leo*, who being left behind in *Thrace* to pro-
tect the Country, and restrain the Incurfions of the
barbarians, took the Advantage of the Emperor's Ab-
sence, and by some of his intimate Friends insinu-
ed into the Minds of the Soldiers *Michael's* Igno-
rance and Inactivity, and the great Experience and
Integrity of *Leo*. These Intrigues were manag'd with
much Art, that *Leo* was forc'd publicly by the
Army to accept of those Honours which his Ambi-
tion in private had so earnestly courted. When *Mi-
chael* was inform'd at *Constantinople* of what the Army
had done, some of his Friends advis'd him to assert
his Title, and prepare for a vigorous Resistance :
among the rest his Wife *Procopia*, a Princess of a
masculine ambitious Spirit, declar'd it became him
rather to die than desert the Imperial Throne. But
Michael being of a meek peaceable Disposition, af-
firm'd he was ready to part not only with his Crown
but his Life, to save the Effusion of Christian Blood,
and accordingly sent the Imperial Ensigns to *Leo*, who Leo IV.
was thereupon universally acknowledg'd Emperor.
By whatever Artifices *Leo* obtain'd the Purple, he
made it appear in the Course of his Reign that he
well deserv'd it; and those Persons that were his a-
w'd Enemies upon the Account of Religion, were
forc'd to allow him to have been an active vigilant
Prince. *Michael* immediately upon his Resignation
withdrewn himself with his Wife and Children
to a Monastery at *Constantinople*, but *Leo* thought
highly consist'd with his Safety to have 'em se-
parated, and therefore confin'd the Father to a Mo-
nastery on the Island *Prota*, and banish'd *Procopia* and
her Children, having first cruelly castrated *Theophy-
lus* the Eldest, and, as some would have it, his Bro-
ther

ther *Ignatius*, who notwithstanding was afterwards Patriarch of *Constantinople*. After this he promoted such of his Friends as he thought he could with most safety confide in, especially his Fellow-servants, *Thomas* and *Michael Balbus*, of whom mention will be made in its proper Place. The Empire had exceedingly suffer'd by the *Bulgarians* during the Reigns of his Predecessors; he found the Army much weakened, and was sensible how difficult a Matter it was to fill it up with new Levies. In the mean Time the *Barbarians*, animated by their late Victories, continued their IncurSIONS, and pierc'd into the very Bowels of *Thrace*, which they depopulated without controul. *Leo* endeavour'd at first to restrain 'em by fair means, and for that purpose sent his Ambassadors *Crumus*, whose frequent Advantages against them had drawn into such a Contempt of his Enemies, that he refus'd to listen to any amicable Overtures, and sent 'em back without granting 'em an Audience whereupon the Emperor found himself oblig'd to Arm, and being strengthen'd with all the Forces he could draw together, he offer'd the *Bulgarians* Battle. The Dispute was very obstinate, and great Multitudes of Men fell on both sides, 'till at length *Crumus*, who was superior in Numbers, prevail'd, and routed the *Romans*, who fled at first in great Disorder; but *Leo*, who beheld all from an adjacent Eminence, observing that the *Bulgarians*, instead of pursuing their Enemies, were busied in pillaging the Camp, rally'd his Forces, and with a Reserve of Troops that continu'd unbroken, fell with great Fury upon the *Bulgarians*, renew'd the Fight, and obtained an entire Victory; great Numbers of the Enemy were taken Prisoners, and more found dead in the Field, among whom some reckon the King himself, who was slain by the Emperor's own Hand; others say he very narrowly escap'd with his Life, having receiv'd a Wound by an Arrow, and been beaten off his Horse. The *Bulgarians* were so weaken'd

A great
Battel in
Thrace,

where the
Bulgari-
ans were
beaten.

this Overthrow, that they were forc'd to sit at
ne in Peace for a long time after.

The Reputation of this Victory, and the Vigilance
the Emperor, restrain'd the Incursions of the *Sara-*
in the East during his Reign; and tho' he was a
like active Prince, he chose rather to enjoy the
m of an honourable Peace than trust to the Ac-
ents of War; for which reason he took care to
tain a good Intelligence with his Neighbours. So
t being, in a great measure, at Peace even with
se Nations who had sworn an irreconcilable En-
y to the Empire, he was at leisure to reflect on
unhappy Disputes that divided the Church. The
sperous Course of his Affairs render'd him free
independent, and therefore he had an Opportu-
y of entring into the Merit of the Cause, without
necessity of founding his Authority upon the In-
est either of the one or the other Party. They who
asserted the Worship of Images in the Church
tinu'd to maintain the Dispute with much Heat
Animosity, and had pursu'd the Argument so far,
t they were scarce esteem'd Christians who had
adher'd to their Opinion. The Novelty of the
ctrine, and the Absurdity of it too, together with
onsideration of the private Designs, or Necessities
those among his Predecessors who espous'd it, and
undutiful Behaviour they met withal from the See
Rome, who had the Courage to oppose it, could
but raise in *Leo* an utter Aversion to it. There
many Things indifferent in themselves which ei-
the Artifice of some, or the Ignorance of others
w into pernicious Consequences: The Represen-
on of Jesus Christ in the several Passages of his
e, together with that of the Saints and Martyrs,
serve to enliven the Affections of the truly de-
t Christians; but when the Adoration of those I-
ges is inforc'd as a necessary part of our Religion,
ead of a lively Remembrance, and a grateful
mmemoration; when those Honours are requir'd

Leo opposes the
Worship of
Images.

A. D.
815.

to be paid to the Work of Mens Hands, which is only due to the everliving God; 'tis time then pluck up that Tree by the Roots, which produces such venomous Fruit. So that without offering those frivolous Motives *Baronius* hath cited from his fallible Authors, we may allow *Leo* had just reason to use his Authority, as he did, with so much Vigour to restrain so pestilent an Innovation. He enforced the Observance of the Council celebrated at *Constantinople* in the Year 754, under *Constantinus Copronymus* and publish'd an Edict, wherein he absolutely prohibited the Divine Worship that had been paid to Images, and commanded 'em to be remov'd out of the Church, threatening those with Exile who disobey'd his Ordonnance. Accordingly *Nicephorus* the Patriarch was banish'd, and *Theodotus* the Monk, who was said to have encourag'd the Emperor in these Proceedings, was substituted in his room; with *Nicephorus* likewise were banish'd *Nicetas* a Patrician, one of the Empress *Irene's* Relations, together with *Theodorus* an Abbot, and *Theophanes* the Historian; as we are told by *Baronius*, that all the rest but *Nicephorus*, who dy'd in Exile in the Year 828, were shortly after restor'd by the Emperor, who, partly by Promises, and partly by Menaces, had perswaded them to comply.

These Proceedings entertain'd the Emperor the maining part of his Reign, till the Behaviour of *Michael Balbus* forc'd him to provide for his own Security; this *Michael* had formerly serv'd as his Companion in the Wars, for which reason, when he came to be Emperor, he advanc'd him considerably in Government, which he imputed not so much to his Favour as his own Deserts: Among other Vices with which he was incumber'd, he had a most lavish Tongue, and would frequently, in common Discourse, reflect on the Emperor, threatening to depose him, and by force marry the Empress. This was frequently inform'd of *Michael's* Presumpti-

, being averſe both to Jealouſie and Cruelty, his want of Caution procur'd his Ruin; knowing his native Diſtemper he imputed it to that, 'till repeated Provocations, and an apparent Conviction made him reſolve to puniſh him. He had great Reaſon to think that what *Michael* had ſo freely utter'd proceeded rather from ſome wicked Deſign form'd between him and his Accomplices, as it afterwards appear'd when it was too late, than his uſual vein of ſinging; wherefore he order'd him to be apprehended, and brought immediately to his Trial, where the Evidence being found direct againſt him he was condemn'd, and ſentenc'd to be burnt alive. The Trial was on *Chriſtmas* Eve, and as the Officers were leading him up to Execution, *Theodoſia* the Empreſs ran with an intemperate Fury to her Husband, whom ſhe call'd Tyrant, and prophane, in that he could not refrain from Blood at a Time when he was about to take of the Holy Sacrament. *Leo* being touch'd at the Senſe of what ſhe utter'd, and fearing to offend God, conſented to a Reprieve, but commanded his Legs to be loaden with Irons, of which he took the Keys himſelf, and committed him to the custody of *Papia*, a Perſon whom he had highly obliged, and in whom therefore he thought he could have the greateſt ſafety conſide; after which he upbraided his Wife for her unſeaſonable Paſſion, and told her he had comply'd with her Deſires, tho' he knew it would end in the Deſtruction of her and her Children.

The Apprehenſions of *Michael's* Deſigns funk ſo in the Emperor's Mind that he could not reſt, he aroſe in great Conſternation the Night following, and reſolv'd to ſecure himſelf from the Traitor; accordingly he broke that Inſtant into *Papia's* Houſe, where he found the Priſoner lodg'd in a very rich ſoft aſleep, and his Goaler reſting on the Floor without equal Security by him. The diſtracted Emperor was ſo amaz'd at this unexpected Sight, that he ſtood without any Noiſe, reſolving to puniſh both

Leo mur-
der'd.

the one and the other. This Midnight Visit was made with so much Privacy, but the Emperor discover'd by one of the Watch, who inform'd *pia* of what he had observ'd, and by that means both him and *Michael* upon their Guard. They could not but be sensible of the Danger they were in, and therefore resolv'd to provide for their Safety by giving the first Blow. *Michael* had request'd that some religious Person might be admitted to confer with him, which, out of respect to his Safety, the Emperor readily granted; this *Michael* sent to the Conspirators, and threaten'd, unless by some speedy Blow they procur'd his release, he would discover 'em all to *Leo*. The Conspirators being alarm'd at this Message, and sensible of the great Danger they were in, resolv'd to do so in no Time, and mingled themselves with those who were assisting at Divine Service in the Emperor's Chapel, and having hid their Daggers under their Habits, were early in the Morning admitted with them into the Palace; at first they dispos'd of themselves at a private Corner of the Chappel, 'till the Emperor came to his Devotions, and then at a certain Sign they fell upon him in the midst of Divine Service, and most barbarously murder'd him. At first he mistook the Dean of the Chappel for *Leo*, 'till he discover'd to 'em his bald Head, which secur'd his escape. *Leo*, foreseeing their Design, retir'd in the mean time to the Altar, where he defended himself for some time with great Bravery, 'till being at length overcome by the Numbers of his Enemies, who, without any regard to that sacred Place, were resolv'd to compleat what they had begun; he first lost his Hand in the Dispute, and at last his Head. This was the unhappy End of *Leo*, who deserv'd a better Fate, after he had govern'd the Empire with much Prudence and Reputation upwards of seven Years and a half. He was slain in the seventh Year of *Lewis* the Debonnaire, the fourth of Pope *Paschal*, An. Dom. 820.

The Fury of the Conspirators did not terminate in the Death of *Leo*; they ran with great Violence from the Chappel to the Court, where they seiz'd on the Empress *Theodofia*, and shut her up in a Monastery, and forc'd her four Sons into the Island *Prota*, where *Michael's* Order they were afterwards castrated, which cruel Operation the younger lost his Life, and the elder his Speech. In the mean Time *Michael*, being now releas'd from his Prison, was conducted in a tumultuous manner to the Imperial Throne, where he was saluted Emperor with the shackles still on his Feet, for the Key was no where to be found, so that at last they were forc'd to knock the Bolts off with a Hammer, after which he was crown'd in the great Church by the Hands of the Patriarch.

Tho' the Death of *Leo* was very much regretted by the generality of the People, who esteem'd him as a prudent, moderate and valiant Emperor, yet the great Icons of Images exclaim'd against him in the most bitter Terms imaginable, comparing him to *Abab*, *Manian* the Apostate, and other Monsters in History; and at the same Time loaded his Successor, who had promis'd him to be assassinated, with the highest Encomiums, calling him *the promis'd of God, a second David, another Josias, the King of Peace*, and the like: but this good Humour did not continue long towards him; for when they found he had entered into the same Aversion to Image-Worship his Predecessor had done before him, then they very inquisitively enquir'd into all his ill Qualities, and would not allow him to be Master of none that were good.

At first he recall'd great Numbers of Bishops and Monks that had been banish'd by *Leo*, and summon'd them to a Council to be held at *Constantinople*, together with those that differ'd from 'em in Opinion, to dispute the Point in question; but the Champions refus'd to enter into any Conference with their adversaries, declaring that what they maintain'd was

built upon such firm Foundations of Truth, that could admit of no Dispute. Tho' 'tis very likely they declin'd to enter the List upon no other Account, but because they knew themselves unable to support their Cause by the Authority of the Holy Scriptures, and the Writings of the Fathers. However it were, this Obstinacy very much displeas'd the Emperor, who was once inclinable, in some measure, to gratifie them; notwithstanding which he proceeded with no Rigour against them, but indulg'd 'em the use of Images, provided it was without the Imperial City. In the mean Time the Emperor himself entertain'd very absurd Notions in Religion. He was born at *Amorium*, a City of *Phrygia*, which was inhabited chiefly by *Jews*, and such Christians who for their Heretical Opinions had been driven from their Native Habitations, between whom arose a medly in Religion, with which *Michael* was infected in his Youth, and carry'd the Infection with him to his Grave; among other Absurdities he kept the *Jewish* Sabbath, and deny'd the Resurrection of the Dead. Upon this Account it's no wonder his whole Reign was infested with Wars and Troubles, and the Infidels abridg'd him both of his Honour and his Empire.

A Civil
War rais'd
by Thomas,

The first Disturbance he met with in the Beginning of his Reign was from a Civil War, bloody and expensive, rais'd by *Thomas*, a Man of great Power in the East, of whom mention was made before; as soon as he heard that *Leo*, his great Benefactor, was murder'd by *Michael*, he took Arms, and in a short Time rais'd a very considerable Army, composed of some who follow'd him out of Love to the Person, others out of a Disaffection to *Michael*, and of the rest whom the hopes of Plunder had allured into the Field. *Thomas* was naturally ambitious, but was withal Master of many good Qualities, which seem'd to favour his Ambition; the Gravity of his Aspect commanded an Esteem from all that beheld him.

m, at the same Time that his Eloquence and Affa-
 lity made him be belov'd by all that heard him, a
 quality which render'd him exceeding grateful to
 the Soldiers, who besides admir'd him for his vast
 strength and admirable Courage.

These Advantages soon made him Master of most
 the Eastern Provinces, where he seiz'd on the
 publick Revenue, and having wasted *Asia* in a most
 miserable manner, he took the whole Region, ex-
 pt a few Provinces whom their Affection to the
 Emperor, and the valiant Conduct of *Olbianus* and
Stacelas, two of *Michael's* Commanders, had main-
 in'd against him.

These Civil Embroilments encourag'd the *Saracens*
 to take Arms, and with their usual Fury break into
 the Territories of the Empire, at which *Thomas* was
 extremely affected, for he was afraid lest his Men
 would desert him, and return to the Defence of
 their own Possessions; at first therefore he restrain'd
 the Incursions of the *Barbarians* by a sudden On-
 set, and then charm'd 'em with a Promise that he
 would fight in their behalf, and submit such Terri-
 tories of the Empire, as he should conquer, to their
 Command. Having, by this means, diverted a
 storm that hung over him, he assum'd the Imperial
 authority, and in every respect acted as Emperor.
 He strengthen'd his Army by new Levies, drawn
 not only out of the adjacent Parts, but from among
 the *Egyptians*, *Indians*, *Persians*, and other Nations
 most remote. At the same Time he chang'd his
 name for that of *Constantine*, and omitted nothing
 requisite to the Support of that Title he had usurp'd.
 At this Time he was grown strong enough to make
 head against the Forces the Emperor had sent to
 surprize him, and was so fortunate in an Engage-
 ment with them, that he gave them a total De-
 feat; and very industriously pursuing the Course of
 his Fortunes he fitted out a strong Fleet, with
 which he master'd the Emperor's Navy, and march-

ing at the Head of eighty thousand Men, appointed *Lesbos* for the Place of general Rendezvous. *Michael*, who beheld the prodigious Progress he made against him, reinforc'd all his Garrisons, and endeavour'd to confirm the Soldiers by fair Words and bountiful Presents, notwithstanding which he was no sooner return'd back to *Constantinople*, and *Thomas* by the Opportunity of a dark Night got over into *Thrace*, before they revolted, and follow'd the Usurper to the Siege of the Imperial City. *Thomas*, like a Torrent, bearing down all before him both by Sea and Land, had promis'd himself that the Inhabitants of *Constantinople* would open their Gates to him at his first Approach, but, on the contrary, was much surpris'd when he saw they receiv'd him with a very vigorous Opposition, and most opprobrious Language. This Union and Resolution in the Inhabitants very much distracted him, and tho' he had been twice repuls'd, he was resolv'd to try his Fortune once more, and to storm the City both by Sea and Land. Accordingly he dispers'd his Orders with much Caution and Sagacity, and omitted nothing that might strike Terror into the Inhabitants, and force 'em to surrender, when on a sudden a violent Storm arose, which dissipated his Ships by Sea, and render'd his battering Engines useless and ungovernable. This Disappointment, and some successful Sallies of the Besieg'd, together with the Approach of Winter, forc'd him to raise his Siege with a Resolution to return again in the Beginning of the Spring, but Fortune, which had hitherto attended him with Success in all his Undertakings, began now to forsake him. *Michael* had Time, during this Recess, to furnish himself with a Fleet, and a Land Army, so that the Tyrant, at his Return, met with greater Opposition than he had done before.

Thomas had an experienc'd Commander in his Army call'd *Gregory*, who being nearly related to the late Emperor, had been banish'd by *Michael* in

the Island *Scirus*, one of the *Cyclades*, for which Reason at the Beginning of the War, he declar'd for the Usurper, who put a great Confidence in him; but now, observing how the Face of Affairs began to change, he listen'd to the Emperor's Sollicitations, and resolv'd to make his Peace with *Michael*, and the rather, because his Wife and Children were in his Hands. This Negotiation was not carry'd on so privately, but that *Thomas* had timely Notice of it; he knew his Design was to desert to the Emperor with that part of the Army which he commanded; but as he was marching away, and before the Emperor could receive the News of his Revolt, he left a sufficient Number of his Troops to maintain the Siege, and with the rest fell upon *Gregory*, defeated his whole Party, and took him alive, but put him instantly to Death, and then return'd in great Triumph back to the Siege, where as great Rejoycings were made as if he had obtain'd a mighty Victory, which was more than over-ballanc'd by the Loss of his best Ships, which were burnt, sunk, or taken by the Emperor's Fleet.

In the mean Time *Mortagon*, King of the *Bulgarians*, had been inform'd that *Michael* was block'd up by his own Subjects in the Capitol of his Empire, and, pitying rather the Dignity than person of the Emperor, sent private Messengers to him, who encourag'd him with Promises of a speedy Relief from their Master, who accordingly march'd against *Thomas*, tho' the Emperor had endeavour'd to dissuade him from the Expedition, either for that he was unwilling to have his Country wasted by another Army, or that a Reward answerable to so seasonable and friendly an Assistance, would too much exhaust his Treasury, in the improving of which he equall'd, if not exceeded, the most covetous of his Predecessors. When *Thomas* heard of the *Bulgarians* Approach he was uncertain what Measures to take; he knew himself unable to oppose them, and at the same Time

who is overthrown by the Bulgarians,

con-

continue the Siege, and which of the two Expedients was the best, he could not easily determine; at length he resolv'd to fight the *Bulgarians*, by whom he was overthrown, losing his Camp, and all his Equipage. After this his Party declin'd every Day. When his Fleet, which lay before *Constantinople*, had receiv'd News of his Defeat, it deserted to the Emperor, and the Residue of his Army watch'd all Opportunities of forsaking him. At first he pretended to continue the Siege, but when he found all his Attempts ineffectual, he rais'd it, and encamp'd at a Place call'd *Diabasis*, some Furlongs distant from the City, from whence he wasted all the Country round about. His Retreat from the City, and the Havock he made in the Territories of it, at once encourag'd and provok'd the Emperor to send an Army out against him, which he receiv'd with great Bravery, but was overthrown rather by the Treachery of his own Soldiers, than the Valour of his Enemies. The Fortune of this Battel drove him to *Adrianople*, where, with such as had Courage and Fidelity enough to follow him, he was block'd up by the Emperor's Forces, till at length his own People, after they had endur'd unspeakable Hardships, deliver'd him up bound to the Emperor, who cut off his Hands and Legs, and then show'd him upon an Ass to all the Camp. *Michael* had a great Mind to know from him, if any of his own Servants or Officers underhand favour'd the Rebellion, had not *John Exabulius*, the Patrician, advis'd him not to trust an Enemy with the Accusation of his Friends; so that *Thomas* dy'd of his Torments without being suffer'd to impeach any one, which it was thought he was very ready to have done. The War did not end immediately with the Death of *Thomas*, some Cities and Castles, which had either been seiz'd by him, or declar'd for him, continu'd to hold out for some Time; but at length they were all reduc'd either by Force, Treachery, or some other Accident, and the Civil War was extinguish'd on every side.

and Slain.

A. D.

822.

As

As this War was fierce and bloody in it self, so was attended with several publick Calamities, as well in Europe as Asia; nothing was more frequent than unexpected Fires, sudden and destructive Earthquakes, civil Broils, Destruction of Cities, Signs in the Heavens, Desolations on the Earth, with whatever else God in his Anger inflicts on the Sons of Men, all which is attributed by *Cedrenus* to the Contempt of Images. And as if the Empire suffer'd not enough at home, it was at the same Time assaulted by a dangerous Enemy from abroad, who lopp'd off a considerable Member from it. The *Saracens* were now grown so numerous in *Spain*, that they began to look on the Country as too narrow for 'em: Wherefore observing the distracted Condition of the Empire, and that *Michael* was so closely press'd by *Thomas*, that he was hardly at leisure to defend a Part, when he was in danger of losing the whole, they sail'd under the Conduct of their Prince in search of some fruitful Island belonging to the Emperor, which might encourage 'em to plant a Colony in it. They ravag'd with an insolent Barbarity most of the Islands in the *Mediterranean*, and at length touch'd upon that of *Crete*, meeting with no Opposition, for all the Ships and Garrisons were gone off to assist *Thomas*. The Prince was taken with the Pleasantness and Fertility of *Crete*, so that he return'd the Spring following with a Fleet consisting of forty Ships well furnish'd with Soldiers, and landed upon the Island; he encamp'd on the Promontory *Charax*, and from thence sent spies out to discover the Country, and in the mean Time set Fire to all his Ships, to take from his Followers any Thoughts of a Return.

The Emperor, being advertis'd of this Descent, sent a sufficient Number of Troops, under the Command of *Damianus*, to drive the *Saracens* out of the Island. *Damianus*, being join'd with *Phoebius*, Prefect of the East, gave the *Saracens* Battel, who at the first Onset kill'd *Damianus*, and routed the whole Army;

The *Saracens* settle in *Crete*.

my; after which they met with none to oppose 'em, but having built a City near a Commodious Port, which they call'd *Candia*, and which, in a great Measure, commanded the whole Island, they by degrees took in the rest of the Towns, and carefully intruded their Superstitions where-ever they planted their Arms. Thus *Crete* at once lost her Liberty, and her ancient Name, for her new Masters call'd the whole Island *Candia*, after the Name of the City before-mention'd.

Michael, having put an end to the Civil Wars, thought it would be a great Blemish to his Reign, if he suffer'd the *Saracens* to settle in *Crete*; where-upon he sent away *Craterus* with a considerable Fleet to recover the Island. *Craterus* landed his Men without any Opposition, and fell very briskly upon the Enemy, who receiv'd him with an equal Resolution. The Fight continu'd from Day-break 'till Noon, and as yet no Discovery could be made on which side the Victory inclin'd, but towards the Evening the *Romans* had visibly the Advantage, and the *Saracens*, many of whom were Slain, and others taken Prisoners, fled away in great Disorder. Had the *Romans* pursu'd their Point, the City it self had fallen into their Hands, but they thinking it time enough the next Day to put an end to the War, which they already judg'd to be in a great measure concluded, spent the Night in Riot and Drunkenness, not so much as setting a Watch to observe the Enemy's Motions; who, tho' very much broken and fatigu'd by the Labours of the preceding Day, would not omit an Opportunity which the Indiscretion of their Enemies had so favourably presented 'em; they fell upon 'em with great Fury, as they lay in their Camp fetter'd with Wine and Sleep, and cut 'em all off, hardly suffering one to escape to give the Emperor an Account of their Expedition, except the General himself, who, getting on Board a Merchantman, escap'd to the Isle of *Cos*, where

where notwithstanding he was shortly after surpriz'd, and nail'd to a Cross by the *Saracens*. After this Defeat the Emperor contented himself with restraining the insolent Piracies of these *Saracens*, who continu'd in Possession of the Island 'till the Year 897, at which Time it was recover'd by *Basilus* the Emperor, as it will be made appear in its proper Place.

Notwithstanding these severe Calamities, which fill'd up every Hour of this unfortunate Emperor's Reign, he led a loose desolute Life without any regard to Religion, or the Laws. Having lately bury'd his Wife, he had a great Desire to Marry again, and that it might be thought to be done at the Request, and for the Benefit of his People, he prevail'd with some of the leading Men in the Senate to Petition him to it, as a Thing highly conducing to the Safety of the State; and having cast his Eyes on *Euphrosyna*, one of *Constantine* the Son of *Irene's* Daughters, he forc'd her out of a Convent, where, from her Infancy, she had led a recluse Life, and marry'd her. This Action prov'd of very dangerous Consequence to the Empire, for *Euphemius*, a Man of great Interest and Authority in the Army, falling in Love, after the Example of his Master, with another of these devoted Virgins, forc'd her out of her Monastery, and debauch'd her. Her Brothers, as soon as they heard of this Irreligious Outrage, loudly complain'd of it to the Emperor, who commanded the Governor of *Sicily*, where the Fact was committed, to examine into the Matter, and if he found what was alledg'd against him true, then to cut off the Offender's Nose. *Euphemius*, who little expected to have been proceeded against with so much Severity, drew several other of the Officers into a Conspiracy with him, and easily repuls'd the Governor when he came to execute his Orders; after which he fled into *Africk*, where he promis'd the *Saracen* Governor of that Place to betray *Sicily* into his Hands, and pay him a large Tribute,

Euphemi-
us declar'd
Emperor by
the Sara-
cens.

and is mur-
der'd.

Michael
dies.

A. D.
829.

Theophi-
lus succeeds
him.

bute, provided he would declare him Emperor, and assist him with Forces sufficient to make good his Title. To this the *Saracens* readily consented, and having supply'd him with a good Number of Troops he declar'd him Emperor, and sent him back to make good his Promise. With these Forces he landed in *Sicily*, and travers'd round the Island in order to persuade the Inhabitants to receive him for their Prince; but when he came toward *Syracuse* he endeavour'd, in a flattering Speech, to persuade the Inhabitants, who stood on the Walls, to declare for him. Among the rest he observ'd two Brothers, who were Men of great Authority in the City, that seem'd to pay him more Respect, and hear him with more Attention than the rest; at which being highly pleas'd he call'd 'em to him, and advanc'd from the rest of his Company to salute the foremost of them, who caught him by the Hair of his Head, whilst the other cut it off. Tho' *Euphemi*us had thus miscarry'd in his own Designs, the *Saracens* would not quit the Advantage he had put into their Hands; for being thus introduc'd by him, they got Possession not only of that Island, but of *Calabria*, and other adjacent Parts, wasting all with Fire and Sword.

Such as these were the most remarkable Transactions during this Emperor's Reign, which makes the Report of those, who affirm he dy'd of Madness, the more credible: He was undoubtedly a very unfortunate Prince, happy only in this, that his Son succeeded him in the Empire, a Thing which had not been observ'd for a long Time before. He was more Valiant than Wise, and in every Respect fitter for the Camp than the Court, tho' he was fitter to obey than command in either. He dy'd on the First of October, *An. Dom.* 829, after he had reign'd Eight Years and Six Months.

So soon as *Michael* was dead, *Theophilus*, his Son, was universally declar'd and acknowledg'd Emperor, the Heir at once of his Father's Honours, and En-
mity

nity to Images : His very Enemies allow him to have been a strict Observer of Justice, and a severe Asserter of the Laws of the Empire. He was so far from approving the Murder of *Leo*, tho' his Father w'd both his Life and Dignity to it, that he resolv'd to punish all those who had been Accomplishes in it ; to which Purpose, by a publick Edit, he summon'd the chief of the Nobility, and great Officers of the Empire, to wait on him in the Palace call'd *Magnaure*, or *Pentapyrgium* ; where, when they were assembled, he told 'em with a sedate Air, *that his Father had design'd, in his Life-time, to distinguish those with particular Marks of his Favour, who had been instrumental in his Promotion ; and since Death had prevented him he was oblig'd, as his Executor, to pay the Debt : For which reason he desir'd them to withdraw from the rest into a peculiar Place, where he would examine the particular Merit of each Person, and reward them accordingly.* Hereupon they who had been concern'd in the Death of *Leo*, discover'd themselves with great Chearfulness, and were all by the Emperor's Order punish'd as Murderers. After this he sent *Euphrosyna* back to the Monastery from whence his Father had taken her, and apply'd himself with great Diligence to the Government of the State. His Wars with the *Saracens* were many, and carry'd on with various Success : And tho' in the end the Fortune of the Infidels prevail'd, he made it appear, by the happy Choice of his Captains, that he could distinguish, and knew how to prefer Men of Worth and Conduct. *Alexius Moseles*, an *Armenian* by Birth, had marry'd one of his Daughters. This Man was beautiful in his Person, and of a solid Judgment, upon which Account he advanc'd him to the highest Offices in the Empire ; and having as yet no Son to succeed him, he at last created him *Cesar*, and sent him, at the Head of a numerous Army, against the *Saracens*, who rag'd with great Fury in *Italy*. *Alexius* his Conduct in that Employment was high-

ly approv'd by all but those who repin'd at his good Fortune, who represented him as an ambitious Person, and one who had a Design upon the Empire. These their Suggestions they endeavour'd to strengthen with an old Prophecy, which intimated that he should depose Th. Tho' this Emperor is thought by some to have been too much addicted himself to the Art of foretelling, yet he gave no Ear to those Insinuations, but continu'd *Alexius* in his Favour. And when *Alexius*, being inform'd of what had been practis'd against him, desir'd leave to retire to a Monastick Life, the Emperor refus'd his Request; and commanded him to retain the Rank and Power he had in the Empire, and that as well because he would not so far injure his Daughter, as because he did not believe what had been alledged against him. However *Theophilus* having a Son shortly after and his Daughter dying much about the same Time he very unwillingly consented to the repeated Importunities of *Alexius*, and appointed him such Places as he thought would be most convenient for his Retirement.

* This generous Confidence and Magnanimity in *Theophilus*, made him belov'd by all the Men of Worth in his Empire, so that his Armies were generally supply'd with experienc'd Commanders, though none appear'd so eminent in his Service as *Manuel* and *Theophobus*, the Variety of whose Fortunes make not the least Figure in this Emperor's Reign. *Manuel* had serv'd in very eminent Posts under former Emperors, and *Theophobus* was the base Son of a Persian Ambassador, descended from the Blood Royal of that Nation, who, dying in his Embassy, left him an Infant at *Constantinople*, where he was entertain'd in the Imperial Palace, and educated after the manner of the Romans. The continual Wars between the Saracens and the Persians had driven away, or destroy'd, all those of the Royal House in Persia, for which reason the few Persians that surviv'd the Calamities

cities of their Country sent to the Emperor, and
 fir'd *Theophobus* for their King; which *Theophilus*
 us'd, chusing rather to make him a Patrician, and
 marry him to one of his Sisters. At the same time
 gave his Subjects leave to marry with the *Persians*,
 which brought many of that Nation over, who list'd
 themselves into his Army, and were form'd into
 a Body, call'd the *Persian Legion*; from whence
 the Emperor promis'd himself no small Service in
 the Expedition he was preparing against the *Saracens*,
 who had lately invaded and wasted the Territories
 of the Empire, for which reason the Emperor resolv'd
 to chastise 'em. When both Armies came within
 view of each other, and the Enemy were consulting
 whether it was adviseable to fight, *Manuel* advis'd
 the Emperor not to engage in Person, affirming it to
 be below his Dignity to contend with one so much in-
 ferior to him as was the General of the *Saracens*. This
 was oppos'd by *Theophobus*, to whom the Emperor in-
 clin'd, and the next Morning both Armies came to
 Battel, which lasted very long, 'till at length the
 Roman Legions gave Ground and fled, leaving the
 Emperor with his Guard, two thousand *Persians*, and
Theophobus upon an Hill, where they were surrounded
 by the *Saracens*, who labour'd hard to take him Pri-
 soner, and his own Men were as resolute to defend
 him. Night coming on put an end to the Contention,
 and when it was dark the Soldiers, by *Theophobus*'s
 Order, fill'd the Air with loud Acclamations,
 and made so great a Noise with their Trumpets, and
 other warlike Instruments, that the *Saracens*, deceiv'd
 by the Stratagem, concluded they had receiv'd some
 relief, and retreated to a great distance for fear of be-
 ing surrounded, by which means the Emperor escap'd
 the rest of the Army. This reasonable Stratagem
 very much rais'd *Theophobus*'s Reputation, which
 dear'd him more than ever to his Countrymen,
 and made 'em petition the Emperor that they might
 fight against the *Saracens* in a separate Body under his
 Conduct,

*The Empe-
 ror in great
 Danger.*

Conduct, and so far prevail'd that the Emperor would suffer no one else to command 'em.

A. D.
833.

The ill Success of this Expedition serv'd only to make the Emperor more vigorous in Preparations for the next Campaign, in which his Armies were crown'd with a glorious Success: For he gain'd entire Victory over the Infidels, kill'd great Numbers upon the Spot, and took above twenty thousand Prisoners, whom he carry'd in great Triumph to Constantinople. This encourag'd him to make another Attack in the Spring following; but his Army was defeated by the Saracens, and he himself in great Danger of being taken Prisoner; for in the Heat of the Action he advanced, with a Body of his Troops, too far into the Enemies Ranks; when *Manuel*, considering what Disgrace it would be to the Roman Name and Empire to have the Emperor taken Prisoner, broke through the ranks of his own Army, and found him weary'd and in Despair. *Manuel* entreated the Emperor to follow him, whilst he opened his way through the thickest of his Enemies, which *Theophilus* declin'd, alledging he should discourage his Army by his Flight; which when *Manuel*, who was advanced forward in order to open his way for himself perceiv'd, he return'd back, and with his Sword directed at him threaten'd to kill him unless he flew, low'd, declaring the State would suffer more in his Cowardice than his Death, by which Loyal Menace brought him off. *Manuel*, upon this, was esteem'd his Deliverer, and the Emperor had a just Sense of the Service he had done him, but unhappily gave Ear to those who envy'd his Reputation; and other Princes, inclin'd to depress him, whom he was not able to reward according to his Deserts. Some of *Theophilus*'s Flatterers had represented *Manuel* to the Emperor, as one who was preparing for an Expedition, whereupon it was privately determin'd to deprive him of his Sight; of which when *Manuel* was by a faithful Friend inform'd, he fled over to the Saracens, and upon Condition he should not be constrain'd

gain'd to renounce his Religion, he enter'd himself into their Service. The Reception the *Saracens* gave *Manuel* makes it evident how much a Man of Worth is esteem'd, even by his Enemies. They advanced him to the highest Rank of Honour and Command, entrusted him with the Conduct of their Armies against their Neighbours with whom they were at War, and did nothing without the Advice and approbation of *Manuel*, who no way wrong'd the high Trust repos'd in him, but in all Respects acquitted himself with Honour and Reputation.

The Fame of his great Authority, and greater Services among the *Saracens*, quickly flew to *Constantinople*, and made the Emperor lament the Loss of a faithful Servant that had been the Support, and an Ornament to the State, and deserv'd better Usage from him. He was sensible that all the Honours he receiv'd from his Enemies blacken'd him with Ingratitude, and that it became him, as a Prince and Christian, to recover him from the Infidels. To this Purpose he trusted one of those Itinerant Monks, who frequent-ly rovd about the World in those Days, with a Message to him. *Manuel* himself, tho' adorn'd with all the Favour the *Saracens* could confer upon him, consider'd himself as no other than a glorious Exile, and still retain'd an invincible Love to his Native Country, from whence the Jealousie of his Master, enflam'd by the Artifices of his Enemies, had unjustly driven him, so that he lent a ready Ear to the Message of the Monk, who presented him with Letters from the Emperor strengthen'd with a Seal of Gold and Cross. *Manuel* was extreamly pleas'd with the Information the Emperor had made him, and waited only for an Opportunity that might favour his Return, which was effected after this manner. He desir'd the Prince of *Ishmael*, at that time Prince of the *Saracens*, to march against the *Romans* into *Cappadocia*, where, he said, he should have an occasion of revenging himself upon those who had unjustly accus'd

him to the Emperor. The *Saracens*, who hitherto could never prevail with him to fight against his Countrymen, were glad of the Overture, and sent him away at the Head of a compleat Army, attended by the young Prince *Ishmael's* Son. The Governor of *Cappadocia* had before-hand been prepar'd to receive him, so that being arriv'd at the Place desired, and having withdrawn at a convenient distance from the Army, under a Pretence of Hunting, he advised the young Prince, who accompany'd him, to return back to the *Saracens*, and acquaint them with the Resolution he had taken of returning home. Being arriv'd at *Constantinople* he was receiv'd with great Solemnity by the Emperor, who conferr'd on him the highest Honours of the Empire, and made him stand as God-father to his Son *Michael*, whom he shortly after invested with the Imperial Purple. The *Saracens* were no less offended than the Emperor was pleas'd at his Return, so that they prepar'd to express their Resentments the Spring following, in which however nothing memorable was transacted on either side, for both Armies were seiz'd with a Panick Fear, and concluded the Campaign without coming to an Engagement.

The Persians
Mutiny.

The Year following *Theophilus* invaded *Syria*, where he wasted as he march'd along, and having made himself Master of some of their strongest Forts, and taken a great Number of Prisoners, he return'd to *Constantinople*; leaving *Theophobus* to maintain his new Conquests, and command the Army. But now the *Persians*, who were encreas'd to thirty thousand Men, began to disdain a Subjection to any Prince but of their own Nation, and therefore in a mutinous manner seiz'd on *Theophobus* at *Sinope*, and declared him Emperor. At first he us'd all the Arguments and Entreaties he could to divert 'em from it, but when he found it was to no purpose, he outwardly seem'd to accept of the Honour, but privately gave *Theophilus* an Assurance of his Averseness to it, and escap'd with

the first Opportunity to *Constantinople*, where he was
 refs'd in an high degree by the Emperor, who
 continu'd all his Honours to him. The *Persians*, be-
 ing thus disappointed of their Prince, begg'd Par-
 on of *Theophilus*, who receiv'd 'em into Favour;
 t, to prevent the like Attempts for the future, he
 pers'd them, by two thousand in a Body, into se-
 ral remote Provinces, under their proper Officers.
Theophilus, in the late Ravage he had made in
Asia, had, contrary to the earnest Request of the
 ince of the *Saracens*, destroy'd *Sozopetra*, the Place
 his Nativity; at which he was so enrag'd, that
 eathing nothing but Revenge, he rais'd a migh-
 Army compos'd of many Nations, as well of *A-*
ssyria, as in the East, and having commanded eve-
 Soldier to impress on his Target the Word *Amo-*
rium, the Birth-place of *Theophilus*, he resolv'd ne-
 to sheath his Sword till he had destroy'd it. The
 Emperor, being inform'd of these mighty Prepara-
 ns, march'd with what Forces he could raise to
Myra, a Town in *Phrygia major*, about three Days
 urney from *Amorium*. There having call'd a Coun-
 of War, he was advis'd, by several of his Offi-
 s, to decline an Engagement with the *Saracens*,
 ose Army exceeded his in Numbers, and tran-
 e the Inhabitants of *Amorium* to some other Place.
 e Emperor, imagining such a Proceeding would
 ect upon his Honour, resolv'd to venture all in
 Defence and Protection of it, and according-
 sent *Atius*, General of the East, with a strong
 ty to command in it. The Prince of the *Sara-*
 had muster'd all his Forces at *Tarsus*, where he
 olv'd not to march on directly to *Amorium*, but
 send his Son with part of the Army to try the
 length of the Emperor's Forces, and take such
 asures afterwards, as should be suitable to the
 cess of that Attempt. The young Prince march'd
 the Head of ten thousand *Turks*, and a strong
 ty of *Armenians*, to a Place call'd *Dazymenum*,

The Ro-
mans o-
verthrown
by the Sa-
racens,

where both Armies came to an Engagement. At first the Fortune of the Day seem'd to incline to the *Romans*, but in the Pursuit they were so exceedingly gaul'd by the Arrows of the *Turks*, that they who just before seem'd secure of the Victory turn'd back in great Confusion, and left the Emperor to the Defence of the *Persians*, who encompass'd him round, and with much Courage labour'd to preserve him. However he had infallibly been lost had not Night come upon 'em, and some Rain fallen, which render'd the *Turkish* Bow-string of use, and gave the Imperialists an Opportunity of Retreat. *Manuel*, who had the Command of the Watch, observ'd the *Persians* discoursing in their own Language with the *Saracens* about betraying the *Roman* Army, and returning into their own Country. Of this he immediately inform'd the Emperor, and advis'd him to consult his own Safety, who accordingly retreated to *Chiliocomum*.

who Be-
siege Amo-
rium,

In the mean Time the Prince of the *Saracens*, being inform'd of his Son's Success, march'd directly to *Amorium*, and, being joyn'd by the young Prince in his March, he laid close Siege to it. The Defendants supported themselves with a resolute Bravery, but the Emperor, doubtful of the Event, and earnestly desiring to preserve the City, sent a Messenger with very rich Presents to the *Saracen*, desiring him to desist: But the Prince, instead of being diverted from his Design, order'd the Messenger to be secur'd, that he might be a Witness to the Issue, and attack'd the Place more vigorously than before. Notwithstanding which the Defendants made a very obstinate Resistance, and had they not been betray'd by some among themselves, the Town had not so easily been taken. But *Badiates*, one of the Inhabitants, having upon some Discontent join'd the Christian Religion, embrac'd an advantageous Offer made him by the Infidels, inform'd them in which Part the Walls were weakest, and mis-

most commodiously attack'd, whereupon ensu'd
 miserable Slaughter of the Garrison and Inhabi-
 tants; for the *Saracens*, being enrag'd at their reso-
 lute Opposition, and the Loss they had sustain'd in
 the Siege, behav'd themselves with the utmost Cru-
 elty. Most of the Men were put to the Sword, and
 the Women and Children led into Captivity.
 The City, the most beautiful of all the East, and
 the Capital of *Cilicia*, was levell'd with the Ground,
 after which the Emperor's Messenger was in an in-
 teresting manner dismiss'd, with an Account of what
 had pass'd, to his Master.

which is
 taken and
 destroy'd.

Theophilus was so sensibly touch'd with the De-
 struction of this Place, that he was seiz'd with an
 excessive Melancholy. However he resolv'd, if pos-
 sible, to be reveng'd upon the Infidels, and sent *Theo-*
dosius, a Patrician, into *France* to crave the Affi-
 nity of that Nation. But *Theodosius* dy'd by the
 way, and, in all probability, had he arriv'd at the
 French Court, his Negotiation would have been insuc-
 cessful; for the *French* at that Time were too much
 embroil'd among themselves to be able to send any
 assistance into the East. In the mean Time *Theophilus*
 grew so dejected as to abstain from Nourishment,
 drinking nothing but Snow-water, which threw him
 into a Dysentery that ended his Days. Finding the
 weak Condition he was in, he was carry'd in a Litter
 to *Magnaure*, where, having summon'd the Senate and
 chief Officers of the Empire to meet him, he exhorted
 them, in a most moving Speech, to continue faithful to
 his Wife and Son, and protect 'em from Treachery.
 They heard him with the greatest Sorrow, and vow'd
 to spend their Lives and Fortunes in the Service and
 defence of his Family. After which, sinking under
 the Oppression of his Mind, and Distemper of his Bo-
 dy, he quitted this Life, having reign'd twelve Years,
 and almost four Months. Before his Death some a-
 bout him, Enemies to the Worth of *Theophobus*, per-
 suaded the Emperor that the late Revolt of the *Perfi-*

The Death
 of Theo-
 philus.

A. D.
 842.

ans was contriv'd by him the better to favour his Ambitious Designs, and that if he had any regard to Posterity, he ought not to survive him; whereupon the infirm diffident Prince commanded his Head to be struck off, and brought to him, which the Moment he was expiring he touch'd with his Hand, and breath'd out his last with these Words, *Thou art now longer Theophobus, nor I Theophilus.*

His Character.

This was the End of a Prince, who in many Things was to be admir'd, in few to be reprehended, unless his Enmity to the Worship of Images was a Fault to him. They who tax him with that, allow him to have been an exact Observer of Justice, and utter Enemy to Covetousness, and all sumptuous Superfluities, which *Cedrenus* gives us a remarkable Instance. He saith, that observing from his Palace Wall a Ship of great Burden, and richly laden, entring the Port of *Constantinople*, he ask'd to whom the Cargo belonged, and when he was inform'd that his Empress *Theodora* was Mistress of it, he commanded both Ship and Cargo to be burnt, declaring, *He would have his Wife know he was an Emperor, and no Merchant.* he was a great Benefactor to the City of *Constantinople*, which he beautify'd with many magnificent Buildings, strengthen'd with new Walls, and purg'd from a great Company of Curtisians that practis'd daily in it. He dy'd in the second Year of *Lothaire* the Emperor, and fifteenth of *Gregory*, the fourth Pope of Rome, A. D. 842.

Theophilus, at his Death, had constituted *Mammas* and *Theoctistus* Tutors to his Son, who was then but six Years of Age; but the Regency was vested in his Mother *Theodora*, who being an active ambitious Princess, and willing to perpetuate her Authority, took care to associate such with her Son as would humour him in his youthful Inclinations, encourage him in his Pleasures, and keep him insensible of the Pleasures of Power and Dominion, all which, in the issue, brought unspeakable Calamities to the State. Nor was this the only Thing in which she resembled *Irene*, but in her

al for Images. Women naturally are inclinable to
 superstition, which gave Birth to those many Errors
 it crept into the Church. She expell'd *John*, the
 Patriarch of *Constantinople*, who she thought would
 oppose her Designs, and establish'd *Methodius*, a Monk,
 in his Place; after which she industriously apply'd her
 self to the Restauration of Images, enforc'd the Ob-
 servance of the Second Council of *Nice*, and rais'd a
 zealous Persecution against the *Manichees* in the East,
 which created an horrible Combustion in the Empire.
 The Officers she employ'd in the Inquisition acted
 with the greatest Cruelty, nailing some to Crosses,
 and making others die under unspeakable Torments.
 No less than an hundred thousand Persons were by
 these means destroy'd, which drove the rest into an ob-
 stinate Rebellion. For *Carbeas*, a Commander in the
 East, and a zealous *Manichee*, hearing how his Father
 had been ignominiously crucify'd, fled with four thou-
 sand Men of the same Persuasion over to the *Saracens*,
 whom they open'd a Passage into the East, where,
 without Intermision, they committed all manner of
 hostilities. *Baronius* his Account of this great Revo-
 lution in Matters relating to Religion, which he hath
 built upon the Authority of his infallible Authors, is
 so fabulous to deserve any room here. The reclaim-
 ing of those he calls Hereticks, was attended with no
 Miracles than the Conversion of the *Jews* and *Gen-
 tiles* to Christianity in the early Days of the Gospel.
Theodora spent the whole Time of her Administration,
 which continu'd for fourteen Years, in these Affairs of
 the Church, in the mean Time permitting the Ene-
 mies of the Empire to destroy whole Provinces, and
 suffering her Son to indulge himself in all the dis-
 solute Pleasures his unrestrain'd Youth could prompt
 him to, or a luxurious Court afford. Notwithstand-
 ing which unhappy Artifice, the young Emperor, as
 he increas'd in Years, so did he begin to be touch'd
 with a Desire to Rule, in which he was encourag'd
 by *Bardas*, *Theodora's* Brother, who thought he had
 not

not a sufficient Authority under his Sister's Administration, and promis'd himself mighty Advantage from a Turn of Affairs. He knew it impossible for him to succeed in his Designs so long as *Manuel* and *Theoctistus* continu'd near the Emperor's Person. It happen'd very unluckily that some Misunderstanding arose between those two Great Men, which *Bardas* with much Dexterity, so artfully manag'd, that *Manuel* quitted the Court, and retir'd to a private Life, and this open'd a way to *Theoctistus* his Ruin. *Bardas*'s chief Instrument, was the Emperor's School-Master, a very covetous, stubborn, arrogant Person who had entertain'd an irreconcilable Aversion to *Theoctistus*, for that he oppos'd the young Prince, who had a Desire to prefer his unworthy Master to an Office, for which he was in no measure qualify'd; that the School-Master, animated by Revenge, and supported by *Bardas*, continually alarm'd the Emperor with the Dangers he was to apprehend from *Theoctistus*, who had no less a Design than to marry either the Empress her self, or one of her Daughters, and pluck out his Eyes, thereby to make him incapable of the Empire. The young Prince easily believ'd whatever was offer'd against a Man, whom he fear'd rather than lov'd, and therefore resolv'd to destroy him. Accordingly he was seiz'd not long after by the Emperor's Order, and committed to Prison, in which within a few Days, by Virtue of the same Authority, he was put to Death.

A. D.
855.

Theodora resented this Murder with a most extravagant Passion; she ran up and down the Court with her Hair loose about her Shoulders, fill'd the Air with her Shrieks and Cries, curs'd both her Brother and her Son, and wish'd them an End equally as unfortunate. These Reproaches serv'd only to incense *Bardas* and the young Prince against her, so that they resolv'd to finish what they had begun in removing her. She, being sensible of their Design, was willing to spare 'em the Crime of shedding more Blood.

prepar'd to submit without any Resistance; to which purpose she summon'd the Senate, to whom she gave an Account of what Condition the Treasury was in, and told 'em what a frugal Mistress she had been, and what immense Riches she left to her Son. After which she resign'd her Power, and departed from the Court to the no small Satisfaction of *Michael*, who now found himself absolute, being freed from the disagreeable Restraint of a Mother and a Guardian. However, for fear she should attempt once more to assume that Authority she had so easily quitted, by *bas* his Advice, he order'd her to be shaven, and thrust into a Nunnery, an Indignity she did not long survive.

Michael made use of his unlimited Authority to the Destruction of the State, and the Profusion of those Treasures his Mother's Frugality had hoarded up. He took a great Pride in imitating *Nero*, and was mighty ambitious of exceeding the rest of the World in the Excellency of driving a Chariot, in Singing, and playing upon all sorts of musical Instruments; and copy'd that Original Monster so well as to be mighty skilful in all manner of Debaucheries, admitting none near his Person, but such as could share with him in his wanton and dissipated Exercises and Diversions, and those he reserv'd to the highest Employments; among the rest he made choice of one *Theophilus*, the most scandalous of 'em all, whom he made Patriarch of *Constantinople*. His new Prelate, attended by a parcel of Priests, that were like himself, would in broad Day-light walk as in Procession through the Streets, exposing himself in a thousand Buffoonries, and committing such Insolencies as appear'd horrible to the sober and discreet part of the Inhabitants. In the mean time *Methodius*, the legal Patriarch, who, upon the Death of *Methodius*, had been elected in the Year 847, could not exercise his Patriarchal Function, being very much belov'd by the People, and highly scandaliz'd at the Indignities offer'd the Church.

Michael a degenerate Prince.

In

Glicas.

Bardas his
great Power.The Roman
mans over-
thrown by
the Saracens.

In a short time the dissolute Prince had wasted his Treasures, and was reduc'd even to an infamous Necessity, in which he was forc'd to sell or pawn whatever was of value in the Imperial Palace. Among the rest he melted down those famous Trees of Gold which according to my Author, were made by a learn'd Bishop call'd *Leo*, in the late Emperor's Time and were the Admiration of all that beheld 'em; among the Branches were dispers'd a number of Golden Birds, which, by the help of an Engine, flew very delightfully, to the great Surprize of the Spectators, who were no less agreeably frighten'd at the Roar of some Golden Lions effected by the same Artifice. Whilst the Emperor was thus wasting the Treasures of the Empire, *Bardas* rul'd in it as he pleas'd, being as a Reward for his eminent Services, made Steward of the Household, and General of the Armies. Having rais'd a powerful Army he set out upon an Expedition against the *Saracens*, in which the Emperor accompany'd him, and after he had wasted a great part of *Armenia minor*, he sat down before one of the strongest Towns upon the *Euphrates*. The *Saracens* appear'd seldom upon the Walls, and made few sallies; by these means giving the *Romans* reason to imagine the Garrison was very thin, upon which Presumption they grew secure and careless; but when they were at their Devotions on the Lord's Day the Infidels sallied out upon 'em, and made so good use of their Advantage, that the whole Army was routed, the Camp and all their Baggage taken, and the Emperor himself with much difficulty escaped. This Defeat, which *Manuel* receiv'd in his Enemy's Dominions, was follow'd not long after by another in his own; for the *Saracens* being, upon all Occasions assisted by *Charbeas* and his *Manichees*, pierc'd with his Army, consisting of thirty thousand Men, into the Roman Territories; and tho' the Emperor oppos'd 'em with no fewer than forty thousand *Thracians* and *Macedonians*, yet the *Saracens*, watching their Advan-

fell upon him unawares, and put his whole
my to Flight.

These Calamities threw the Empire into the greatest
internation imaginable, especially when some time
er News was brought to Court that the Infidels
were preparing for another Invasion. The Emperor
er'd his Uncle *Petronas* to march with an Army of
Sacians against them; for *Bardas*, discourag'd with
late Overthrows, or for that he had Business of
greater Consequence to pursue at home, declin'd tak-
ing the Field in Person, and trusted all to the Con-
fidence of his Brother. *Petronas* his good Fortune in this
campaign repair'd, in some measure, the Losses
sustain'd in the former Engagements, for he sur-
rounded the *Saracens*, cut off the Caliph himself, and
his whole Army; and having taken his Son Prisoner,
he was retiring in great haste to *Melitena*, he re-
turn'd in Triumph to *Constantinople*, where the Em-
peror made him Captain of his Guards, and permit-
ted *Bardas* to assume the Title and Dignity of *Cæsar*;
which as it was what he had been long aiming at, so did
he conclude he had but one Step more to the Throne,
with the Hopes of which he daily flatterr'd his Ambi-
tion. His unbounded Power made him arbitrary in
his Actions, for he not only divorc'd himself from
his Wife, against whom he alledg'd nothing that was
able to justify such a Proceeding, but marry'd his
own Daughter-in-Law: At which the good Patriarch,
Ignatius, was so offended, that he refus'd to commu-
nicate with him as it was customary upon the Feast
of the *Epiphany*; with which *Bardas* was so provok'd,
that in a Synod, he had order'd to be held at *Constan-*
tinople, he suborn'd several false Witnesses, who ac-
cus'd *Ignatius* of having murder'd his Predecessor *Me-*
thodius, whose Memory was had in great Veneration
by the People; whereupon he was depos'd, and clapp'd
into Prison, and *Photius* was elected in his Place,
which gave occasion to a very dangerous Sedition in
Constantinople.

A. D.
858.

Bardas
created
Cæsar.

All

All this while the degenerate Emperor continu'd in his scandalous way of living, spending his Time in Races, and other ridiculous Amusements, consort with none but the most profligate Wretches in his Dominions. Among these was one *Gryllus*, whom the Emperor, in his Frolicks, would call Patriarch, and having adorn'd him with the Patriarchal Habit, sent him once for his Mother, who was not yet dead, to meet him, and as the unhappy Lady, who mistook him for the real Patriarch, fell on her Knees to crave a Blessing, the Villain discover'd himself, and with many obscene Gestures derided the deluded Prince, and was highly applauded for it by the Emperor. He was so extremely addicted to Races that he interdicted the use of Beacons, at that time so necessary to inform the People of the Incurssions of the *Saracens*, because as he was once beginning his Race, a Beacon was set on Fire, at which he was extremely afflicted lest the People, upon an Apprehension of the Danger, should be diverted from observing his great Dexterity in Riding. His Mother, before her Death, frequently advis'd him to beware of *Basilus*, who was his Successor, as of one who would be the Ruin of his Family; notwithstanding which he continu'd him in his Favour, advanc'd him to the greatest Employments of Honour and Profit, and at last declar'd him Cæsar and his Companion in the Empire, having at length made way for his Advancement by the Murder of *Basilus*, who, as yet, govern'd in every respect without Controul.

A. D.
866.

The *Saracens* that had settled in *Crete*, as was before observ'd, extremely infested the Coasts of the Empire, and having made a Descent they pierc'd into *Taranto*, where they committed many Outrages. *Bartholomew* thought he should do the State an extraordinary piece of Service, if he could restrain the Insolence of the Infidels, and drive 'em out of *Crete*. To this end he rais'd a very powerful Army, and perswaded the Emperor to honour the Expedition with his Presence.

The Army encamp'd in *Pbrygia*, near the Banks of the River *Maander*, where *Bardas* his Servants, either of Design, or unadvisedly, pitch'd their Master's tent upon a Hill over-looking that of the Emperor, which was plac'd below. This the Enemies of *Cæsar* took care to improve to his Prejudice, and easily persuaded the Emperor how much reason he had to be jealous of so insolent aspiring a Favourite. Whereupon *Basilius* and the rest had Orders to murder him, which they executed on the first of *April*. The Soldiers were so offended at the Loss of their General, that a great Mutiny arose in the Army, and the Emperor escap'd with some Danger to *Constantinople*, where the thoughts of the *Cretan Expedition* were wholly laid aside, and the usual Entertainments of that luxurious Court restor'd. *Bardas* his Ruin introduc'd the Advancement of *Basilius*, whom *Michael* declar'd *Cæsar*, and his Associate in the Empire on the twenty sixth of *May* following. *Basilius*, tho' born in *Macedonia*, was an *Armenian* by Descent, and *Cedrenus* gives him a noble Pedigree, yet the generality affirm he was born of very mean obscure parents. At the sacking of *Adrianople* by *Crumus*, King of *Bulgaria*, *Basilius*, being then a Child, was with his Parents into Captivity, where he continu'd till a Peace was concluded, at which Time he was exchange'd among other Prisoners. His first Office in Court was Master of the Horse, to which he was preferr'd by *Bardas*, who, when he observ'd how much the Emperor grew in his Favours to him, began to repent of what he had done, and apprehended a rival in the Person of his Creature, and therefore contriv'd his Destruction, which however was anticipated by his own. *Basilius*, being advanc'd by *Michael* to the Imperial Dignity, apply'd himself with great Industry, to the Management of Affairs, behaving himself in every respect, with much modesty and Meekness, he endeavour'd in all his courses to divert the Emperor from his dissolute Courses.

and is
murder'd
Basilius
declar'd
Cæsar and
the Empe-
ror's Col-
league;

and mur-
ders Mi-
chael.

A. D.
867.
Basilus.

Courses. But the unworthy Prince was so far from listening to his wholesome Counsels, that he contracted an Enmity to him, and prepar'd to destroy the Building he had just then rais'd, which hasten'd his own Ruin; for *Basilus*, being inform'd of what the Emperor and his impudent Parasites were designing against him, thought the readier way to secure his own Safety was to strike first, and therefore watching his Opportunity, one Day when the Emperor was in his Cups, he kill'd him, when he reign'd upwards of five and twenty Years, in the twelfth Year of *Lewis II.* Emperor of the West, and the tenth of *Nicolas*, Pope of Rome, *An. Dom.* 867.

Basilus, upon the Death of *Michael*, was acknowledged sole Emperor by the ready Consent of the Senate and the People. Knowing how profuse his Predecessors had been in disposing of the Public Treasure, he made a severe Examination into the Accounts of the Revenue, and by Act of Senate was ordain'd, That they who had been rewarded for frivolous and dishonest Services should refund all to the Treasury. Which Act, tho' very just in itself, he prudently mitigated, and was content with a Restitution of half, which enabled him to make great Largesses to the People, whereby he grew exceedingly popular, and gain'd an extraordinary Reputation for the Care he took in the Administration of Justice. It's reported of him that he wept for Joy, and gave God Thanks, for that, upon a diligent Inquiry, no Person was found throughout the City, who had occasion to petition against any Officers, or complain of Oppression. And as he was very diligent in the Management of the State, so he was no less solicitous for the well ordering of his Family. He had four Sons, and as many Daughters; three of his Sons he created *Cæsars*, the fourth he design'd for the Church, and made all his Daughters Nuns.

Basilius
breaks the
Power of
the Mani-
chees.

The *Manichæes* had, from the beginning of the late
 reign, done innumerable Mischiefs to the Empire.
 They were Masters of many strong Holds in the
 East, from whence they made their Inroads at Dis-
 cretion, and never return'd without a considerable
 Booty. These People *Basilius* thought it his Duty to
 subvert, and, if possible, to disarm 'em. To that
 purpose he rais'd the best Army he could, and pro-
 ceed'd in an Expedition against them, which was at-
 tended with Honour and Success, for in a few Years
 he broke the Heart of that People, wasted all their
 Country, seiz'd on their fortify'd Towns and Castles,
 either kill'd or took their most experienc'd and
 valiant Officers; for which extraordinary Services
 he triumph'd in great Pomp at *Constantinople*, where
 the Conspiracies, form'd against him, were prevent-
 ed by a seasonable Discovery, and the Conspirators
 were punish'd. After this he invaded *Syria*, being at-
 tended in this Expedition by his eldest Son *Constantine*,
 having taken *Cæsarea*, the Metropolis of *Cappa-*
docia, he struck such a Terror in the *Saracens*, that
 many of their Governors were forc'd to submit,
 and assist him in the War against their own Nation.
 He took so many Prisoners in this Expedition that
 their Numbers grew dangerous, upon which Consi-
 deration he commanded a Multitude of 'em to be
 put to death. The greatest part of his Reign was spent in
 these Wars against the *Saracens*, in which, for the most
 part, he had the Advantage; for he recover'd *Crete*
 from them, destroy'd their whole Navy, and so far
 disabled them, that they were contented to sit quiet
 at home, not daring to attempt any thing against the
 Romans. The same was his Fortune in *Cilicia*, and in
 the West, where he reliev'd *Capua* closely Besieg'd by
 Infidels, and in a great measure drove 'em out of
 Italy. These his extraordinary Advantages made
 him belov'd at home, and fear'd and respected abroad.
 Withstanding which the *African Saracens* hop'd, by
 some worthy Exploit, to redeem the Honour of their

E

Nation,

Nation, and accordingly fitted out a Fleet consist
of sixty Sail, with which they did great Mischief
the *Ionian* Sea.

A success-
ful Stra-
tagem.

The Sara-
cen Fleet
destroy'd.

Against these the Emperor sent *Nasar* his Admiral
who set Sail with a very strong Fleet to *Methone*
where his Men deserted in such great Numbers, that
he was afraid to venture an Engagement, and sent
the Emperor an Account of the Condition he was in,
how ill his Ships were mann'd. The Emperor, con-
cern'd at so unexpected an Accident, had recourse
to this Stratagem; he took thirty *Saracens* at that Time
Prisoners in *Constantinople*, and having so disguis'd
them as to have 'em thought to be some of his own Sub-
jects, he commanded 'em to be whipp'd publicly
in the *Circus*, and from thence sent 'em into *Peloponnesus*
where they were nail'd to Crosses, as if they had
been the principal Authors of the Desertion. This
Stratagem had the Effect desir'd, for it not only con-
firm'd such in their Duty as had continu'd in the Ser-
vice, but so terrify'd those that had deserted, that
they return'd to their Duty, and desir'd to be led
against the Enemy. In the mean Time the *Saracens*
were much elevated at this Delay in the *Romans*, and
having in full Security, quitted their Ships, they
were busied in plundering a-shore, when *Nasar* arriv'd
unexpectedly by Night on their Fleet, and either set
them on fire, or took all their Vessels.

The Satisfaction the Emperor receiv'd from the
frequent Advantages was something allay'd by the
Loss of *Syracuse*, which was besieg'd and taken by the
Carthaginian Saracens, tho' the Emperor had man-
ag'd out a strong Fleet to relieve it: For *Adrian*, the Em-
peror's Minister, who was sent to command it, arriv'd
too late to its Assistance, for which Reason
he was banish'd by the Emperor at his Return to *Con-
stantinople*.

Basilus, at such Times as he was releas'd from the
Cares of War, busied himself in building and repair-
ing Churches, and beautifying the Imperial Palace.

which he did at a prodigious Expence. Some have reflected upon him for building and dedicating so many Churches to the Honour of St. *Michael*, as if he had been prompted to it by the stings of his Conscience, thereby to expiate the Murder of his Predecessor *Michael*, his great Patron and Benefactor. 'Tis certain, that towards the latter end of his Reign, he grew diffident and superstitious, addicting himself to the Conversation of Monks, who impos'd on him their legendary Fables and selfish Intrigues. His eldest Son *Constantine* being dead, he lamented his loss with a very unbecoming Passion, and was insoluble, saith *Zonaras*, 'till by the Assistance of a Monk call'd *Theodorus Santabareus*, reputed a Necromancer and Magician, he beheld a *Spectrum*, cloath'd in his Son's Shape, which met him on Horseback, after the Emperor had kiss'd and embrac'd it, and vanish'd in an Instant. This, or some other extraordinary pieces of Service, render'd the Monk very powerful with the Emperor, who seldom did any thing without his Advice or Approbation, but suffered himself to be most grossly abus'd and deluded by him, which gave Ground to many unhappy Divisions in the Court.

Constantine being dead, the Eyes of all were fix'd on *Leo*, the Emperor's second Son, who, being a generous wary Prince, was much offended at the Power of *Theodorus* and his Accomplices had by their Arts obtained over the Emperor; of which the jealous Monk was quickly sensible, and therefore he resolv'd by the Artifice to destroy him. The Custom being for the Prince, when he attended his Father abroad, to be arm'd; the Monk alarm'd him with the Danger to which he pretended the Emperor lay expos'd, through the Practices of some designing Courtiers, especially whilst he was in the Field a Hunting, in which the Emperor took an uncommon Delight, for which Reason he advis'd him to arm himself privately with some of his Followers, and be ready to op-

The Dan-
gerous
Craft of a
Monk.

pose any Treason should be attempted against him. These Jealousies the Monk instill'd with so much Cunning into the pious Prince; that he readily inclin'd to his Advice, and the next Time he attend his Father abroad he arm'd himself, and some of his most intimate Friends. In the mean Time the Monk hasten'd to the Emperor, and in great Consternation told him *what manifest Danger attended him, that his Son had a Design against his Life, and was prepar'd, next Time he went out to Hunt, to kill him in the Field, and that, if he took care to have him search'd, he would find him arm'd accordingly.* The jealous Emperor receiv'd, with an easie Credulity, what the Monk affirm'd with so much Confidence; and therefore resolving caus'd his Son to be search'd, and finding Proofs visible against him, he committed him to Prison, whither the Malice of the implacable Monk pursu'd him; for the Emperor, at his Instigation had commanded his Eyes to be pluckt out, had the Patriarch, and the Principal among the Nobles interpos'd in his Behalf. All the honest Courtiers and those who had a just Regard to the Welfare of the State, were highly concern'd at these Domestic Quarrels, and labour'd very earnestly for the Prince's Release; to which the Emperor would by no means condescend, till he had receiv'd undeniable Arguments of his Innocence, after which he restor'd him to his former Dignity, and continu'd him always near his Person. For *Basilus* finding his End approaching, took care to instil into his Son such Rules of Government, as might make him answer the Expectations of his People, and the high Dignity which he was call'd. The *Greek* Historians commend him highly for his Care in this Particular, Acts of Piety, and impartial Administration of Justice. The same Authors ascribe *Leo's* Release to a seasonable Mimickry of a Parrot, which being continually taught his Lesson by the repeated Condemnments of some, who daily lamented the young Prince's

Condition in a Room where the Bird hung constantly up in a Cage, cry'd out, with reiterated complaints, at a Time when the Emperor was entertaining some of the Nobility at a publick Collation in the same Apartment, *Alas, my Lord Leo!* which accident added fresh weight to the former Application of his Friends had made in his Behalf. *Basilius* did not live long after his Son's Release, but dy'd of a *Diarrhæa*, according to some (tho' others affirm he was kill'd casually by a Stag) in the Nineteenth Year of his Reign, the Fifth of *Charles* the Gross, and Second of *Stephen* the Fifth Pope of *Rome*, *A. D.* 886.

Basilius dies.

They who pretend that *Leo*, tho' receiv'd and receiv'd as the Son of *Basilius*, was in reality the Son of *Michael*, have no other Ground for their Assertion, than the Severity of his Restraint, which will have no weight, if we consider the just Provocations the Emperor thought he had to proceed with so much Rigour against him; how notwithstanding he releas'd him before his Death, and design'd him for his Successor, which it is not likely he would have done had not been his own Son, since he had others to succeed him. Nor is it to be suppos'd his extraordinary Respect for the Memory of his Predecessor *Michael* could prevail with him to act so much to the Prejudice of his own Family; 'tis a Maxim altogether new, and unheard of among Princes, how just and generous soever they may be in their own Natures.

Zonaras.

Basilius was a Man of a Spirit and Capacity much above his Birth and Education, which he made appear in many remarkable Instances throughout his reign. He cautiously declin'd engaging himself in Disputes of Religion, and thereby kept fair with contending Parties, though he diligently labour'd to promote the Peace of the Church. His reign was in nothing more conspicuous than in his re-forming and new modelling the Laws of the Empire, which had lost much of their Authority since the Days of *Justinian*, as well in the Eastern Em-

His Character.

pire, where the use of the *Latin* Tongue, in which they were compil'd, by degrees grew discontinu'd, in the West, where they were suppress'd or restrain'd by the barbarous Nations, who had conquer'd Italy and introduc'd their own particular Laws and national Customs. In short, it may be said of *Basilius*, that if he had obtain'd the Empire with as much Innocence, as he had govern'd it with Prudence and Moderation, he had deserv'd to have been remembered among the best Emperors.

Leo V.

A. D.
886.

Basilius being dead, *Leo* was universally acknowledged Emperor. He had been declar'd such by his Father in the thirteenth Year of his Reign, immediately upon the Death of his elder Brother *Constantine* and profited so much from his own private Reading and his Father's Instructions, that he deservedly acquired the Surname of *Philosophus*. His first Care was to punish *Theodorus* the Monk, who had been the Author of so many Mischiefs towards the latter end of his Father's Reign. He first order'd him to be whipp'd in an ignominious manner, after which he sent him to *Athens*, from whence, after he had order'd his Eyes to be pluck'd out, he banish'd him into the East. He proceeded with equal Severity against *Photius*, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, who had not only declar'd openly in Favour of *Theodorus*, and given beginning to several Contests betwixt the Eastern and Western Church, but was accus'd of having consulted with *Theodorus* how to advance one of his own Kinsmen to the Throne. Hereupon *Photius* was deposed, and banish'd into *Armenia*, and the Emperor's own Brother *Stephen* was advanc'd to the Patriarchal Dignity. At the same Time he recall'd those Bishops, and other Ecclesiasticks, that had been banish'd by the Contrivance or Authority of *Photius*, and restor'd 'em to their former Dignities, and endeavour'd as much as he was able, to obliterate the Memory of his Father's Ingratitude to *Michael*, whose Relicks were remov'd from the Monastery wherein they were re-

ed, and convey'd 'em in solemn Pomp to the Imperial City. The Beginning of this Emperor's Reign is render'd unhappily remarkable for a sudden Irruption of the *Saracens*, and a Fire which destroy'd great Numbers of Houses, together with several Public Buildings at *Constantinople*. This was follow'd by such Commotions in *Italy*, occasion'd by the Treachery of *Ajo*, or *Angaus*, Duke of *Beneventum*, who, hearing of *Basilus* his Death, fell suddenly upon the Emperor's Lieutenant, who commanded in those parts that continu'd subject to the *Byzantine* Empire, and having overthrown him in two or three Engagements, forc'd the Inhabitants to renounce their Allegiance to the Emperor, and declare for him. As soon as *Leo* was inform'd of this Revolt he sent *Constantine*, a Patrician, with a strong Army into *Italy*, where he receiv'd an absolute Defeat, and was constrain'd to return from whence he came.

New Troubles in Italy.

The Year following there happen'd such an Eclipse of the Sun, that the Stars appear'd at Noon-day, and this was attended with such terrible Thunders and Lightning as threw the Inhabitants of *Constantinople*, where several were destroy'd, into a general consternation. *Leo* had been marry'd in the Year before to *Theophania*, the Daughter of *Martinacius*, a Lady of a most exemplary Piety, for which reason she had her canoniz'd, and erected a Temple in Honour of her Memory after her Death; tho' whilst she was alive, and sometime after his Advancement to the Throne, he forc'd *Zoe*, the greatest Beauty of that Age, from the Arms of one to whom she had been marry'd, and us'd her as his Concubine, conferring new and unheard of Honours upon her Father; who, abusing the Power he had with the Emperor; gave a beginning to the War between the *Romans* and *Bulgarians*. There had been a great Trade carry'd on between the two Nations for a considerable Time, and the Publick Mart was kept at *Constantinople*, from whence some of the *Greek* Merchants

A War
with the
Bulgari-
ans.

persuaded *Zantzas*, the Father of *Zoe*, to remove by Virtue of the Authority he had in the Court, *Thessalonica*; where the Officers who were employ'd collect the Emperor's Customs, acted with an unusual Vigour, and oppress'd the *Bulgarians* with unlawful Impositions: Of which when Complaint was made to *Simeon*, the Prince of that Nation, who had long wanted a Pretence for a Rupture, he requir'd, by Ambassadors, immediate Satisfaction from the Emperor; who, depending too much upon *Zantzas*'s Suggestions, refus'd to redress those who had been so unjustly oppress'd, and by that means supply'd *Simeon* with a fair Opportunity of declaring War against him. In the first Engagement, which happen'd in *Macedonia*, the *Romans* receiv'd a total Defeat, great Numbers of 'em were slain upon the Place, and more taken Prisoners, who were us'd in a barbarous manner by the insolent Conqueror, for he fill'd 'em in Triumph round his Camp, after which he cut off their Noses, and sent 'em to *Constantinople*, where they fill'd the Inhabitants at once with Shame, Anger and Amazement. *Leo* was highly provok'd at this Indignity, and therefore prevail'd with the *Hungarians* to invade *Simeon* on one side, whilst he assau'd him on the other. The *Hungarians*, being incourag'd by the rich Presents they had receiv'd from the Emperor, were easily persuaded to undertake the Expedition, and therefore prepar'd in great Numbers to break into *Bulgaria*. *Leo* on the other Hand sent out a strong Fleet, and having rais'd a new Army, committed it to the Conduct of *Nicephorus Phocas*, Patrician, and Captain of the Guards; but being still more desirous of Peace, than the continuance of a War, to which he had given an unhappy Beginning at the same Time that the Army began to march, he sent an Ambassador to *Simeon* with Proposals for an Accommodation. *Simeon*, who observ'd the Powers that were drawing down on each side against him, thought this a Trick of the Emperor's on purpose

to amuse and circumvent him; so that having
own the Ambassador into Prison he march'd in Per-
against the *Hungarians*, who had pass'd the *Ister*,
were destroying *Bulgaria* with Fire and Sword.
The *Hungarians* receiv'd him with great Courage, and,
an hot Dispute on both sides, totally overthrew
The Flower of all his Army was cut off, and
escap'd with great hazard to *Drista*, whilst the *Hun-*
garians pursu'd those of his Forces that fled, of whom
y took great Multitudes Prisoners, and sold 'em for
ood Sum of Money to the Emperor. This Misfor-
e had taught *Simeon* to act with a little more Mo-
ation, for observing that the Emperor's Forces, un-
the Conduct of *Nicephorus*, were approaching, he
t and earnestly desir'd Peace from *Leo*, who as
dily granted it, and gave Orders for his Fleet and
ny to return home.

Simeon,
King of
Bulgaria,
beaten by
the Hun-
garians.

Simeon no sooner found the Danger remov'd but
threw *Leo's* Ambassadors into Prison, and fell with
unexpected Fury upon the *Hungarians*, whom he
eated, and in a barbarous manner ravag'd all their
untry; and when the Emperor, who was unable
assist his Confederates upon so short a Warning,
nplain'd of this Proceeding, and demanded a Ra-
cation of the Treaty, he arrogantly declar'd he
uld by no means condescend to a Peace 'till all the
garians, who had been taken Prisoners, were re-
s d; this the Emperor, after some Hesitation, con-
ted to, notwithstanding which *Simeon* would not
scent to lay down his Arms, but insisted on new
mands more unreasonable than the former; at
ich *Leo* was so incens'd that he resolv'd to fall upon
n with the whole Power of the Empire, and, if
sible, to destroy him. Some Misunderstanding be-
een the General Officers, occasion'd by the In-
gues of *Zantzias*, who govern'd with too unlimited
Authority in the Court, destroy'd the hopes of
Expedition; for *Simeon* fell upon the *Romans*
ilst they were at Variance among themselves, and
obtain'd

obtain'd an entire Victory over 'em, which constrain'd the Emperor at length to consent to a Peace upon the best Terms he could obtain, which however was observ'd no longer than it was judg'd beneficial either to the one side or the other, and the War was carry'd on with various Success between both Nations during all this Emperor's Reign. For notwithstanding his great Care and Vigilance, the *Bulgarians* watch'd all Opportunities of insulting the Empire.

A. D.
901.
Several
Conspiracies
discover'd.

Whilst *Leo* was engag'd in these Wars abroad, several Designs were form'd against his Person at home, which however were seasonably discover'd, and the Traitors deservedly punish'd, tho' once he escap'd with great Hazard of his Life. For going in a solemn Procession to Church on *Whitsunday*, as it was customary upon that Festival, a Fellow watch'd an Opportunity, and gave him so great a Blow on the Head, that all about him despair'd of his Life. The Fellow was immediately seiz'd and tortur'd, in order to force him to a Discovery, but all they could do could extort nothing from him; 'tis true he was look'd on as distemper'd in his Brain, which it's thought put an end to any further Scrutiny. Indeed *Alexander*, the Emperor's Brother, was mistrusted to have given Life to all these Conspiracies, notwithstanding which *Leo* made no Enquiry against him, either for that he had then no Son of his own to succeed him, or because, being a Man of no Merit or Esteem, he thought it beneath his Worth to apprehend any Danger from him.

Leo marry'd
Zoe his
Concubine.

Some time before this, *Leo*, having bury'd his Empress *Theophania* with much Pomp, marry'd *Zoe*, a beautiful Concubine, and put the Imperial Crown on her Head. She enjoy'd not those Honours long, but dy'd within two Years after her Advancement, and was succeeded by a Woman of a Beauty equal to her own, nam'd *Eudocia*, who dying in Child-bed not very long after, left the Emperor once more a Widow. As yet he had no Son to succeed him, at which

very uneasie, but being, according to the Custom
 those Times, addicted to Astrology, he was assur'd
 should still be the Father of a Successor, which en-
 rag'd him to look out for another Wife, and was
 y perswaded to marry a second *Zoe*, by whom he
 a Son call'd *Constantine*. The fourth Marriage,
 ch was then held unlawful, gave Ground to seve-
 unhappy Divisions in the Eastern Church. For
 on as *Leo* had declar'd *Zoe* Empress, which was
 'till her Son *Constantine* was born, *Nicholaus Mysti-*
 at that time Patriarch of *Constantinople*, not only
 ar'd himself resolutely against it, but excommu-
 cated the Emperor, who when he obstinately re-
 l, upon *Leo's* earnest Application, to restore him
 he Church, he depos'd him from his Office, and
 stituted *Euthymius* in his Place. *Nicholaus* would
 have carry'd himself with so much Obstinacy,
 e had not been supported by the Opinions, and
 larations of several other Bishops his Suffragans,
 o adhered stedfastly to him in his Expulsion,
 reas others, who were of a more peacable Tem-
 approv'd of the new Patriarch's Dispensation in
 Emperor's Behalf, whereupon a Schism ensu'd
 he Church.

*A Schism
 in the Ea-
 stern
 Church.
 The Sara-
 cens infect
 the Empire.*

he Nuptial Ceremonies were hardly over before
 Emperor was alarm'd by the Motions of the *Sara-*
 who, encourag'd at the Hostilities and Success of
Bulgarians, first mann'd out a Fleet, with which
 took *Taurominium* in *Sicily*, and having slain a
 Multitude of the *Romans* they conquer'd *Lem-*
 from whence they led away an incredible Num-
 of Captives. After this they did great Mischiefs
 out controul upon the Coasts under the Conduct
 Renegado, call'd *Leo Attaleus*, who put the Im-
 al City it self into a great Consternation. The
 peror prepar'd all the Strength he had at Sea to op-
 'em, but his Admirals finding 'em always superior
 lumber, return'd without attempting any thing a-
 st 'em, and left em to besiege *Thessalonica*, which
 they

They cunning Intrigues of a Saracen Favourite.

they took and plunder'd, and had destroy'd the City, had they not been bought off with a vast Sum of Gold. *Leo*, after these Disgraces at Sea, where he found himself unable to contend with the Infidels, thought it not improper to make some Reprisals upon 'em by Land; and having rais'd a very powerful Army he gain'd several Victories against 'em in the East under the Conduct of *Eustatbius Argyrus*, and *Andronicus Ducas*: And had not some fatal Dissentions put a stop to the Progress of his Arms, he had infallibly obtain'd as great or greater Advantages against them than any of his Predecessors. *Samonas*, a Saracen by Birth, having discover'd some dangerous Designs form'd against the Emperor, was, by Advice of the Senate, as well as by *Leo's* particular Inclination to his Person, advanc'd to Employments of the highest Trust and Profit. He made an outward formal Profession of Christianity, but inwardly nourish'd the Passion with which he was infected at his Birth, and living in a prodigious manner enrich'd himself, attempted to escape with all his Wealth into his own Country; but after several Accidents upon the Road was stopp'd, and brought back to *Constantinople* by *Constantinus Ducas*, the Son of the General *Andronicus*. The Emperor, notwithstanding his intended Desertion, restor'd him upon a specious Submission to his Favour, and, continuing him in Offices, left it to his Power to revenge himself upon those who had forc'd him back. Shortly after this Accident *Himerius* and *Andronicus Ducas* were declar'd Generals against the Saracens; and *Samonas* having conceiv'd an implacable Hatred to *Andronicus*, upon the Account of his Son *Constantine*, prevail'd with one of the Emperor's most intimate Friends, to advise him by Letter by all means to join with *Himerius* in any Enterprize against the Saracens, for that *Himerius* had Orders from the Emperor to put out his Eyes as soon as he could get him into his Power. *Andronicus* unhappily listen'd to these Insinuations, and suffer'd *Himerius* to engage without him, notwithstanding

ding which the *Saracens* were totally defeated. Success against the Infidels at once reminded *Andronicus* of his Duty, and the Error he had committed; so despairing of a Pardon from the Emperor, he seiz'd on a Castle near *Iconium*, where he prepared for a Revolt, whilst *Samonas* was using all the power he had at Court to his Destruction, representing to *Leo*, with all the Force his Malice was master of, How contumaciously he refus'd to join with *Andronicus* in the Expedition, and was now ripe for a rebellion. Tho' *Leo* was unwilling to believe any thing to the Prejudice of *Andronicus*, who had hitherto serv'd him with much Honour and Integrity, yet being ignorant of *Samonas* his wicked Artifice, and reflecting on the Generals late Behaviour, he commanded a strong Army to be sent against him, whereon *Andronicus* fled with all he had to the *Saracens*, whom he was receiv'd with all imaginable Kindness and Respect.

Leo, as soon as the heat of his Resentment was over, began to reflect on what he had done. He could not be ignorant of the Reasons *Samonas* had to act with much Vigour against *Andronicus*, and regretted at once the good Subject his Credulity had lost, and that an Enemy he had rais'd up in his stead, and resolv'd, if possible, to recal him. Accordingly he receiv'd a *Saracen* Captive, on Condition he would carry some Letters from him to *Andronicus*; the *Saracen* readily undertook the Service, but being brib'd by *Samonas*, instead of conveying 'em to *Andronicus*, deliver'd the Letters to the Caliph, wherein he invit'd him home, promis'd to restore him to his former Dignity and Estate, and gave him all imaginable assurance of fresh Encouragement. The Caliph having read the Letters immediately threw *Andronicus* and his Friends into Prison, where they were treated with all imaginable Severity, under which *Andronicus* miserably perish'd; others abjur'd their Religion for the sake of their Liberty, to which, after

after many Hardships, they were restor'd ; and rest, with exceeding difficulty, escap'd to *Constantinople*, with *Constantine*, *Andronicus* his Son, of whom the Reader may expect a farther Account hereafter.

Leo's
causless
Jealousies.

Whatever Grounds *Leo* had for his Proceedings against *Andronicus*, it doth not appear, but the Jealousie he had conceiv'd against *Eustathius Agryrus* was even more unwarrantable. *Eustathius* had given the Emperor, and several of his Predecessors, frequent Instances of his great Integrity and Conduct in many Services both by Sea and Land, notwithstanding which, without any apparent Crime urg'd against him, he was turn'd out of all his Employments on a sudden, and was not suffer'd long to enjoy the Sweetness of a private Life, being shortly after taken off by Poison, to the great Dissatisfaction as well of the Senators as the Soldiers, by whom he was universally lov'd. The Behaviour of *Leo*, in these Particulars shows us how unhappy some Princes are in the Choice of their Favourites. And 'twas equally as difficult for any one to find out a Reason for the Misfortune of these two Great Men, as for the extraordinary Favour notwithstanding all his Perfidious Intrigues, continu'd to *Samonas*, who was grown into so great a Credit with the Emperor, that he sent for the Favourite's Father, entertain'd him in the Imperial Palace, and out of a religious, but dangerous Vanity, show'd him all the rich Furniture and Treasure of the Church. The old Man was so charm'd at the Power and Authority with which he saw his Son govern in *Constantinople*, that he would willingly have staid there, and been Partaker with him in it, had not *Samonas* persuaded him to continue stedfast in his Religion, which he never had renounc'd from his Heart, and return into his own Country, whither he intended to follow him with the first Opportunity. The Father being gone, the Emperor grew every Day more profuse in his Favours to his Son, 'till by degrees he grew, as we were, intoxicated with too much Power, and by the means

ans procur'd his own Ruin. *Samonas* had recommended a young Gentleman, call'd *Constantine*, by a *Paphlagonian*, to wait on the Empress, who so much taken with him, that she made use of her Interest to promote him, which administer'd at Cause of Distrust to *Samonas*, who began to he might be supplanted. At first he endeavour'd the strength of his Authority, to remove him, when he found that could not be effected, arrogantly accus'd the Empress of too much Familiarity with him, and proceeded so far as to publish a Scurrilous Libel against the Emperor himself; finding him to be the Author of it, grew at length sensible of his Perfidiousness, and after he had order'd him to be shaven he confin'd him to a Monastery, and prefer'd the new Favourite to be Chamberlain of the Household in his stead.

Samonas
in Dis-
grace.

Leo did not long survive this piece of Justice, *Leo died*
dy'd of the Cholick on the eleventh of May, *A. D.*
June, as some will have it, in the second Year *911.*
of *Nastasis* the Third Pope of Rome, the last of *Lewis*
Fourth, Emperor of Germany, and twenty fifth of
own Reign, by the Consent of most Authors,
some of others vary from it, *An. Dom. 911.*

Leo is generally allow'd to have been a vigilant and *His Cha-*
gent Prince, a Man of great Learning and Capa-
racter.
in the Administration of Affairs, tho' there can
be no one but must allow him in many things to
be lameable. Undoubtedly his extraordinary Learn-
render'd him a Favourite among Men of Let-
especially the Church-Men, who compare him
the most vigilant of their Bishops in his Care of
Church, express'd in his Circular Letter, and
of his Writings. His prudent Management
towards the *Italian* Princes, by which he won seve-
of 'em off from their Alliances with the
Princes, who were grown very powerful in the
East, and uniting 'em into a joint Confederacy a-
gainst 'em, shows him to be an able Statesman and
provident

provident Guardian of the Christians. His Son being little more than five Years old at his Death, declar'd *Alexander*, his Brother, his Successor, swearing him, by all the Ties of Gratitude and Nature to be careful of the young Prince his Education, and appoint him to succeed in the Empire, which, in appearance, he would hardly have done, had *Alexander* been then no more than twenty Years Age, as some of the *Greek* Writers have affirm'd, tho' *Cuoplates*, from whom the rest have borrow'd, and by that means fell into the same Error with him, forgot his former Account, in which he tells us that *Basilius* the Emperor, in the third Year of his Reign, created his third Son *Alexander* Caesar, which being true, it follows of necessity that he could not be less than forty Years of Age at his Death.

C H A P. II.

From the Death of Leo the Philosopher, to that of Basilus the Second, who subdu'd the Bulgarians, and made 'em Tributary to the Empire.

Containing the Space of 114 Years.

T was very happy for the State that the Reign of Alexander, whom Leo had appointed his Successor, was so short; in which however he had Time enough to give the World a terrible Idea of a wicked, dissolute Prince; and tho' he was quick in his Conscience, yet, like a malignant Planet, he shed his poisonous Influence as he roll'd along. He was scarce firm'd in the Empire before he recall'd Nicetas, whom his Brother had banish'd, and in a publick Assembly, summon'd for that purpose, forcibly depos'd Euthymius, the Patriarch; who was never degraded, but some Hot-headed Priest of his Faction fell violently upon the helpless Old Man, and, in a most outrageous manner, insulted him, pulling him by his hoary Beard, buffetting him with their Fists, and committing such barbarous Injuries upon his sacred Person, as would scarce be believ'd even in a Representation upon the Stage, and which the Ambassadors of the Saracens themselves, who were then present, to the great Scandal of Christianity, were highly offended. Euthymius did not survive this Barbarity, but dy'd shortly after in Prison.

Alexander having, as he thought, by this Action settled the Affairs of the Church, apply'd himself to the Management of the State, with equal Prudence, to the Management of the Church, out of which he thrust all those whose Honour and Integrity had render'd them unwelcome to him, refusing such in their room as would countenance;

and share with him in his libidinous Courses. He sensible that these Proceedings had render'd him odious to the People, whose Eyes and Wishes were on his Nephew *Constantine*, whom therefore he sign'd to castrate, and thereby render him incapable of the Succession, which he propos'd to settle on a *bauchee*, call'd *Basilitzas*, a Fellow of obscure Birth and Fortune, 'till enobled by him for being his Companion in all his abominable Extravagancies. Those who were near his Person, and bore any Respect to the Memory of *Leo*, perswaded him to suspend Execution of his Design for some Time, in Consideration that the Child was young and sick, and would shortly, in all probability, be call'd out of the way by a natural Death, which would save him the Expectation of so unpopular an Attempt. The hopes of that, and an assurance that the Prince was yet too young to excite any Disturbances against him, restrain'd him for the present from his bloody Purpose.

Zeo, the Mother of *Constantine*, had, from the Death of *Leo*, very vigorously endeavour'd to oppose *Alexander*, at which being provok'd, by the Advice of his new Ministers, he banish'd her from the Court, where none were suffer'd but those who were governed by brutish Appetites as himself. And that his Transactions abroad might bear a Resemblance to those at home, he dismiss'd, in an ignominious manner, the Ambassadors of the *Bulgarians*, who were come to renew the League formerly concluded; whereupon the War broke out afresh between both Nations, and prov'd, in the Issue, very unfortunate to the *Romans*.

Thus had this unfortunate Prince, in less than a Year's Time, reduc'd the State to the last Extremity, being hated at home, where he was serv'd by slaves but such as were Slaves to his sensual Pleasures; despis'd abroad, where his Enemies, justly provoked against him, were arming for his Destruction. Those, who were able or willing to serve their Country,

in so dangerous a Conjunction, were disgrac'd
banish'd, and the sole Management of Affairs
committed to the Hands of those who seem'd to de-
sire Destruction. All this while he pursu'd with
Application his dissolute Courses, laughing at
sacred Orders of the Church, blaspheming God,
oppressing Man; 'till Death hasten'd on by his
Imperance, releas'd the State from so pernicious
Monster, and took him off in the midst of his De-
baucheries. Having one Day exercis'd himself at
Gymnastics, after a great fit of Gluttony, he play'd with
much Violence, that he broke some of the Vessels
in his Head, and continu'd to bleed inwardly 'till he dy'd.
Before his Death he declar'd his Nephew *Constantine*
Successor, but appointed those for his Governors,
during his Minority, as had in his Life-time been
his most darling Companions, all which however
were shortly after remov'd by *Zoe*, the young Em-
peress's Mother, whom they were forc'd much a-
gainst their Wills, to recal to Court.

*Alexan-
der died.*

*A. D.
912.*

Alexander's sudden Death, and the Contempt the
Majority of the People had for those who were as-
signed for the young Prince his Governors, encour-
ag'd some, who were Friends to *Constantine Ducas*,
Son of *Andronicus*, to aim at an Innovation.
He was at that Time absent, but was quickly
instructed by his Friends of *Alexander's* Death. They
informed him of the dangerous Condition the State was
threaten'd from abroad, and divided at home, that in
mean Time the Empire wanted a Head to govern
and protect it, that it would infallibly be dissolv'd if he
did not appear in its behalf, and by a timely Defence
prevent the Ruin that attended it, there being no Man
fit to govern but himself. *Leo*, the late Em-
peror, is said to have admonish'd *Ducas* of his Duty
on his Return to Constantinople, which was before
he dy'd; And to have advis'd him, notwithstanding the
encouragement he might receive from his Name, never to
quit the Sovereignty; That if he contented himself with

*Constan-
tine VI.*

Constantinus
Ducas sets up
for himself,

a private State, in which he was born, he might long and happy; but if ever he attempted the Imperial Dignity, that very Place, where now he was treated with so much Honour and Magnificence, would inevitably be the Scene of his Destruction. Constantinus Ducas either forgot this friendly Admonition, or disregarded it. He gave a ready Ear to the dangerous Invitations of his unhappy Friends, and hasten'd by Night with a select Body of Men to Constantinople, and having got into the Castle summon'd all his Friends to attend him. Many there were of great Power and Authority in the City that answer'd his Summons and repair'd to the Castle; from whence, after a few Hours spent in some previous Consultation, they went in a great Multitude, with Torches in their Hands, before it was Light, to the public Circus, and with joyful Acclamations saluted the Emperor.

and is slain.

The young Emperor's Governors had quickly taken Account of this dangerous Tumult, and sent Gregory, who was one of the Number, at the Head of a great Number of Seamen, and such others as were the most forward to defend the Prince, with Orders to oppose the Insurper, who met with little or no Opposition 'till he got to the Court of Guard, where the Soldiers, encouraged by John's Approach, made a very vigorous Resistance. Gregory, the Son of Ducas, and several others of his most intimate Friends were slain at the first Onset; and shortly after Ducas himself was thrown from his Horse as he was encouraging his Men, who began to give Ground, was seiz'd by some of the Imperial Guards, who cut off his Head, and presented it to the Emperor. With Ducas fell the Life and Hopes of all his Party, the Principals of whom were punish'd either by Death or Banishment. This unexpected Insurrection, so happily crush'd at its Birth, gave the young Prince his Governors a Pretence of calling such of the Senators to an Assembly, who were too honest to approve of their

ur in their Authority ; and 'tis thought many of Rank, tho' innocent, had suffer'd, had not one of Judges, more courageous than the rest, boldly d'em, *How they durst attempt Things of so high a Nature during the Emperor's Minority?*

In the midst of these Domestick Distractions *Simeon* King of *Bulgaria*, being justly provok'd at the ignities put upon his Ambassadors by *Alexander*,

with a very powerful Army invaded the Em-
, and was by this Time advanc'd so near to *Con-*
inople, that he had great hopes of taking it ; but

The Bulgarians invade the Empire,

with so vigorous a Reception from the Inhabitants, trusted not so much to their Walls, tho' they were very strong, as their own Courage, that after several unsuccessful Attempts he was forc'd to retire, offer some Overtures for a Treaty, which were willingly embrac'd by the Governors, and the

ter was carry'd on so far, that *Simeon* was admitted to Dine with the Emperor, who receiv'd him honourably, and dismiss'd him laden with rich

ents. Notwithstanding which the Treaty was broke before it could be brought to an happy conclusion, or the Peace violated soon after. For

at that Time the Empress *Zoe* had been recall'd to Court, and confirm'd in her Authority, *Simeon* broke more into *Thrace*, and destroy'd all with Fire

Sword, continuing long in no Place 'till he arriv'd at *Adrianople*, which he resolv'd to take either by the Force of Arms, or the Power of his Presents. The

prov'd the more prevalent, for it was betray'd him by one *Pancratucas*, an *Armenian*, who had been corrupted by Gold to that purpose, and was

wards, by the same means, recover'd to the Emperor. Whilst *Zoe* was thus attack'd on one Side by the

Armenians, the *Saracens* from *Tyre* infested the Maritime Parts of the Empire on the other ; whereupon

and the Saracens.

consulted with the Senate what was to be done in such an Extremity ; in which it was resolv'd to

A. D.
917.
The Ro-
mans are
defeated by
the Bulga-
rians.

make Peace, if possible, with the *Saracens*, and rect the whole Power of the Empire against the *Bulgarians*. The *Saracens* being divided among themselves at home, and satisfy'd for the present with their late Depredations, readily agreed to an accommodation; so that *Zoe* being now disintangled from them, sent *Leo Phocas* at the Head of a very valiant Army against the *Bulgarians*. *Leo* mustered his Army at *Diabasis*, being a capacious Plain, and fit for such a Purpose. He found the Troops in as good a Condition as he could desire, very well disciplin'd, and eager to be led against the Enemy, which they had been encourag'd by a late Donation from the Empress. Here the great Chaplain of the Palace, having first made 'em all kneel down, and swear to fight it out to the last, in a solemn manner gave him his Benediction. The General Officers were Men most of 'em eminent for their former Services, and great Experience in the War, so that with great reason, promis'd himself Success in the Expedition. Both Armies engag'd on the sixth of *August*, and the Battel was fought, with great Resolution on both Sides, 'till at length the Valour of the *Romans* prevail'd, and the *Bulgarians* after a great Loss, were put to Flight. It happen'd that the General, grown faint and thirsty through the great Fatigue of Battel, in which he had equall'd the Labour of the most ordinary Soldier, alighted at a Fountain to refresh himself during the Pursuit, and whilst he stoop'd down to drink, the Horse, eas'd of his Burden, broke loose and ran in among the Ranks of the Army; where being known by the Soldiers they concluded their General was slain, whereupon most of 'em, in a disorderly manner, turn'd the Pursuit into a Flight. The Disorder this unhappy Mistake had created in the *Roman* Army was quickly perceiv'd by *Simeon*, who, having retreated in an orderly manner, immediately rally'd his Forces, and turn'd the Fortune of the Day.

To this Mistake some attribute the Miscarriage of the Imperial Army, tho' others assign a more weighty Reason for it. They say that whilst *Leo* was busily employ'd in pursuit of the Enemy, he receiv'd Intelligence that *Romanus Lacapenus*, a Man of great Authority in the Empire, and Admiral of the Fleet, which had Orders to hover about the Sea-Coasts, had assist *Leo* if need requir'd, was return'd back to Constantinople with a Design to usurp the Imperial Power, whilst most of the Great Men were absent from the City; at which *Leo*, who had the same Design in View, was so nearly concern'd, that he retir'd on a sudden into the Camp, the better to be inform'd of the Truth; and by that means the Soldiers, who imagin'd it to be done out of Fear, were discourag'd that they turn'd their Backs, and gave a new Turn to the Fortune of the Day. This seems to be the most probable Account, if we consider the Actions both of the one and the other shortly after.

Leo was descended from some of the former Emperors; he was a Man of great personal Merit, and made considerable Employments, besides his Interest at Court was very strong by the means of *Constantine* the Chamberlain, his Wife's Brother. Depending therefore too much upon his own Strength, and the Emperor's Minority, he grew so confident of raising himself one Day to his projected Greatness, that he openly declar'd his Title to the Imperial Dignity.

Romanus on the other Hand, had ingratiated himself by a long series of Services render'd to the Emperor and his Father, tho' it appear'd afterwards that all his Designs in private were to the Advancement of himself and Family. *Theodore*, the Emperor's School-Master, had diligently examin'd into his Actions, and, upon good Grounds, foresaw the Danger his Pupil was in, and perswaded him to strengthen himself against him by the Assistance of *Romanus*, whom he advis'd him to chuse for his Pro-

testor. *Romanus* at first, with great Obstinacy, refused to accept the Charge, 'till he was invited to it by the Emperor's own Letters, and *Leo's* ambitious Practices, whom he would not suffer to hasten with more speed to the Sovereignty than himself, so that at last he privately undertook to frustrate the Attempts of *Leo* and his Adherents.

These Negotiations were not manag'd with much Secresie, but *Constantine* the Chamberlain by Intimation of it. Notwithstanding which he presum'd so much upon his Power, that he ventur'd to go shortly after to the Fleet with the Treasure assign'd for the Payment of the Seamen, where *Romanus*, in a plausible Carriage having gotten him into the Ship, immediately seiz'd and confin'd him. This Accident made so great a Noise in the City, that nothing less than a Revolt was expected; and when *Zoe* sent to know the meaning of these Proceedings, and to require the Chamberlain to be set at Liberty, she receiv'd no other Answer than that all was owing to *Leo's* ill Management in the Army, and *Constantine's* Chamberlain's Behaviour at Court.

*Zoe, the
Emperor's
Mother, re-
mov'd from
the Go-
vernment.*

Shortly after this the Emperor re-call'd the Patriarch, and some others, whom his Mother at the beginning of her Administration, had remov'd; and she very importunately desir'd the contrary, removing her from the Management, and so more openly expos'd himself to the Designs of those who were preparing to oppress him. *Leo* was turn'd out of all Employments, together with all such as were related to him. Whereat being justly alarm'd, and dreading what might follow, he went privately to *Romanus* and in a most moving manner lamented the Straits which he was reduc'd. *Romanus*, being sensible how considerable a Man *Leo* was, as well in regard of personal Interest as powerful Alliances, chose rather to soften and encourage him with fair Promises for the present, than offend and exasperate him before his own Designs were ripe for Execution. Up

refu- ch Consideration he receiv'd him with a great
by of outward Respect, and a League of Friendship
adice contracted between 'em, which was to be
e spe- strengthen'd by an intended Inter-Marriage of their
last- dren.

of Romanus having thus, in a great measure, as he
with- might, disarm'd *Leo*, and purg'd the Court of such
in were averse to his Proceedings, he went thither
he p- self to answer, as he pretended, the Crimes that
ur'd been urg'd against him, and to prove that he
affig- done nothing but what consisted with the Safety
nus, the State, and the Security of the Emperor, which
e Sna- been so apparently threaten'd by *Leo's* Faction;
ccide- en that was done he solemnly oblig'd himself, un-
ing the most dreadful Imprecations, never to attempt
sent- thing against the Emperor's Person or Dignity,
d to hazard his Life for the Preservation of both.
she- *Romanus* behav'd himself in all these Transactions
wing- n so much outward Integrity, that the young
time- nce was easily persuaded to marry his Daughter
e Pa- *ma*, and confer on him the Title of Father to the
the- peror; after which he made his Son *Christopher*
and- nmander in chief of the Associates, which at that
rem- e was esteem'd one of the highest Dignities in the
only- pire.

These extraordinary Favours to *Romanus* provok'd
re p- who had for a long time been a Male-content, to
f all- ak out into an open Rebellion, which it was the
e rela- ourite's Interest as well as Duty to crush in its
read- h. *Leo*, being assisted by the Chamberlain, and
Roman- e others of great Interest in the State, gave out
trains- his publick Declarations, that what he did was in
ble h- alf of the Emperor, whom he endeavour'd to free
d of- n the Power and Authority of *Romanus*; which
e rat- sible Pretence seduc'd many to declare for him,
nifes- had not *Romanus* taken Care to have the Emperor's
n be- ters, wherein he acknowledg'd *Romanus* his Father,
Up- declar'd *Leo* a Traitor, and an Enemy to him and
wh- Family, produc'd in the Camp, he had, in all
probability,

Constan-
tine mar-
ries Ro-
manus his
Daughter.

probability, created great Troubles in the Empire. But when the Chief Officers, and others, that were with *Leo*, found the Letters sign'd by the Emperor himself, and seal'd with his own Seal, they withdrew from *Leo*, and return'd to their Duty. They were shortly after follow'd by the rest of the Army, so that *Leo* was forc'd to fly and secure himself in a Castle call'd *Atcas*, where he was shortly after taken prisoner, and had his Eyes pluck'd out, whereby he was render'd incapable of any further Innovations.

Romanus had hardly remov'd the Dangers that were threaten'd him by an open Rebellion, before he was like to have been taken off by a private Conspiracy carry'd on by some who under-hand had favour'd *Leo's* Attempts; but having declin'd declaring publicly for him they escap'd the Punishment, tho' they still preserv'd the Spirit of the Party. Among these were *Michael*, the Master of the Ordonance, who had perswaded several young Men to attempt to kill him as he went out to Hunt. Tho' the Conspirators thought the thing was manag'd with all imaginable Privacy, yet was it happily discover'd to *Romanus*, who, having pluck'd out all their Eyes, put 'em in an ignominious manner about, having order'd *Leo* to be expos'd with them as a Companion, as was in their Crime as Punishment. *Romanus* his Jealousies were so alarm'd by these Attempts, that he proceeded in a severe manner against all those on whom he could fix the least Suspicion. Among the rest the Empress was shaven, and thrust into a Monastery, and even *Theodore*, the Emperor's School-Master, who had so eminently contributed to his Advancement, was sent into Exile.

*Kueg. 720.
95. 75.
Magedow.*

*Zoe the
Empress
forc'd into
a Monastery.*

*A. D.
919.
Rome
crown'd
Emperor.*

These Proceedings having, in a short time, mov'd all his Competitors out of the way, he declar'd *Cæsar*, and afterwards crown'd Emperor in the most solemn manner by the Hands of the Patriarch *Constantine* all the while silently permitting, rather than openly allowing of what was done, whilst

Constantine, in Breach of his former Oath, at once invaded the Dignity, and insulted the Person of the Emperor; for not long after having caus'd his Wife *Theodora*, and Son *Christopher* to be crown'd, he commanded that he himself should be esteem'd and nam'd Emperor in the first place, and that *Constantine* should be contented with the second. This he pretended was the only way to prevent Conspiracies, with which he was continually alarm'd. For notwithstanding all his Care and Caution to the contrary, there were still remaining several generous resolute Spirits, who, disdaining the Dominion of an Upstart Favorite, attempted to release the helpless young Emperor out of his arrogant Controul, and restore the Imperial Authority to its proper Channel. Several Projects were set on Foot to that purpose, and the Emperor was frequently in Danger of his Life. However his good Fortune prevail'd, and they were all reasonably discover'd before any could be brought to Execution.

In the midst of these Plots and Contrivances against him, he sought to strengthen and support himself by some powerful Alliances, and marry'd his daughter *Agatha* to *Leo*, the Son of *Argyrus*, a Man nobly descended, and of a Soul and Body excellently well qualify'd; at the same time he prefer'd others of that Family to the most considerable Employments in the Empire.

Romanus had hardly secur'd himself from the Attempts of his Enemies at home, before he was threaten'd with more imminent Dangers from abroad: For the *Bulgarians*, taking an Advantage from the Distractions of the State, made an Irruption into the Empire, and meeting with no Resistance in their Course, they threaten'd *Constantinople* it self, as formerly they had frequently done. Against these *Romanus* sent his Son-in-Law *Leo*, and his Brother *Thomas Argyrus*, together with one *John*, who, running away in a great Fright at the first Onset, gave occasion

The Bulgarians Invade the Empire.

occasion to a Defeat, which was attended by miserable Slaughter of the Romans. After this War was carry'd on for several Years with various Success, tho' the Bulgarians, for the most part, prevail'd, burning and destroying all before 'em. length Simeon, encourag'd by his Course of good Fortune in the Wars, march'd at the Head of so powerful an Army as he was able to raise, with Intent to Besiege Constantinople it self. In his Passage he wasted all Thrace and Macedonia, putting sufficient Garrisons into such Places as were defensible and levelling the rest with the Ground. Having encamp'd his Army at Blacherna, by a Messenger demanded the Patriarch and some others might be sent out of the City to treat of a Peace, with which Romanus readily comply'd, and Hostages were exchanged on both sides accordingly. After some time spent in the Conference Simeon requir'd an Interview between himself and Romanus, whom, he said, esteem'd a prudent and upright Man, to which Romanus willingly condescended. When all things were prepar'd on both sides for the meeting Romanus was first, attended by the Principal of the Nobility, to the Place of Conference, whither Simeon follow'd shortly after; to whom Romanus address'd himself in the following Terms. You are reputed a Christian, and a Servant to the same God whom we adore, but your Actions in no measure agree with that Character. If you are in reality, what you outwardly profess, a sincere Christian, put a stop at length to these cruel Devastations. Behold us the Professors of the same Faith with your self; let not therefore the Thirst for Ambition any longer divide those whom our Holy Faith has united. You are a Man subject to the same Infirmities of Nature with us; as such you must live in a daily Expectation of Death, and a firm Assurance of a Resurrection when you will be call'd to give a just Account of all your Actions, as a Man, a Prince, and a Christian. Let the Thoughts teach you to act with Moderation, and to sheath your Sword, already polluted with the Effusion of too many Christians.

Romanus
his Speech
to the King
of Bulgaria.

Christian Blood. If what has been done proceeds from a
 petous Mind, and Desire of Riches, the Treasures
 the Empire shall be open'd to bribe you to your Duty,
 as no longer, by our unnatural Wars, give the Infidels
 Occasion to triumph over us, but rather study to cultivate
 Peace between both Nations, as the God of Peace has en-
 d us.

It is more than probable that Simeon met Romanus
 with Thoughts quite different from the pretended
 Intent of that Interview, because, during the Pre-
 parations for it, he sent a Body of Soldiers to burn
 the Church of our Lady at the Fountain, which had
 been built by the Emperor Justinian, by which he
 made it appear, that he was no ways inclin'd to Peace,
 notwithstanding which he was so nearly touch'd with
 Romanus his Speech, that he apply'd himself in good
 earnest to it, and having sign'd the Treaty he return'd
 home richly laden with Presents from the Emperor.

Whilst the Bulgarians were thus busy'd in assaulting
 the Empire by Land, the Saracens, with a strong Fleet,
 invaded the Sea Coasts and Islands. At first they
 met with no Opposition from the Romans, which
 made 'em act with more Confidence and Security.
 John, the Admiral, fell suddenly upon 'em whilst
 they lay at Lemnos, and attack'd 'em with so much
 execution that very few escap'd. This Success a-
 gainst the Saracens, and the Peace lately concluded
 with the Bulgarians, which was solely attributed to
 Romanus his prudent Management, serv'd very much
 to augment his Power and Reputation with the Peo-
 ple, so that with the general Acclamations of all he
 caus'd his Sons, Stephen and Constantine, to be crown'd
 Emperors: The Emperor Constantine sitting all this
 while as an idle Spectator, enjoying only the Shadow
 of that Power which his Rival possess'd in reality.
 About the same time Thrace, which had suffer'd so
 much in the late Bulgarian Wars, was visit'd by
 most horrible Earthquakes, which overturn'd se-
 veral Churches, and swallow'd up great Numbers of
 Men and Houses.

A Peace
 concluded
 between
 Simeon
 and the
 Romans.

A. D.
 928.

Great
 Earth-
 quakes in
 Thrace.

Tho'

Simeon
dies.

His Suc-
cessor In-
vades Ma-
cedonia.

but con-
cludes a
Peace, and
marries
Romanus
his Daugh-
ter.

Tho' *Simeon*, the King of *Bulgaria*, had concluded a Peace with the Emperor, yet, being a restless and turbulent Prince, he did not long enjoy the Fruits of it; for he shortly after pick'd a Quarrel with some of his Neighbours, and lost his Life in the Dispute, which introduc'd new Troubles in *Bulgaria*. For the neighbouring Nations, who had been provok'd by his unjust Invasions, prepar'd to fall upon the *Bulgarians*, the same time that they labour'd under a grievous mine at home. *Peter*, who succeeded his Father in the Kingdom, was directed by the Councils of *Georgius Sufurbulus*, his Mother's Brother, who, fearing the *Romans* would be encourag'd by their present Calamities to fall suddenly upon 'em, advis'd the young Prince to Invade them first, which perhaps might make way for an advantageous Treaty. According to this *Peter* made an Inroad into *Macedonia*, where, when he was inform'd that *Romanus* the Emperor was marching at the Head of a great Army against him, his Uncle advis'd him to offer some Proposals for Peace, which was to be strengthen'd by a stricter Alliance, if the Emperor thought fit to give him his Daughter in Marriage. The Overture was very acceptable to *Romanus*, so that after several Inter negotiations, during which *George*, the King's Uncle, and several others the most Eminent among the *Bulgarians* were entertain'd with great respect at *Constantinople*, *Romanus* went in Person to receive the young King at the Castle of *Blachernæ*, where the Nuptials were celebrated with much Solemnity. Here, by *Romanus* his Artifices, the *Bulgarians* seem'd highly to resent that *Constantine*, the true and lawful Emperor, should be suffer'd to take Place of *Christopher*, who was the Son of so active and vigilant a Prince. Whereupon *Romanus*, with a seeming reluctance, prevail'd upon to let his Son *Christopher* have the upper Hand, endeavouring thus by degrees to raise all his Family above him, who was once his Lord and Master.

In the mean time, whilst *Romanus* was thus employ'd with his Sons at home, *John Curcuas*, his General in *Syria*, acted with so much Success against the *Arabs* in those Parts, that having laid Siege to the City of *Melitena*, and taken it, he subjected the whole Country to the Emperor, who reduc'd it to the Form of a Province, and by that means improv'd the public Revenues to a great degree. The Joy conceiv'd at *Constantinople* from the Recovery of so considerable a Branch to the Empire, was interrupted by a Plague which rag'd with the utmost Violence in that populous City. That Calamity was succeeded by another no less terrible, for a Fire broke out near the Tomb of the blessed Virgin, which destroy'd a great Number of their fairest Buildings. And on the fourth of *August*, that same Year, *Christopher*, *Romanus*'s eldest Son, dy'd, to the great Affliction of his Father, who suspected him to be taken off by Treachery.

Whilst *Romanus* was lamenting the Loss of his Son, *Basilus*, a *Macedonian*, pretending himself to be *Constantinus Ducas*, who was slain in the beginning of this Emperor's Reign, gave a beginning to fresh Disturbances in the Empire. *Romanus* had met with many Difficulties to contend with during his Usurpation of the Imperial Power, tho' hardly any that gave him more Trouble than this. *Basilus* was a bold cunning Man, ready to improve whatever Advantages Fortune and his own Industry presented him with. He had taken Care not to declare himself 'till the Members of the State had given him a fair Opportunity for it. He knew *Romanus* was fear'd rather than belov'd, even by those who pretended to be the most faithful to him, and that he was so passionately lov'd by many others, that they would lay hold on every Occasion to undo him. It is hard to be believ'd how readily the People receiv'd whatever *Basilus* at his first Appearance affirm'd, so that *Romanus*, who knew how much it consist'd with his Interest to suppress,

New Disturbances.

press him, try'd all ways to get him into his Power, which at length he effected by a Captain in the Army, who, having seiz'd him by a Stratagem, carried him to *Constantinople*, where *Romanus* commanded one of his Hands to be cut off, and then, thinking him incapable of giving him any further Disturbance, turn'd him loose for fresh Adventures. But having got a Brass Hand to supply the room of the one he had lost, return'd to his former Artifices, and in a short time got such a Multitude of credulous People together, that he seiz'd on a strong Castle, from whence he issu'd out in Parties, and wasted all the Country round about. The Obstinacy of *Basilius* very much alarm'd *Romanus*, who thought he never could have persisted with so much Constancy in his Designs, had he not been privately supported by some of the great Men at Court; for which reason, as he had with much Trouble got him once more into his Power, he endeavour'd, by Torture, to discover who of the Nobility had been accessary to his Conspiracy; but when he found he could draw no Confession from him, he order'd him to be burnt alive. At this the Affairs of the Empire seem'd to put on a new Face, for the *Russi*, Inhabitants of *Podolia* in *Polandia*, with no less than ten or fifteen thousand Vessels having infested the Coasts of the Empire, receiv'd an absolute a Defeat through the Vigilance of *Theophilus*, the Admiral, that very few escap'd home with News of their Misfortunes. About the same time the whole Strength of the *Saracen* Army was broken by *Theophilus*, the Governor of *Mesopotamia*, who in several successful Engagements destroy'd great Multitudes of 'em. During these Publick Felicities *Romanus* confirm'd an honourable Alliance with *Harb*, King of *Italy*, whose Daughter was marry'd to *Romanus* his Grandson, the Son of *Constantine* the Sixth; in pursuance of this Alliance the Emperor assisted the *Italians* with a strong Fleet, with which they destroy'd the Navy of the *Saracens*.

The *Russi*
defeated by
the *Romans*.

These publick Felicities were follow'd shortly after such a Revolution as prov'd fatal to *Romanus* and Family. Being, as he thought, arriv'd to the height of all Human Greatness, and having nothing apprehend either at home or abroad, he endeavoured to ingratiate himself with the People, and in some measure expiate his Usurpation by several Acts of Charity and Devotion, which however could not avert the Divine Vengeance that was ready to overtake him. For the Money he dispos'd of, as *Zonaras* observes, was none of his own, but belong'd to the Foreign Power which he had unjustly usurp'd, and he had invaded another of his Right, enjoying all the Imperial Wealth by Virtue of his Usurpation; what did it then had he if he conferr'd a small part of it on the needy? Like him who having kill'd his Neighbour's Ox, presumes he has made a sufficient Reparation, if reserving the rest to his own use, he gives a few Feet to the Poor.

All this while *Constantine*, the legal Emperor, without Authority or Respect, and had been little better than an Imperial Prisoner for almost twenty Years together, and as some will have it, was reduced to so low a Necessity as to be forc'd to work for his own Maintenance. 'Tis highly probable the great Contempt *Romanus* had of his Person and Capacity, made him attempt nothing against his Life or his Usurpation, but the Event shew'd that the greatest Danger often arises from those, at whose hands it is least expected. Tho' *Constantine* had endeavour'd to conceal his Indignation, and had by some means betray'd the Usurper into a fatal Security, yet he secretly attended the first Opportunity of recovering his former Dignity. *Romanus*, in all outward Appearance, was the Favourite of Fortune, yet was he very unhappy in his own Family. He had lost his eldest Son *Christopher*, as has been before observ'd, and had been several times highly shock'd by the undutiful Carriage of *Stephen* the young-

youngest. *Constantine* had privately gain'd over his Interest some Persons that were in great Esteem with *Romanus* and his Sons; among these were *Flavius Volucer*, a Man of a ready Wit, and long Experience in Affairs of State; and *Marianus* a Man the Son of *Leo Argyrus*. These Persons, presiding upon the Credit of their Friendship, represented to *Stephen*, How unworthy it was for a Man of his Interest and Capacity, to suffer the weight of Empire hang on the decrepid Shoulders of his aged Father, not to take the Reins into his own Hands. They told him how unkind his Father had been to him, what mighty Things he was in all probability like to do in behalf of his eldest Brother *Constantine*, and his Prejudice. They strengthen'd all with the promise of a ready Assistance from his Brother-in-law *Constantine* the Emperor, who would gladly share the Empire with him, but was offended to see it divided among so many.

A. D.
944.

Romanus
depos'd by
his own
Son.

Stephen was a Man fiery and ambitious, but of a very weak Understanding, so that he greedily fell into the Bait they had laid for him, and join'd in Council with them, resolv'd to remove his Father, which they knew was the first Step towards the establishment of *Constantine*. Accordingly he order'd his Father by their Assistance, to be seiz'd on the sixteenth of December, and carry'd into the *Palatium*, where he was shaven, and thrust into a Monastery. This was the deserved End of *Romanus*'s Usurpation, who own'd his Advancement to his own Disloyalty, and his Destruction to his Son's obedience.

Constantine, the Brother of *Stephen*, having in measure been consenting to his Father's Detraction, entertain'd an implacable Malice to *Stephen* who express'd as small a Regard for him. On this Misunderstanding between the two Brothers, *Constantine* the Emperor, and his Friends, endeavour'd to make their Advantage. Being thus divided as

into Factions, they were the more easily to be
 refs'd, especially at a Time when the Disgrace of
 Father had subjected the whole Family to the Con-
 pt and Indignation of the People, who are natural-
 ond of a Change. *Constantine*, pretending to desire a
 conciliation between the two Brothers, invited 'em
 n Entertainment; which they readily came with-
 any Suspicion of what had been contriv'd against
 n. But in the midst of their Jollity they were both
 d by the Emperor's Order, and being banish'd,
 were by Virtue of the same Authority, shaven
 made Clerks. *Stephen* outliv'd his Misfortunes
 y Years, and dy'd at *Lesbon*; but his Brother grew
 impatient under his Afflictions, that having kill'd
 of his Keepers in *Samothracia*, who prevented him,
 was attempting his Escape, the rest fell in great
 e upon him, and slew him.

Thus, by the Destruction of *Romanus* and his Fa-
 , *Constantine* once more recover'd his former Dig-
 and became sole Emperor. His first Care was to
 ard those who had been instrumental in his Resto-
 n, and prevent any future Designs that might be
 d against him. Accordingly he promoted *Basilius*
 er to the Command of the Associates, *Marianus*
 us he made Master of the Horse, and advanc'd
 rest of his Friends to such Preferments as he
 ight their late Services had sufficiently deserv'd.
 ly after, on *Easter-Day*, he crown'd his Son *Ro-*
 s, and at the same Time having gelded *Romanus*,
 on of *Stephen*, he oblig'd him and the rest of his
 ions to enter into Orders. His Son *Romanus*,
 m he had by *Helena*, the Usurper's Daughter, had
 erly been marry'd to *Bertha*, the Daughter of
 , King of *France*, who being dead, the Emperor
 ight it highly necessary to marry him again, and,
 some Deliberation, bestow'd on him *Theophania*,
 oman of most admirable Beauty, but descended
 ery sordid Parentage, therein chusing to comply
 his amorous Desires, rather than consult the

Constan-
 tine re-
 stor'd to his
 former
 Dignity.

Reputation of his Family, or the Interest of the State.

We meet with little more, during the rest of the Emperor's Reign, worthy our Observation. He was justly condemn'd by most Authors for his great Negligence in the Administration of Affairs, for adding himself too much to Wine, and other sensual Entertainments; he committed the Management of all to his Wife *Helena*, and *Basilius* his Favourite, who made a Market of the most considerable Employments in the Empire, and conferr'd the Places of greatest Trust and Profit on those who were able to give the most for them. Notwithstanding this his great Negligence, he is on the other Hand worthily to be commended for his Encouragement shown to Learned Men, and his restoring Learning to Greece, where it had lain languishing a long time before. His want of Care in the Administration encourag'd *Theophanes* the Chamberlain, and several others of great Quality, to endeavour the Restoration of *Romanus*, or his Son *Stephen*, and to establish one or both of them in the Government. This Thing was so well concerted, and carry'd on with much Secrecy, that *Romanus*, old as he was, entertain'd great Hopes of recovering his former Dignity; but a Contention arising between some of the Conspirators, the Plot was discover'd, whereupon *Theophanes* and his Accomplices were banish'd. *Romanus* dy'd long after, but his Son *Stephen* surviv'd to administer fresh Distrusts to this Emperor and his Successors.

A Conspiracy
racy discovered.

New Wars
with the
Saracens.

Nor were these Attempts at home the only Troubles *Constantine* had to contend withal, for the *Saracens*, not forgetting their ancient Animosities, made frequent Inroads into the Empire; so that during the Delights and Entertainments of the Court, War was continu'd on both sides, and was committed to the Management of *Bardas Phocas*, and his Sons, *Nicephorus* and *Leo*. *Bardas* did nothing that was answerable to the high Character he was entrusted with, all to the Care of his Lieutenants, especially his Sons, who signaliz'd themselves by their

extraordinary Services; nor were they more remarkable for their Valour and Conduct, by which they were render'd terrible to their Enemies, than for their Care and Affection to those who serv'd under them, which made 'em the Delight of the Soldiers. He had, in a pitch'd Battel, overthrown the *Saracens*, taken *Apolusemus*, nearly related to the Prince of the Nation, and a Man of great Authority among them. The Prisoner was sent to *Constantinople* by Order from the Emperor, who led him about in Triumph, and in an insulting manner trod upon his Neck. This indignity highly provok'd the Caliph, who having taken *Constantine*, *Bardas* his younger Son, endeavour'd by all means to make him abjure his Religion; and when he found nothing would force him to be an Apostate, he treated him after a most barbarous manner, and at length poison'd him; at which *Phocas* was so enrag'd that he murder'd all the Relations of the Caliph, who had the Misfortune to fall into his Hands, whereupon the *Saracens* invaded the Empire with a greater Force than they had done any time before. The Caliph carry'd with him *Nicetas*, a Physician, and several other Persons of Quality that were his Prisoners, with an intent to kill 'em in fight with the Roman Army. *Nicetas* was a Man of an insinuating Temper, by which means he wonderfully brought himself into the good Opinion of the Caliph, who, through a strange Credulity, made him acquainted with all his Designs, which he immediately communicated to *Phocas*, who lay in Ambush for him in a narrow Pass, and cut off the greatest part of his Army; the Caliph himself escap'd with a very small Retinue, but before his Flight kill'd all the Prisoners he had in his Custody, except *Nicetas*, who having corrupted his Keepers, got away at the beginning of the Engagement.

These frequent Inroads, and the continual Losses of Subjects sustain'd, especially from those who had been more settled in *Crete*, from whence they had formerly

metly been driven by *Basilus*, very much afflicted the Emperor, who therefore mann'd out a very considerable Fleet, on Board of which a strong Army embark'd with Orders to try all means possible to expel 'em.

Had their Design been as manfully executed, as was prudently laid, the Expedition had ended much to the Reputation and Safety of the Empire. But the Emperor made choice of *Constantinus Gongylas*, one of the Bedchamber, for his General; who having but the greatest part of his Education in the Court, was an utter Stranger to the Arts of War, and entirely incapable of so considerable an Employment. Having landed his Army without any Opposition from the *Saracens*, who were altogether unprovided for, suddenly a Descent, he neither took Care to fortify himself by any Works, nor sent out his Spies to get Intelligence of the Enemy's Motions, who observ'd as well the Negligence as Ignorance of the General, fell suddenly on the *Romans*, and totally defeated 'em. After a very great Slaughter, they took their Camp with all their Ammunition and Baggage, and had but some of the General's Guards defended him with invincible Courage, he had undoubtedly fallen in their Hands. These Misfortunes, and the great Advantages the *Saracens* obtain'd on every side, were imputed by *Romanus*, the Emperor's Son, to the Age and Insufficiency of his Father; for which reason his Wife *Theophania*, who eagerly desir'd to be Absolute, easily persuad'd him to conspire against him, and prevail'd with *Nicetas*, an Officer, who attended at the Table, to attempt his Life by Poison, which he administred to him instead of a purging Potion. Physicians had prescrib'd him. The Emperor, as he was about to drink it, either casually, or by design, stumbled, and spilt the greatest part of it, so that it had not the desir'd Effect, tho' he never after had the full enjoyment of his Health.

The September following, being uneasie in his Mind, and distemper'd in his Body, he took an

season

Constantine in great danger by his Son's Practices.

A. D. 960.

onable Journey to the Mountain *Olympus*, to
reat, as it was given out, the Prayers of the
nks for Success in an Expedition he was then me-
ting against the *Saracens* in *Syria*, tho' his true
ign was to consult with *Theodorus*, Bishop of Cy-
s, residing there, how to expel *Polyeuctus*, Patri-
h of *Constantinople*; who, having too openly re-
ed the Injuries done to *Romanus* and his Family,
incurr'd the Emperor's Displeasure. Whilst he *He dies.*
there he fell violently sick, either thro' the ill
it of his Body, or for that his Son had proceed-
urther in his Practices upon him; so that per-
ing the ill Condition he was in, he order'd him-
to be carry'd back in a Litter to *Constantinople*,
re he dy'd on the Ninth of *November*, before he
ld execute what he had design'd against *Polyeuctus*,
nveterate Hatred to whom he carry'd with him
is Grave. *Curopolates* tells us, that some time be-
his Death several Stones fell with an unusual
ence from above into his Apartment. He, think-
they were thrown down from the upper Rooms,
ome who had a Design upon his Life, order'd
atch every Night, for the Thing was often re-
ed to the great Amazement of all that were a-
t him, to try if they could discover the Offenders;
to no purpose, saith this Author, for they were
down by a Divine Power, and not directed a-
st him by any Human Contrivance.

He observ'd before how much this Prince was ad- *His Cha-*
ed to Wine, and how careless in what related to *raiser.*
Government of the State. He is likewise con-
n'd for his great Severity even towards the small-
Offenders, and the unhappy Choice of his Ma-
rates, which redounded much to his Dishonour,
the Detriment of the Publick. On the other
d, being himself well skill'd in *Arithmetick*, *A-*
lgebra, *Geometry*, and all the Parts of *Philoso-*
y, as well Natural as Moral, he was a great Bene-
or to learned Men, whom he sent for from all
Parts,

*His Advice
to his Son.*

Parts, and gave 'em unusual Encouragements. He was constant and sincere in his Devotions, seldom going to the Temple without adorning the Altar with Presents worthy an Emperor, and a true Lover of Jesus Christ. He advis'd his Son, before he dy'd, never to marry with any of the barbarous Nations, which he founded upon a Precept left by *Constantine* the Great, and the Canons of the Church. In this Emperor's Reign *Luitprandus* the Historian flourish'd, who deservedly taxes the Bishops of those Times with Pride and Ambition. *Constantine* dy'd in the fifty fifth Year of his Age, and fiftieth Year of his Reign, the fifth of *John* the Pope of Rome, and twenty fifth of *Otho* the Great Emperor of Germany, who is deservedly known'd for his great Actions.

Romanus.

Constantine being dead, *Romanus* succeeded him without any Opposition in the Empire. He was nam'd *the Boy*, to distinguish him from the other *manus* his Grandfather. They who had the Care of this Prince his Education in his Youth, indulg'd him in all the Licentiousness of a luxurious Court, which in the End prov'd very pernicious to the State; tho' by Nature he seem'd capable of governing with Prudence and Moderation, yet they who were near his Person at his Advancement to the Imperial Dignity, took care so to entangle him in his Pleasures, to which Custom had too much inclin'd him, that the Management of Affairs might be left solely to them. These Practices quickly introduc'd a new Disposition in the Court, for *Romanus* not only call'd such as had been banish'd by *Constantine* for many Villanies, but preferr'd 'em to Posts of Power and Honour. This was done at the Instigation of *Joseph* his Chamberlain, who being a Person of real Merit, and for that reason dislik'd and despis'd by those that were, he endeavour'd to strengthen his Interest by the Friendship of such as were as unworthy as himself. Whilst this Man was thus carrying on his Intrigues, the Emperor wallow'd in all manner

Debauchery

debaucheries, associating himself with none of either but such as were able to gratifie him in his Filthi-

These Courses not only shorten'd his own Days, had like to have prov'd destructive in the Issue to whole Family. He had two Sons, the eldest of which, nam'd *Basilus*, he order'd to be crown'd by the March on *Easter-Day*, and imagining he had by Act confirm'd to his Posterity what he enjoy'd in person, he resign'd himself up without any further care to his Debaucheries, committing the sole Management of Affairs at home to *Joseph*, and the Care of his Forces abroad to the Conduct of *Nicephorus*, whom his Father in his Life-time had declar'd General.

Nicephorus was a Person of extraordinary Merit, signaliz'd by his many Services to the State, and was now sent to command in an Expedition against the *Saracens* in *Crete*. Those of the Enemy that endeavour'd to oppose his Landing were easily defeated, after which he triumph'd himself, and secur'd his Ships in the Harbour. The *Saracens* came down with all the Forces of the Island against him, notwithstanding which in seven months time he took almost all their strong Towns and Forts, and had undoubtedly recover'd the whole Island, had not *Joseph*, who grew jealous of his Success, persuaded the Emperor to recal him, by suggesting to him that there was a Tradition constantly receiv'd, that he who conquer'd *Crete*, would in Time be Master of the Roman Empire.

Whilst *Nicephorus* was thus prevailing against the *Saracens* in *Crete*, his Brother *Leo* fought against 'em with great Success in the East, where they propos'd to make an descent, on purpose to divert the *Romans* from their designs against *Crete*. *Leo* engag'd 'em at the Head of a small but resolute Army, and gave 'em such an Overthrow, that great Multitudes of them were kill'd upon the Place, and the rest sent Prisoners in great Drove to *Constantinople*, where all the Houses were fill'd with them. After this *Leo* triumph'd, as he deserv'd, in the Imperial

Nicephorus his Exploits against the Saracens.

Imperial City, where he receiv'd Rewards proportionable to his Service done in the Expedition; but his Brother *Nicephorus*, tho' he had deserv'd as much as any Man, yet was he not permitted to come to Constantinople, but was order'd to march with all his Forces into the East, where the *Saracen* General having recruited his Army after his late Defeat, was preparing for further Hostilities. *Nicephorus* march'd with so much Expedition against him, that he arriv'd in *Syria*, and offer'd him Battel before he had time to do any Mischief to the Subjects of the Empire. The Fight was manag'd with a great deal of Obstinacy on both Sides, but at length the Fortune of the *Romans* prevail'd, and the *Saracens*, after a great Slaughter, were put to a shameful Flight. The City of *Berrhæa*, as a Consequence of the Victory, fell into the Conqueror's Hands, and *Nicephorus* found in it much Wealth, and many Prisoners, besides a multitude of Christian Captives, who by this means were releas'd.

Nicephorus his Valour and Conduct had render'd him exceeding grateful to all, especially to *Theodora* the Empress, who being disgusted at the lewd behaviour of *Romanus*, had entertain'd an extraordinary Esteem for *Nicephorus*. Of this *Joseph* was not ignorant, and therefore justly apprehending the Consequence of such a Disposition in the Empress, endeavour'd, by all Arts imaginable, to prevent the General's Return to *Constantinople*. This he might have effected with all probability, very easily have effected, had not the Death of *Romanus* prevented him, who dy'd on the fifteenth Day of *March*, in the twenty fifth Year of his Age, and the third of his Reign. Some say he was poison'd, and that by the Procurement of the Empress her self; others impute his Death to great Intemperance, and his immoderate Use of Wine and Women.

The Death of *Romanus* introduc'd a new Face to Affairs in the Court and Empire. The late Emperor had left behind him two Sons, *Basilins* and *Constantine*.

A. D.
963.
Romanus
diēs.

Vol. I.
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being very young, the Empress was declar'd Re-
who immediately commanded *Nicephorus* to re-
to *Constantinople*, where he triumph'd in the Cir-
and gratify'd the People with the sight of the
Spoils he had taken in *Crete*, and at *Berrhaa*: *Jo-*
who very much suspected his ambitious Designs,
ain opposing it. *Nicephorus*, during his Stay at *Con-*
nople, endeavour'd by a religious Artifice, to re-
the Suspicions of the Prime Minister. In a pri-
Conference he had obtain'd from him at his own
se, he told him very gravely, how desirous he
been for a long Time to retire from the World,
the Vanities that abounded in it, but had been all
while prevented by the Kindness of his several
ters, who forc'd Employments of the greatest
t upon him. At the same Time, as an Instance
his great Devotion, he show'd him a Hair Shirt,
ch he pretended he wore constantly next his Skin.
b, surpriz'd at his Behaviour, and the sight of his
t, fell at his Feet, and with Tears in his Eyes
g'd his Pardon, declaring, that for the future he
ld believe nothing that should be urg'd against

*Nicepho-
rus tri-
umphs at
Constan-
tinople.*

fter this *Nicephorus*, by *Joseph's* Advice, was sent
a fresh Power into the East, where the Motions of
Saracens seem'd to require his Presence. *Nicepho-*
his Arms were crown'd with his usual Success,
ch ingratiated him every Day more and more with
Soldiers and the People; but at the same Time it
w'd the Jealousies of *Joseph*, who began to repent
he had let him escape out of his Hands, and se-
lly consider'd which was the readiest way to de-
y him. *Joseph* was so imprudent as to commit the
ecution of his Designs to two of the Principal
nmanders in the East, promising to make one of
General in Chief of the Imperial Forces in the
, and the other of those in the West, provided
would, by some means or other, remove *Nice-*
s out of the way. These Persons were Men of
great

Nicepho-
rus.

great Interest and Authority in the Army, and of their Advancement, in a great measure, to *Nicephorus* his Friendship, to whom they deliver'd the Letters they had receiv'd from *Joseph*, and advis'd him to provide for his own Safety, by taking upon him the Imperial Dignity. This he oppos'd at first with a seeming Bravery, but having receiv'd great encouragement from the Empress, with whom he maintain'd a constant Correspondence, he suffer'd the Towns of the East to salute him Emperor, and compar'd with great Diligence to make good his Title.

Nicephorus was not more belov'd and esteem'd by the People for his Valour and Affability, than he was contemn'd by 'em for his Pride and Arrogance, so that the Citizens of *Constantinople* receiv'd the News of these Proceedings in the East with the greatest demonstrations of Joy imaginable. *Joseph's* House, and all those of his Party, were levell'd with the Ground by the tumultuous Rabble, and the Streets rebounded with joyful Acclamations to *Nicephorus Callinicus*, the Brave Emperor, *Barlas*, the Father of *Nicephorus* upon the first Report of his Son's Promotion, taken Sanctuary in the great Church; but when he observ'd that the People, with a general Concurrence, declar'd in his Favour, he came out, and in the Emperor's Pinnacle, which was follow'd by the rest of the Fleet, he sail'd down to *Chrysopolis*, where the Army had by this time conducted their Prince. From *Chrysopolis* he was brought up to *Hebdomus*, where he was met by the People, who accompany'd him with much Solemnity into the City, where he was crown'd on the sixteenth of *August*, by the Hands of *Polyeuctus* the Patriarch.

Nicepho-
rus crown'd
Emperor at
Constantinople.

A. D.

963.

Nicephorus, being thus acknowleg'd and crown'd Emperor, banish'd *Joseph* into *Paphlagonia*, where he ended his Life two Years after in a Monastery. *Barlas*, the Emperor's Father, was declar'd *Cæsar*, and *Nicephorus*, thinking he might now with great Safety throw off the Mask, marry'd the Empress *Theophano*.

which he was at first oppos'd by the Patriarch, for he had been marry'd before, and because it was reported that he once stood God-father to one of *Theo-
do's* Children, which she had by her former Husband, and that Spiritual Alliance in those Days was thought a just Matrimonial Impediment. *Polyeuctus* proceeded so far as to Excommunicate the Emperor, when in a Synod summon'd at *Constantinople* the matter was examin'd, the Patriarch concurr'd with the rest of the Bishops, and restor'd him to the Arch, tho' the Emperor never forgave him the more as long as he liv'd. The *Saracens* that inhabited *Sicily* had, even since the Reign of *Basilius* exacted a Tribute from the Western Provinces of the Empire, which they had been forc'd to pay either through the Ignorance or Knavery of those who had been sent to Command in those parts. The Payment of this Tribute *Nicephorus* thought highly detrimental to the Honour and Reputation of the Empire, and for that Reason he undertook a War against them.

Accordingly having rais'd a very powerful Army he committed it to the Conduct of *Manuel*, his Un-
Leo's base Son. *Manuel* was a young hot-headed
rictian, so fond of his own Notions, that he was
of to the wholesome Advice of those to whose
councils he ought to have inclin'd, and by that
means lost both himself and his Army; for the *Sara-
cens*, having drawn him into the most craggy and
inhabitable Parts of *Sicily*, with great ease cut him
off. The Sense of this Disgrace was, in a great mea-
sure, alleviated by *John Zimisces* his Success in *Gilicia*,
where he having defeated a great Number of the *Saracens*,
lost five thousand of 'em quitted their Horses, and
chose an advantageous Hill, where they resolv'd to
fight themselves to the last, depending much upon
the Situation of the Place, which they judg'd inac-
cessible. *Zimisces*, observing their Resolution, judg'd
it proper to follow 'em their own way, so that quit-
ting

The Ro-
mans de-
feated by
the Sara-
cens in
Sicily.

ring his Horse he march'd himself at the Head of Foot, and with an irresistible Courage fell on them. The *Saracens* receiv'd him with an obdurate Bravery, and fought with so much Resolution, that not one of 'em turn'd his Back, but they were slain upon the Spot, and such Streams of Blood issued from their Bodies, and roll'd down into the Plain that the Hill, where the Action was perform'd, from that time forward call'd the *Bloody Hill*.

A. D.

964.

Nicephorus his Expedition.

The Year following, being the second of his Reign, *Nicephorus* sent an Army against the *Saracens* in *Cyprus*, which he recover'd from 'em, and reannext it to the Dominions of the Empire. In the Month of *June* the same Year, taking his Wife and Children with him, he march'd himself into *Gilicia* at the Head of a gallant Army, consisting partly of his own Subjects and partly of his Associates. There he took the most of their strongest Cities from the *Saracens*, beat several Castles; and having left a strong Guard to secure his Conquests, he winter'd with the rest of his Army in *Cappadocia*. *Tarsus* and *Mopsuestia* were Places too considerable to be attempted at that time of the Year, when the Season was so far advanced, and therefore returning in the Spring he divided his Forces into two Parts, and gave his Brother Orders to fall upon *Tarsus* with one, whilst he went the other in Person against *Mopsuestia*. The Inhabitants of *Mopsuestia* defended themselves for a considerable time, till being weaken'd, as well by the mine as the Sword, the City was taken, and the most forward among the Defendants put to Death. The Fate of *Mopsuestia* very much dishearten'd the Besiegers in *Tarsus*, so that they surrender'd the City three Days before a Fleet from *Egypt* arriv'd to their Assistance. The Soldiers on Board the Fleet attempted to Land, but meeting with a Repulse they prepar'd to return home, when a Storm overtook 'em, which destroy'd a great Number of their Ships, and most of the rest fell into the Hands of the Romans.

The Saracen Fleet destroy'd.

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ap. II. LXXXIII. Nicephorus Phocas.

95

After this he Invaded Syria, where having con-
quering all the Towns and Forts that had the Cou-
rage to resist him, and made 'em Tributary to the
Empire, he march'd forward and sat down before
Antioch. The Town was well supply'd with a nu-
merous Garrison, and great plenty of Provision,
whereas the Emperor's Army began to stand in need
of many Necessaries, so that Winter drawing on he
thought it best to raise his Siege, and return to Con-
stantinople. Some affirm he might easily have taken
the City, but declin'd it by reason of a Prophecy,
which declar'd that *whatever Emperor took that City he*
should not be long liv'd after it. 'Tis certain that when
Burtzas, the Lieutenant-General, whom the Empe-
rour had left behind to secure his Conquests in those
Parts, and who lay with a Body of his Forces near
that Place, watching an Opportunity, surpriz'd the
Garrison in the Emperor's Absence, and thereby did the
Empire a considerable piece of Service; Nicephorus,
instead of rewarding him as he deserv'd, turn'd him
out of his Employment, and forbad him the Court,
which provok'd Burtzas to join himself with Zimisces,
who in the end depriv'd Nicephorus both of Empire
and Life. Had Nicephorus behav'd himself with as
much Prudence and Moderation at home, as he
acted with Valour and Success abroad, his Reign
might have been long and glorious; but he is a
strong Instance to us of the Unhappiness of that
Prince that does not endeavour to reign in the Hearts
of his People. The Dominions of the Empire were
much enlarg'd during his Reign, but his Subjects
receiv'd no other Benefit from his Conquests than to
be oppress'd with a heavier Hand. He indulg'd the
Magistrates in all manner of Licentiousness, and at the
same time us'd the Citizens with the utmost Severity.
The Senators, the Bishops, the Patriarch himself met
the same Treatment from him, being no better
dear'd to them than to the meanest of the People.
He oppos'd such Pensions as the Senators us'd to re-
ceive

Antioch
recover'd
from the
Saracens.

Nicepho-
rus his Ma-
nagement
at home.

ceive out of the Treasury, and forbad the Payment of such Exhibitions as had been assign'd by his Predecessors towards the Maintenance of Church Monasteries, and to other Pious Uses; and made Law, whereby it was prohibited to give any Lands to the Church. At the same time he challeng'd to himself the Right of Presentation to vacant Bishopricks; and having, with a thrifty Hand, fray'd the Expence of a Funeral, he sent his Officers to seize on the rest of the Revenue belonging to the deceased. Under a Pretence of the extraordinary Summs that were requir'd to carry on his Wars, he laid new Impositions upon his Subjects; so that Parts of his Dominions swarm'd with Collection Informers, who often seiz'd on all, and ruin'd whole Families at once: And that nothing might be wanting to incense the Multitude against him, he debas'd the Coin, causing some of less Value to be made than what at that time was current, and exacted all Payments to himself to be made in the greater Sort, and all Issues out of the Treasury to be made in the lesser, and enhanc'd the Price of his own Coins above that of his Predecessors, tho' they were the same as their Intrinsic Value; all which Practices prove extremely prejudicial to Trade, and consequently rais'd the Price of all Commodities. Whilst the People were thus inrag'd against him, he began, at great Expence, to fortifie the Imperial Palace, pulling down several beautiful Buildings, belonging to private Persons that stood adjoining to it, to make room for a Cittadel erected for its Security, in which he built Granaries and Store-houses supply'd with all manner of Provisions. Shortly after a grievous Famine arose, occasion'd by the scorching Weather that had blasted the Corn. His Behaviour to the People confirm'd the implacable Hatred they had conceiv'd against him; for having his own Magazines during that Scarcity, sufficiently stor'd, he sold Wheat to the People at more than a double Price; so

old Man came to the Emperor, whilst he was
 sterling his Soldiers, and desir'd to be enroll'd
 ong 'em; and when Nicephorus demanded, *Why he,*
was so aged, and consequently infirm, should desire to
ergo the Fatigues of War? The Man reply'd, *He*
and himself stronger now than he had been in his Youth,
he was able to carry as much Corn now upon his Back,
he then us'd to load upon two Asses.

The general Temper of the People, and their vow'd
 ersion towards him, encourag'd *Zimisces* and several
 ers to conspire against him. *Zimisces* had render'd
 several important Services, and so had *Burtzas*
 Patrician, notwithstanding which they had both
 n dismiss'd with Disgrace; and *Theophania* the Em-
 s, tho' she had formerly labour'd so earnestly for
 Advancement, was now engag'd with those that
 ight his Destruction. Several Reasons are assign'd
 this Change in her, some alledging that she ap-
 ended his Design was to Geld her Sons *Basilus*
Constantine, and declare his Brother *Leo* his Suc-
 or; others affirm, that he was too Chaste a Bed-
 ow for a Woman of her Constitution, being wont
 sleep on the Ground, to which he had been ac-
 om'd from his Youth. The Description of his
 on, which we meet with in *Baronius* and others,
 ns to confirm this Suggestion, and makes us won-
 not so much how she came to loath him now,
 or what Reason she could love him at first; un-
 it be that some Women are often touch'd with
 Reputation of Valour and Bravery, but are of
 delicate a Taste to be long affected with it. Some
 that ten Days before his Death a Writing was left
 is Chamber, in which he was advis'd to provide
 his own Safety, and take Care of *Zimisces*; and
 he, imagining the Paper contain'd some Petition,
 t lye on his Table without opening it. Others
 that he did open and read it, but that his Fate
 ing hard upon him he took no Warning from it,
 he is said to have sent Orders to his Brother *Leo*,

Ad Ann.
 968.

Nicepho-
rus slain.

the Night before he was kill'd, to come from arm'd to his Defence ; and that *Leo* being engag'd at Chess, a Game he greatly delighted in, when a Letter was brought, he deferr'd opening it 'till it was too late. *Zimisces* had been confin'd to his House in the Country, by express Order from the Emperor, yet the Empress procur'd his Enlargement and not only got him to be convey'd secretly to *Constantinople*, tho' *Nicephorus* had positively forbid it, but had him and his Accomplices drawn up by Night in a Basket into the Palace, where they found the unhappy Emperor asleep in a Bear-skin upon the Ground, as his Custom was, and in no manner prepar'd for such an Encounter. *Zimisces* first kick'd him with his Foot to awaken him, and as he was endeavouring to rise, *Leo Abalantius* gave him a mortal Wound on his Head, whilst he said no more than, *Lord have Mercy upon me, the Mother of God help me*. The Guards by this time had receiv'd the Alarm, and were preparing with all Diligence to relieve the Emperor, which, when the Conspirators observ'd, they cut off his Head, and show'd it to the Soldiers out at the Window ; who observing the Business was already done, and therefore not to be prevented, retir'd somewhat appeas'd, expecting what farther Designs the Conspirators had in view.

His Character.

This was the unhappy End of *Nicephorus* the Emperor, who being from his Youth inur'd to the War, examin'd the Measure of Good and Evil by that Standard. In the beginning of his Reign he was successful in most, or all his Attempts against the Infidels, but *Baronius* observes, that when once he invaded with a Sacrilegious Hand what belong'd to the Church, he not only lost the Esteem and Affection of all good Men, but God himself, from a Protector became a severe Avenger, and suffer'd him to be kill'd by the Hands of Traitors. Undoubtedly he knew better how to Command in War than Rule in Peace, for he recover'd *Antioch*, *Cilicia*, and the greatest

Asia Minor from the Dominion of the *Saracens*; his Ignorance in Affairs of State, and abominable Covetousness, defac'd the Honour he had acquir'd Arms, and procur'd his Ruin. He was murder'd the seventh Year of his Reign, the thirty fourth to the Great, and the fifth of *John* the Thirtieth Pope of *Rome*, and the fifty eighth of his Age, 969.

Nicephorus being murder'd, *Johannes Zimisces* seiz'd A. D. 969. the Empire, assuming *Basilus* and *Constantine* for his Collegues. Before he would permit himself to be

own'd he remov'd such as he thought had been Foes to *Nicephorus* from all Employments in the State and the Army; and having confin'd *Leo*, *Nicephorus*'s Brother, to the Isle of *Lesbos*, he recall'd those his Predecessor had banish'd, especially such Ecclesiasticks as had been driven away for opposing him in Matters relating to the Church. Having as he thought, by these means clear'd his Way to his Coronation, he went to receive the Crown from the Hands of the Patriarch in the Great Church; *Phoebentus*, with an unexpected Severity oppos'd his Entrance into that Place, which was not to be produced with the Presence of one who had embrou'd his Hands in the Blood of his Sovereign, for which Satisfaction was to be made before he could be admitted. Whether this Matter had been concerted privately between *Zimisces* and the Patriarch, or if he sought to obtain a plausible Pretence for removing *Theophania*, or that *Zimisces* was unwilling, at that Conjunction, to contend with the Church, he evaded the Reprehension with a great Submissiveness, promising a Performance of any Thing that might be enjoin'd him, and alledg'd, at the same Time, in his own Defence, that he was not morally guilty of the late Emperor's Death, but that *Abalantius* murder'd him by Command of the Emperor. Hereupon the Patriarch requir'd that she

Zimisces.

Zimisces
crown'd
Emperor.

and the Murderers might be banish'd, and the Edict made by *Nicephorus*, relating to the Church, might be cancell'd, to all which *Zimisces* readily comply'd. *Theopbania* was shut up close in a Monastery in the Province of *Armenia*, being justly excluded from the World, and the sensual Enjoyments of it, to which she had been too much addicted. *Zimisces*, at the same Time, promis'd to assign all his own private estate to the use of the Poor, whereupon *Polyeuctus* committed him into the Church, where he was Crown'd by him on *Christmas-Day*.

The Sara-
cens de-
feated be-
fore Anti-
och.

It is often observable, that Revolutions at home give Birth to new Commotions abroad, which *Zimisces* found true at the Beginning of his Reign; for the Cities his Predecessor had taken from the *Saracens* in the East were grown ripe for a Revolt; to suppress which, and recover their Reputation, all the Nations of that Religion engag'd themselves in a strict League and Alliance, and having collected prodigious Forces together, the Command of the whole Army was given by the general Consent, to the *Carthaginians* as the most capable, and best experienc'd in War both by Sea and Land. This Command the *Carthaginians* transferr'd upon *Zochares*, whom they declar'd *Generalissimo*. Having muster'd their Forces they march'd down before *Antioch*, which they besieg'd very closely, hoping to be Masters of it before they could receive any Relief from the Emperor; but the Garrison, being assisted by the Inhabitants, performed their Duty so well, that *Nicholas* an Eunuch, was declar'd General by the Emperor, fell upon them with all the Forces he could raise in *Mesopotamia*; the neighbouring Provinces gave 'em Battel, and 'em to raise the Siege, and return in a disorderly manner home, and by that means confirm'd the Capital Cities of those Parts in their Obedience.

Whilst the Emperor's Arms prosper'd with so much Success in the East, the Territories of the East were threaten'd by the Incursions of the *Russians*.

over-run all *Bulgaria*, into which they had formerly been invited by *Nicephorus Phocas*, upon a Quarrel between him and *Peter*, Prince of *Bulgaria*. *Nicephorus* had engag'd 'em to plunder, but not possess the Country; but they finding it much more pleasant and fertile than their own, resolv'd, contrary to the Articles with *Nicephorus*, to settle themselves in *Calocyrrus*, a Roman Fugitive, was then in their Camp, and oblig'd himself to resign *Bulgaria* to 'em, provided he might be made Emperor by their Assistance. The *Russi*, who had been inform'd of the late Revolutions at *Constantinople*, thought it a very difficult matter to effect what *Calocyrrus* had in so much Confidence propos'd, so that challenging *Bulgaria* for their own, as having acquir'd it by the use of their Swords, and being in Possession of it, they insolently rejected the Ambassadors *Zimisces* sent with Offers to confirm whatever had been concluded betwixt them and *Nicephorus*. To make good their Pretensions they united to 'em as many of the conquer'd *Bulgarians* as they thought they might rely upon, and being join'd by a Body of the *Hungarians*, they muster'd an Army of three hundred and thirty thousand Men, with which having pass'd the *Bosphorus*, they wasted all *Thrace*, and sat down before *Constantinople*.

Zimisces, provok'd at their Insolence to his Ambassadors, had order'd all the Forces could be drawn together to march Westward under the Conduct of *Bas Sclerus*, or the *Hardy*, his Wife's Brother, relying, when the Spring came on, to be in Person the Head of his Army. *Bardas* perceiving he should be unable to do with Numbers so far superior to his, for he was not able to Muster above twelve or thirteen thousand Men, thought it best to contend with 'em by stratagems, and therefore suffer'd 'em to ravage the Country, whilst he shut himself up in *Adrianople* before they could approach it. The *Barbarians* endeavour'd by all Methods imaginable, to provoke him to Fight,

and he with equal Care, and much seeming Dignity, declin'd it. This Behaviour in the Roman General created a Contempt and Negligence in the Enemy, who, being secure of their Prey, observ'd Discipline, but grew negligent in their Watches, regardless of Orders.

A great
Victory ob-
tain'd by
the Ro-
mans.

The Event answer'd *Bardas Sclerus* his Expectations; for *John*, a Patrician, having by the General's Order drawn a great Body of the presumptuous Enemy into an Ambuscade, they pursu'd him with undisciplin'd Fury as he fled designedly from them, till they fell unadvisedly upon a stronger Party placed there for that purpose, and commanded by *Bardas* himself, who cut every Man of the Barbarians in pieces. After this he fell with a Courage quicken'd with his late Success upon the rest, who fought some time like Men animated with Despair, but at the End receiv'd an absolute Defeat, which was chiefly to be ascrib'd to the Valour of *Bardas* the General, and his Brother *Constantine*. Had not *Nicetas* befriended 'em, none of the Enemy had escap'd. great Multitudes were taken Prisoners, and few among 'em were observ'd to be unwounded, tho' some Writers affirm the Romans lost not above five or twenty Men in both Engagements.

The Emperor was so far from being puff'd up with this extraordinary Success against the Enemies of his Empire, that it rather made him more humble and merciful, as he made it appear shortly after this Story. For *Bardas Phocas*, the late Emperor's Nephew, who had been banish'd into *Amasia*, having receiv'd some Encouragement from his Friends and Acquaintance at *Constantinople*, withdrew on a sudden out of *Amasia*, and seiz'd on *Cæsarea* in *Cappadocia*, where being join'd by several considerable Men of the Empire, who had not concurr'd in the late Revolution, and who had brought a strong Body of Forces along with them, he assum'd the Imperial Insignia, and declar'd himself Emperor. As

*Bardas
Phocas
Usurps,*

ne Time *Leo*, the Father of *Phocas*, who had been
 confin'd to the Isle of *Lesbos*, having seduc'd several
 large Gifts, and larger Promises, in which the Bi-
 shop of *Abydos* did him signal Service, prepar'd to
 al from thence with his Son *Nicephorus*, and appear
 the Head of his Party in *Thrace*. But some of
 the Emperor's Officers having apprehended the Bi-
 shop, he was examin'd, and discover'd the whole De-
 sign, whereupon *Leo* and *Nicephorus* were condemn'd
 Death, which Sentence the merciful Emperor mi-
 ated to the losing of their Eyes; and, as if that
 punishment was too severe and cruel for his Capital
 enemies, some add further, that the Executioners,
 his Order, made show only of blinding 'em, and
 ve out that they spar'd their Sight not in Obedi-
 ce to any Commands they had receiv'd from the
 Emperor, but out of meer Pity to those unfortunate
 nces. And yet those very Men shortly after rais'd
 other Rebellion, whilst the Emperor was busied
 his Wars with the *Russians*, for which that very
 punishment was deservedly inflict'd upon 'em. In
 mean Time *Bardas* the General was, by an Or-
 der from the Emperor, who had charg'd him to shed
 more Blood than was necessary, marching against
Phocas, and was got as far as *Dorylaeus*, the Capital
Phrygia, where he endeavour'd first by fair Offers,
 and an Assurance of Mercy from *Zimisces*, to re-
 ceive *Phocas* and his Accomplices; but when he found
 they persisted obstinately in their Rebellion, he left
Dorylaeus, and proceeded on to *Cæsarea*. Here those
 who had chiefly promoted *Phocas* in his Usurpation,
 and had appear'd the most forward to support him,
 considering what fair Promises they had receiv'd from
Bardas, and how desperate their Condition would be
 should they miscarry, privately agreed among them-
 selves, and withdrew with all their Forces from *Pho-*
cas, who by that means had no other Attendance left
 than of his own Servants, so that he was forc'd to
 and shut himself up in a strong Castle call'd *Cyro-*

and is suppress'd.

paum, which at first he resolv'd to defend to the Extremity; but when *Bardas* came up, and by repeated Messages urg'd him to a Surrender, promising him all imaginable Kindness on his part, and undertaking to obtain his Pardon from the Emperor, he generously threw himself into his Protection, and was confined to the Island *Chios*, where he enter'd into Orders for the Emperor being willing to make good what *Bardas* had promis'd, thought fit to proceed no further against him, tho' we shall find him recall'd the following Reign to command an Army against this *Bardas*, who had now suppress'd him.

These eminent Services to the Empire, contributed much to the Reputation of *Sclerus*, who was sent to *Constantinople*, where *Zimisces* was marry'd shortly after in great Solemnity to *Theodora*, the Sister of the late Emperor *Romanus*, according to some, tho' others affirm she was his Daughter by *Theophania* the Empress, and consequently the Sister of *Basilus* and *Constantine*, the Collegues of this present Emperor.

A. D.
971.
The Russian War
breaks out
again.

The late Defeat of the *Russians* had not so much weaken'd and discourag'd 'em, but they prepar'd to give the Emperor new Troubles; whereupon *Zimisces* resolv'd to march in Person against 'em, and, if possible, totally to subdue 'em. Accordingly he endeavour'd by his obliging Carriage, and generous Presents, to win the Hearts of his Army, which he supply'd with the most prudent and valiant Officers who had Orders to Exercise their Soldiers every Day, and establish a good Discipline among them. At the same Time he took Care to lay in great Stores of Ammunition and Provision; and when he was with great Application, sufficiently provided for his Land Forces, he rigg'd out a strong Fleet, which prov'd very serviceable to him in the Course of his Expedition. Before he set forward he committed the Administration of Affairs at home to the Hands of those in whom he thought he had the greatest reason to confide; and having finish'd his Devotions

in which he appear'd most exemplary, he be-
his March in the beginning of the Spring at
Head of an Army, remarkable as well for the
brave and Chearfulness of the Soldiers, as the
Age and Experience of their Commanders. At a
Place call'd *Radeftus* he was met by two Persons,
pretending themselves to be Ambassadors, made
Complaints of the great Injuries offer'd the
of the *Scythians*. *Zimisces*, who knew they
were sent as Spies from the Enemy, made 'em take
view of all his Forces, and then order'd 'em to re-
turn with a Report of what they had observ'd to their
Masters, after which, without any other Answer,
dismiss'd 'em. When this was done he drew
five thousand Foot and four thousand Horse,
in which he himself march'd with great Expedi-
tion over the Mountain *Hæmus*, and laid Siege to
Blaba, the Principal City of *Bulgaria*, ordering
the rest of his Forces to follow after, under the Con-
duct of *Basilus* the President. *Calocyrrus*, of whom
mention has already been made, was then in the Ci-
ty where the Inhabitants were seiz'd with the great-
est Consternation, so that the Fugitive secretly with-
drew into the *Russian* Camp, which he fill'd with al-
most an equal Astonishment. Hereupon the Gene-
ral of the *Russians* having, in the best manner he
could, encourag'd his desponding Soldiers, encamp'd
near the City, hoping by his Presence to ani-
mate the Defendants. But as a Party of his Troops,
consisting of eight thousand Men, were detach'd
from the rest of the Army, either to be exercis'd
near the City Walls, or show themselves to their
Friends within, who were prepar'd to receive them;
Zimisces fell with great Resolution upon 'em, and ha-
ving intercepted their Retreat to their Camp, he ei-
ther kill'd or took most of 'em; among the latter was
Agellus, a Man in Authority next to their General.
Zimisces his Soldiers were extreamly animated by
this Action, which seem'd to give 'em an Earnest of
their

Zimisces
his Expedi-
tion.

His Success.

their future Success, so that they fell immediately with great Bravery upon the City, and were rather drawn off by the Approach of the Night, than repuls'd by the Courage of the Besieg'd. The next Morning *Basilus* appear'd with the rest of the Army upon the Top of an Hill, no less to the Joy of the Emperor than the Terror of the Inhabitants, who notwithstanding refus'd to surrender, tho', the better to induce 'em to it, they had receiv'd very advantageous Conditions from the Emperor; and he, being provok'd at their Obstinacy, gave Orders for a general Attack. Tho' the Enemy's Resolution appear'd as great as their Obstinacy had done before, yet the Valour of the *Romans* at length prevail'd, and all Parts of the City, which was taken by Storm, were fill'd with Slaughter. Whilst some of the *Romans* were busy in Scaling the Walls, and open'd the Gates to the Fellows, eight thousand *Scythians*, part of the Garrison that had been left for the Defence of the Place, seiz'd on the Castle, from whence they did great Mischief upon the Imperialists, before they were sensible by whom, or from what Part they were assaulted. *Zimisces*, who thought the Business was been over, when once he got in Possession of the Castle, found the greatest Danger remain'd still behind; observing his Men declin'd the Assault, not so much from an Apprehension of their Enemy's Courage, as the Situation of the Place, which they judg'd impracticable, advanc'd in Person at the Head of 'em with Sword in Hand, and seem'd, by his own Courage, to upbraid 'em of Cowardice; the Sense which wrought so effectually upon 'em, that they all strove who should first thrust himself betwixt their Prince and the Danger that threaten'd him, and so, after a terrible Slaughter on both Sides, they became Masters of the Castle. Those of the *Scythians* that were not kill'd in the Assault, were either driven down the Rocks and Precipices, or intercepted by the Fire, which prevailed on every side, so that very few or none of 'em escap'd.

thus was *Zimisces* become Master of the City and
 castle in the Space of two Days ; all those that were
 found upon their Arms were kill'd, and the Women
 and Children, together with such as yielded themselves
 after the first Fury was over, were made Prisoners ;
 among whom was *Borises*, King of the *Bulgarians*,
 who being conducted to the Emperor in his Royal
 robes, was receiv'd by him as a King, and after a
 magnificent Entertainment releas'd with his Wife and
 children, and all the *Bulgarians*, *Zimisces* declaring
 he had an Enmity to none but the *Russi*. The City,
 from the Heat of the Soldiers had almost destroy'd,
 was repair'd at the Emperor's Charge, and call'd after
 its own Name, *Joannopolis*. Here he kept his *Easter*,
 and having left a sufficient Garrison in it, and fur-
 nish'd it with all manner of Provisions, he march'd
 from thence towards *Dorostorum*, or *Distra*, seated on
 the *Ister*, and one of the chief Towns the *Russians* had
 in this Country, which their General was very soli-
 citous to preserve. He encamp'd with his numerous
 army, consisting in all of 330000 Men, within
 twelve Miles of that City, where it was unanimously
 resolv'd to wait the Emperor's coming, and give
 him Battel ; having first put three hundred *Bul-*
garians to Death, of whom they had entertain'd some
 suspicion. The *Russians* did not so much exceed the
Romans in Numbers, as the *Romans*, encourag'd by
 their late Victories, surpass'd them in Courage, upon
 which Account the Success continu'd doubtful for a
 long time on both sides. Fortune seem'd no less than
 twelve times to shift Parties ; but, as Night approach'd,
 the Left Wing of the *Russians* began to give Ground ;
 and before the Enemy had leisure to recruit it the
 Emperor led on a reserv'd Party with so much Resolu-
 tion, that his Soldiers, receiving new Life from his
 example, bore on with an invincible Courage upon
 the Barbarians, and carry'd the Day. The *Russians*
 led with their broken Troops to *Distra*, not so much
 for the Defence of the City, as their own Security ;
 and

and thither the Emperor, after he had return'd Public Thanks for the Victory, follow'd 'em, and made a close Siege to the Place, but made no Attempt upon it till the Arrival of his Fleet, which prevented the Defendants escaping by the River.

*The Siege
of Distra.*

This Siege prov'd as remarkable as any that ever produc'd, not so much for the Length of it, as for the Resoluteness of the Besieg'd, the Valour of the Assaultants, and the Consequences of it; for it brought both Armies to a general Battel, and that introduced a Treaty, which ended in a Truce or Peace between both Nations. The *Russians* had hitherto forbore the use of Horses, but now, contrary to their former Custom, they mounted several Companies, and sallied out briskly at two several Gates towards the Evening when the *Romans* were dispers'd at Supper, little prepar'd for the Company of such Guests, so that in two Quarters, where the Onset was made, were first seiz'd with a general Consternation; but having by degrees, taken to their Arms, a sharp Engagement happen'd, in which at length the *Romans* took the Advantage, and forc'd the Enemy back, with great Slaughter into the City, which was fill'd with hideous Cries and Howlings for the Loss they sustain'd, by which the Garrison was extremely weaken'd, so that the General was forc'd to send for all his Countrymen which were posted in the adjacent Towns and Forts, having some time before committed to Custody twenty thousand *Bulgarians* for fear they should revolt, or raise a Mutiny in the Garrison. *Zimisces*, observing the Resolution with which the General behav'd himself, and dreading the Fatigues of a long Siege, drew his Army out into the adjoining Plain, and offer'd him Battel, which he refused, resolving to maintain himself to the last Extremity within the Walls. Notwithstanding which, being strengthen'd with fresh Supplies, they issu'd one Night at all their Gates at once, and made a general Sally upon the Besiegers at a time when they little expected it.

ed 'em. At first, the *Romans* being unprepar'd to
 eive 'em, they had the Advantage; but *Phagellus*,
 o had been exchang'd, and now commanded 'em,
 ing Slain, they grew dishearten'd, and fought with
 Alacrity; however they kept the Field all that
 ight, and 'till Noon the Day following, when per-
 ving a Party was got between them and the Town,
 y began to shift every one for himself, and being
 ercepted by the *Romans* in their Way back, they
 agled in small Parties through the Country, where
 ost of them were slain. This Loss oblig'd *Sphendastb-*
us their General more strongly to fortifie the Place,
 that he drew a Trench about the Walls, and with
 eral Works secur'd it. Finding his Provisions be-
 n to fall short, and that all Parts towards the Land
 ere block'd up, he took the Advantage of a dark
 ny Night, and pass'd with two thousand Men in
 ats down the River, and got Corn and other Ne-
 ssaries for the Garrison without being observ'd or
 trusted by the Besiegers, 'till at his Return he kill'd
 any of those that had been sent out to Forage, and
 t out of Danger before the rest could escape with
 e News of their Defeat to the Emperor; who, being
 ghly incens'd at it, threaten'd the Commanders of
 s Fleet with Death, if they suffer'd the like for the
 ure; and being unwilling to spend any more time
 fruitless Hostilities, he secur'd all the Avenues
 ading to the Town, and resolv'd to starve 'em out
 it. The Besieg'd, beginning once more to be
 aighten'd in their Provisions, resolv'd to make a
 neral Sally upon the Enemy, under the Conduct
 Fernor, who was the second in Reputation among
 m. The Dispute for some time was very obstinate
 both sides, 'till *Anemas*, the Son of the *Ameras*, or
 aliph of *Crete*, who had been entertain'd in the Em-
 or's Guards, singl'd out *Fernor*, and after a short
 ombat slew him, at which the Besieg'd retir'd back
 great Confusion, and suffer'd more from the
 raitness of the Ways, whereby they tramp'd one
 upon

Another
 Sally.

upon another, than the Swords of the Pursuers. *Spartacus* himself got with much difficulty into the Town, where he at last began to consider in what melancholy Condition his Affairs stood. His Countrymen, that were either able or willing to relieve him, were at too great distance, and the neighbouring Nations were aw'd by the Emperor, who was too powerful for 'em both by Sea and Land. The Besieged labour'd under the greatest Difficulties, their Numbers were considerably diminish'd, and the want of things necessary for their Subsistence grew every Day more and more upon 'em, whilst the Emperor on the other side, receiv'd continual Supplies of Men and Provisions. Hereupon a Council of War was summon'd, wherein, tho' they severally differed in the Method, yet they generally agreed on this, that the War must be brought to a Conclusion. Some were for flying away by Night, others for capitulating, and a few mov'd for a pitch'd Battel, affirming any other Methods would expose 'em to the Derision of their Neighbours, and concluded that a glorious Death was preferable to an ignominious Life. To this Opinion the General himself adhered, so that they all agreed unanimously to quit the City the next Day, and, that their Men might fight with a more desperate Courage, they resolv'd to make fast the Gates of the City, and cut off all hopes of a Retreat.

As this Battel concluded the War, so was it the most remarkable of any that happen'd in it. The Season of the Year was very hot, which exceedingly distressed the *Romans*, who were not so much accusom'd to the Inconveniences of the Weather, so that the indulgent Emperor carefully reliev'd 'em with Bottles of Wine and Water mix'd together; besides, the Ways where the Fight began were too narrow for 'em to draw up in a regular Body, of which he being sensible, commanded his Officers to retire by degrees 'till they came into the open Plain, and then

fall on again with their usual Alacrity. The
 emy, thinking they fled, with an indiscreet Con-
 ce pursu'd 'em, 'till the *Romans*, having attain'd
 Place appointed, charg'd 'em afresh and renew'd
 Fight. *Zimisces*, observing that the *Russians*,
 withstanding this Advantage, fought with more
 courage than ever, commiserated the Condition of
 Men; and, to prevent the Effusion of more Blood,
 and challeng'd their General to decide the Quar-
 rel by a single Combat between 'em. *Sphendostblabus*
 arrogantly rejected the Offer, and return'd An-
 swer, That he knew how to put a better Value upon his Life,
 than that if the Emperor was weary of his, there was room
 enough for him in the Field to dispose of it. Hereupon
Zimisces resolv'd, with this one Day's Action, to finish
 the War and the Siege, and therefore having
 sent *Sclerus* with his Troops to cut off their Commu-
 nication with the Town, he commanded *Romanus*, the
 son of *Constantine Caesar*, and Grandson of *Romanus*
 the elder, together with *Peter*, another great Com-
 mander in the Army, to give a fresh Charge with
 their reserv'd Forces; notwithstanding which the Suc-
 cess continu'd still uncertain, 'till *Sphendostblabus* was
 at the end beat off his Horse by *Anemas*, who, whilst
 he was endeavouring to kill him, was himself cut to
 pieces. The *Russians*, who before the Fight were
 starv'd, began now to grow weary and dis-
 courten'd; on the other side the *Romans*, observing the
 confusion and Disorder they were in, continu'd the
 Fight with great Alacrity, 'till the *Russians* gave way,
 and fled with great Precipitation over the Plain,
 where the Slaughter was continu'd by the victorious
 pursuers; an innumerable Multitude of 'em fell in
 Fight, and hardly any escap'd without being
 wounded. When the *Romans* came to strip the Slain,
 they found great Numbers of Women among 'em,
 who had accompany'd their Husbands in Mens
 perils, and fought with a Masculine Courage. And
 it was observable, that during this whole War, the
 Women,

The *Russi-
 ans* entirely
 defeated.

A. D.
971.

Women, for their Numbers, had been as serviceable as the Men; so resolute were these People to maintain and defend, to the last Extremity, what they thought their own by Right of Conquest.

Spendostblabus, having secur'd himself with the help of Flight for the present, consulted what farther was to be done. He consider'd he had acted hitherto every thing as became a prudent Man, and a Lover of his Country, and that Fortune had still oppos'd him in all his Designs, so that there was nothing more left him to do, but to obtain the best Terms he could from the Emperor, of whom he requir'd more than he thought *Zimisces* would grant, or that he himself could expect, proposing to abate and govern himself according to the Answer he should receive from the Emperor; for he demanded no less than
 " To be receiv'd on the publick Faith as a Friend
 " and Allie of the Empire; that he and his Countrymen should be conducted in Safety home, and
 " a free Commerce should be settled betwixt both Nations. Tho' *Spendostblabus* would willingly have relinquish'd part of these Demands, yet the Emperor, who was either grown weary of the War, or thought it imprudent or dangerous to provoke a desperate Enemy, who had given him such undeniable Instances of his Courage and Resolution, generously granted all he ask'd, alledging, in his Defence, the Custom of the Ancient Romans, who chose rather to overcome their Enemies by their Kindness and Generosity, than by the Force of their Arms. The Articles of the Treaty being settled, *Spendostblabus* desir'd he might have an Interview with the Emperor, which, being readily granted, he was receiv'd and entertain'd with great Magnificence. At this Interview it was agreed between 'em, that the *Patzinacæ* should be compriz'd in the League, which was thought would induce 'em to grant the *Russians* liberty to return through their Territories into their own Country. The *Patzinacæ* appear'd willing to

prehended in the Treaty, but refus'd a free
 age to the *Russians*, who, if they found them ob-
 ate, were oblig'd, in the Condition they were in,
 orce their Way through; of which the *Patzinacæ*
 g inform'd, they thought it not Prudence openly
 ppose 'em, but, laying Ambushes for 'em, they
 off the General and all his Men; that fierce Peo-
 thinking it a Crime sufficient that he had enter'd
 a League with the *Romans*.

thus ended the *Russian War*, not more to the Ho-
 r and Safety of the Empire, than the Reputation
Zimisces, who ascrib'd his Success rather to the Di-
 Protection than the Force of his Arms: For be-
 that, during the late Battel, the Wind blew the
 with great Violence full against the Barbarians,
 ch extreemly disorder'd 'em, and made 'em una-
 to manage the Fight as they at first intended:
 e related, that a Man on a White Horse was ob-
 d by the whole Army at the beginning of the
 at, who fought at the Head of the Battel, and
 his single Valour repuls'd and broke the Enemy's
 ks, and forasmuch as none had seen him either
 re or afterwards, they believ'd him to be St. *The-*
 the Martyr, on whose Anniversary the Victory
 obtain'd, and the Emperor himself (who, saith
 Author, never fought without the immediate Pro-
 on and Assistance of those Heavenly Auxiliaries)
 rding to the Superstitions of those Times, either
 y did, or at least pretended so far to believe it,
 he repair'd a Church dedicated to him, and
 g'd the Name of the Town, wherein it stood,
Euchaneia to *Theodoropolis*.

he Treaty being sign'd, the Emperor fortify'd all
 Towns and Forts that stood upon the River, and
 return'd to *Constantinople*, where he was receiv'd
 all Expressions of Joy imaginable. The Patri-
 the Clergy, the Senate, and the People met him
 Crowns, and a triumphant Chariot drawn by four
 es most splendidly caparison'd; he refusing to en-

Baron An.
 911.

Zimisces
 his Tri-
 umph at
 Constantinople.

ter the City in the Chariot, mounted a white Horse and having put the Royal Vestments of the *Bulgarian* Princes into the Chariot, and over them the Image of the Virgin *Mary*, as Protectress of the City, he follow'd it in a solemn Procession, and in the *Forum* receiv'd the Acclamations of the People.

The Solemnity being over, and he in a manner releas'd from the Toils of War, he apply'd himself with great Diligence, to the Affairs of State. He eas'd his Subjects of some Taxes, and was the first that commanded the Image of our Saviour to be press'd upon the Coins with this Impression, *Christ, the King of Kings*, which Custom was ever after observ'd by his Successors. But whilst he was employ'd in his Management at home, several of those Cities in the East, that had been reduc'd by his Predecessor *Nicephorus*, revolted from the Empire, and took up Arms against it, so that *Zimisces* saw himself oblig'd to undertake another Expedition to reduce 'em to their Obedience. And having proceeded as far as *Damascus*, he reduc'd some by fair Words, others by force of Arms. Here he resided for some time to settle the Affairs of the Province in those Parts. In this Expedition having observ'd several pleasant Towns and Palaces, with large and fruitful Territories adjoining to 'em, and being delighted with it, he ask'd to whom they belong'd; and when he was answer'd that *Basilus*, the President, was in Possession of 'em all, tho' some of 'em had been requir'd by the Arms of *Nicephorus*, others by other Generals, and not a few by himself, he broke out with a Sigh into this Expression, *How miserable, my Countrymen, is the present Condition of the Roman Empire, whose best blood and Treasure is sacrific'd to the Pride and Ambition of an aspiring Eunuch?* *Basilus* had serv'd several of the former Emperors in their Wars against the *Sassanians*, and in Negotiations of the greatest Importance. Being a Man of great Authority in the Empire, he appear'd very instrumental in the Promotion of

orus, who, upon that Consideration, made him
 prime Minister, in which Post he was continu'd
 Zimisces, out of Respect to his reputed Integrity,
 great Knowledge, and Experience in the Affairs
 of the State, which he knew how to manage with the
 greatest dexterity, tho', like most other Statesmen,
 took care to enrich himself; and indeed they,
 who watch with an uncorrupted Eye for the Safe-
 ty of the State, are in some measure worthy of
 their Hire. *Basilus* was quickly inform'd of the
 Emperor's Reflection, and, apprehending the Conse-
 quences of it, if not prevented in Time, he resolv'd
 to build his own Security upon the Destruction of the
 Emperor. Accordingly he prevail'd with his Cup-
 bearer to give him a Poison, and such a one as should
 work by degrees, and in a languishing Manner dis-
 tress him. The Cup-bearer being encourag'd by
 the Presents in Hand, and larger Promises, readily
 undertook it. The Poison work'd so effectually up- *Zimisces*
 on the Emperor, that he dy'd before he could reach *poison'd.*
Constantinople. It broke out in large Carbuncles upon
 his Shoulders, and made him void great quantities of
 blood at his Eyes. Whether he mistrusted the Trea-
 son had been acted against him; or judg'd it a
 general Distemper, he forbore any Inquisition about
 it, and spent the Time he had to live in his Devoti-

This was the End of an Emperor, whose Virtues
 his fortunate Reign deserv'd a better Conclusion.
 He must, on all Hands, be allow'd to have been
 an excellent Prince, tho' they, who raise themselves
 to the Government by violent Means, as he did,
 are not always known to execute it with Justice and
 Moderation. The ambitious Thirst after Sovereignty
 was not reputed so great a Crime in those Days, as
 it is deservedly esteem'd now; and that Considerati-
 on may, in a great Measure, plead in his Behalf. He
 was renown'd for his Devotion as his Courage, and
 was a visible Example of both to all his Subjects, tho'

A. D.
 976.

he excell'd in no Christian Virtue so much as in that of Mercy and Forgiveness. As he was vigorous and active in enlarging the Territories of the Empire, was he equally vigilant in protecting and securing them. A Comet was seen some time before his Death, and continu'd to appear for several Months after, foreshowing, as it was afterwards thought, not only the Fall of this Emperor, but those fatal Distempers in which the State, by reason of the Civil Wars, was rag'd within its Bowels, was afterwards involv'd. The Years of *Zimisces* his Reign, and that wherein he died, are differently computed by different Authors; the most probable Account is, that he reign'd six Years and as many Months, and that he dy'd in the fourth Year of *Otto*, Emperor of *Germany*; the second of which *nedict* the seventh Pope of *Rome*, A. D. 976.

Basilus II.
Constantine VII.

Zimisces, before his Death, design'd *Basilus* and *Constantine*, the Sons of *Romanus*, his Successors, in his Life-time had been his Collegues in the Empire. These two Princes, the Eldest of which was about twenty, and the other seventeen Years of Age, bore the Name of Emperors, but the Imperial Power lodg'd solely in *Basilus* the President, who, in order to preserve himself in the Authority he had formerly enjoy'd, recall'd *Theophania*, the young Prince's Mother, who had been banish'd by *Zimisces*; by which Act he confirm'd himself in the good Opinion of his Sons, and reconcil'd himself to the Mother, who before been highly offended at him.

A. D.
976.

The beginning of this Reign was attended with extraordinary Commotions in the State, occasioned chiefly by the Minority of the two Princes, and the over great Jealousie of the Prime Minister, who, to prevent any Usurpations that might arise, took the first to restrain the almost unlimited Power of *Sclerus*. *Sclerus* his great Command in the Army, his Interest in the Soldiers, among whom he had been bred up from his Youth, had encourag'd him to make ambitious Attempts in the late Reign, for which

rowly escap'd the Loss of his Eyes. *Zimisces*, be-
 a Prince of a forgiving Temper, restor'd him in
 short Time to his Favour, and left him at his Death
 Commander in Chief of all the Forces in the East,
 which gave him an Opportunity of inclining the Sol-
 diers to whatever Designs it was his Interest to pro-
 secute. Upon these Considerations *Basilus* took from
 him his Command in the East, and sent him Gover-
 nor into *Mesopotamia*, with Orders to restrain the In-
 cursions of the *Saracens*. *Sclerus* at first disputed these
 Orders, and broke out into bitter Invectives against
Basilus, who, unmov'd at his Reproaches, threaten'd
 to strip him of all his Employments, and confine him
 to his own House, unless he instantly obey'd. Here-
 on he thought it prudent to depart into the Pro-
 vince that had been assign'd him, carrying with him
 his Resolution of revenging himself upon the
 same Minister with the first Opportunity, and as-
 suming his own Right. Accordingly he acquainted
 the Chief Officers of the Army with his Design, who
 were out of Hatred to *Basilus*, or knowing that all
 the Soldiers were at *Sclerus* his Devotion, promis'd
 fully to adhere to him, and advis'd him openly
 to declare against the Government, and set up for
 himself. *Romanus*, the Son of *Sclerus*, was at that
 time in *Constantinople*, so that he dar'd attempt no-
 thing till he had recover'd him from thence, which
 being done in a short Time after, he then openly as-
 sum'd the Habit, and was saluted Emperor by the *Sclerus* U-
 surper.
 the Army.
 he better to maintain himself in his usurp'd Au-
 thority he seiz'd on the publick Revenues, and rais'd
 the Contributions from such as were rich and able
 to pay him. By this means he collected immense
 sums of Money, which enabled him to support the
 charge of the War, and secur'd the Friendship of the
Saracens his Neighbours, who, observing the promi-
 nent Face of his Affairs, enter'd into a Treaty with
 him, which was strengthen'd by closer Alliances of

Marriage, by Virtue of which he receiv'd from the great Supplies of Money and Horfe. With the Preparations he set forward, in the beginning Spring, towards *Constantinople*, to the great Terror and Consternation of those who were well-affected to the present Government, and dreaded the Consequences of an Innovation. All Means were try'd to divert the impending Storm: *Basilins* sent Orders *Peter*, who had succeeded *Sclerus* in the Command of the East, to raise all the Forces he could, and muster the whole Army at *Cæsarea*. At the same Time *Syncellus*, Bishop of *Nicomedia*, was sent to try if his prevailing Eloquence, for which he was highly esteem'd, he could persuade *Bardas* to quit his unbecoming Pretensions, and submit to the Government. The Usurper, adorn'd with the Imperial Ornaments, heard him with Patience, but answer'd him in these Words: That *having once worn the Purple he would never quit it, but with his Life*; That *he was the lawful Roman Emperor, and would oblige those by Force to submit to his Authority, who now unadvisedly presum'd to oppose him*. As soon as the Court had receiv'd this Answer, *Peter* was order'd to secure all the Passages, and make the best Defence he could if he should be attack'd, but by no means to begin the War himself. Hereupon he posted Parties in all the Passes, which *Sclerus* endeavour'd by slight Skirmishes to gain, but to no purpose, 'till at length, after several Marches and Countermarches, they came to encamp one against the other: *Sclerus* sat still for some Time, and seemed desirous to decline fighting, 'till some of his Friends represented to him how dangerous Delays would prove to him, and how much he would suffer in Reputation, unless he enter'd immediately upon the Action. Awaken'd by these Remonstrances he immediately dislodg'd, and march'd into *Cappadocia*, whither *Peter* follow'd him Night and Day, and at last came close up to him. Here both the Generals cover'd the same Averseness to fighting as they

ne before, endeavouring to circumvent each o-
 er by Stratagems, in which *Sclerus* prov'd the better
 after. One Day he order'd Provisions to be pre-
 r'd with a more superficial Care than usual, as if
 the whole Army was going to take a Refreshment,
 o' at the same Time he order'd all his Men to
 and to their Arms, and be ready for the Word. This
 ing observ'd by *Peter*, who, for the most part, had
 en upon the Defensive, he concluded there would
 no Engagement that Day, and therefore order'd
 Soldiers to fill their Bellies, and take their Ease.
 whilst they were thus employ'd *Sclerus* fell upon 'em
 a regular Order, and tho' such of 'em as could
 ke to their Arms made a resolute Resistance, yet in
 e end they were overpower'd and put to flight.
Sclerus took their Camp, and all their Baggage, in
 which he found much Treasure. This Success seem'd,
 a great measure, to confirm *Sclerus* in his usurp'd
 authority; for many Persons of great Reputation in
 the Army, and Interest in the Provinces, renounc'd
 their Allegiance, and declar'd for him: The Inhabi-
 tants of *Attala* laid hold of *Michael Curticas*, the Em-
 peror's Admiral, and carry'd the Fleet over to *Sclerus*,
 who order'd 'em to make War with it against the
Byrraota.

Sclerus
beats the
Emperor's
Forces.

When the News of this Defeat was brought to *Con-*
stantinople, it was entertain'd there with the greatest
 consternation imaginable. *Leo* was chosen to act
 with an unlimited Authority against *Sclerus*, like the
 dictators of old under the Common-wealth; and
John, a Patrician, a Man of great Eloquence and Ex-
 perience, was join'd in the Commission with him to
 counsel and assist him. *Leo*, having join'd *Peter* in
Thracia, try'd first, by gentle Means and fair Promi-
 ses, to draw the Usurper's Adherents off from him;
 but when he found all his Attempts that way were
 effectual, he broke up suddenly, and march'd with
 great Expedition towards the East; at which *Sclerus*
 and his Associates were exceedingly perplex'd, be-

Sclerus his
Generals
Defeated,

cause all the Treasure, and most of their Relations had been left in those Parts; the Consideration which wrought so wonderfully upon some of the Principal among 'em, that they left the Usurper, and fled over to *Leo*. *Sclerus* found himself so weakened by such an unexpected Defection, that he began to despair of Success, and grew fearful lest all his Forces would, by degrees, draw off and disperse themselves. The only Remedy left in such a Conjunction was to send a Body of Men, under the Command of such Officers as he could entirely confide in, who shou'd endeavour to stop *Leo's* Progress. They were order'd to intercept the Provisions for the Army, and by repeated Alarms, and sudden Onsets, continually incommode him, but by no means suffer it to be brought to a general Engagement. They for some time carefully observ'd their Orders, but were at last forc'd to venture a set Battel. For the Soldiers hearing the *Saracens* of *Berrbaa* were shortly to pass between both Armies, with the annual Tribute, in the way to *Constantinople*, would not be restrain'd; but knowing they who were strongest in the Field would in all probability, be Masters of that Treasure, they fell on with an intemperate Heat, whereupon a general Engagement follow'd, in which *Leo* had the Advantage. Many of *Sclerus* his Men were slain, especially of the *Armenians*, to whom no Quarter would be allow'd, because they were the first that had revolted to him. But *Leo* with much Caution and Discretion declin'd fighting; for he knew, as found by Experience, that his Strength encreas'd daily by the Accession of such, who, in that melancholy Condition of his Affairs, deserted the Usurper. Had he persisted in that Resolution, he had, in all probability, put an end to the War at once; but he had some Hot-headed Vain-glorious young Men in his Army, who condemn'd him of too much Diffidence, and never gave over 'till they had persuaded him, contrary to his former Intentions, and much

gain

nst his Will to engage. *Sclerus* had much the Advantage of *Leo* in his Cavalry, which, being plac'd each Wing of his Army, made their Enemies give ground at the first Onset, which occasion'd a total defeat. The Action was very hot for the time it ^{but he a-}ed; on *Leo's* side, *John* his Coadjutor, and *Peter*, ^{gain routs} several other Persons of eminent Quality, were ^{the Imperialists.} taken Prisoner, together with great many more of distinguish'd Rank in the Army. This remarkable Victory was obtain'd with little or no Loss on the side of *Sclerus*, who digg'd out the Eyes of some of his Prisoners at the Head of his Army, because, in Breach of their Oaths to him, they had fallen off to *Leo*. *Leo* and some others he treated with more Humanity, and only kept 'em in honourable Restraint.

Tho' the Usurper seem'd, by this last Advantage, to have the whole Empire at his Devotion, and might himself by this Time above all Competition, *Basilius* the President omitted nothing of his usual care for the Safety of the Empire, and Preservation of the Princes. Observing what Mischief *Sclerus* his Enemies did at Sea, that having wasted all the Islands of the *Hellepont* they threaten'd *Abydos*, which would bring *Constantinople* it self into manifest Danger, he sent out a strong Fleet, with which *Theodorus Caren-*us, a Patrician, who commanded it, engag'd the Enemy at *Phocæa*, and destroy'd or took most of their Ships, by which means the Seas were clear'd, and the Coasts secur'd. At the same Time *Basilius* re-ordered his Land-Forces, and finding the Usurper had a Design upon *Nice*, the Metropolis of *Bitbynia*, he sent away *Manuel Eroticus* with a good Body of Forces in command in it. *Sclerus*, being animated by his late success, fell with great Violence upon the Place, thinking to carry it with little or no Opposition; but with so vigorous a Repulse, that he thought it the safest and most effectual way to starve him out. *Manuel*, who was sensible of the great Necessities to which

He takes
Nice.

Phocas
declared
General a-
gainst him,

which the Inhabitants and Garrison must in time reduc'd, fill'd the empty Granaries of the City with Sand, over which he strow'd what Corn was left so thick, that the Sand could not be discover'd by incurious Eye. Having stor'd the Granaries in this manner he shew'd 'em to some Prisoners he had taken, to whom he represented how difficult a thing would be for *Sclerus* to force a Place by Famine, when he was provided with so much Plenty. He added that considering the doubtful Events of War, he was willing to surrender the Town upon certain Conditions; some of which were, That the Garrison might have leave to depart with their Arms and Baggage, and pass unmolested to *Constantinople*. *Sclerus* embraced the Proposal with a ready Consent, and so became Master of *Nice* by a Compliance, of which he was afterwards ashamed. However this Progress of his Arms, which began to extend themselves on every side, added much to the Reputation of his Cause, and confirm'd his Party. He now threaten'd to march to *Constantinople* it self, where several that secretly wish'd him well, expected him with great Impatience, and were prepar'd to declare openly for him at his first Appearance. *Basilus*, the President, being sensible of the Danger, and with what an experienced as well as powerful Enemy he had to contend, recalled *Bardas Phocas* from Exile, and made him General of the War against *Sclerus*, thinking him the only Person in the Empire able to contend with him. *Phocas*, having receiv'd full Instructions, got with great Expedition to *Cæsarea*, where *Eustathius Malenius*, and *Melchior Burtzas*, who had hitherto adher'd to *Sclerus*, being inform'd of *Phocas* his Arrival, quitted the City, and came to join with *Phocas*; who, having mustered all the Forces he could collect at *Cæsarea*, march'd on to *Amorium*, whither he was immediately follow'd by *Sclerus*, who thought it now no time to be idle, having to contend with so celebrated an enemy. Here it appear'd evident, that neither

Cour

rage, Reputation, or Experience of a General, infuse a generous Resolution into the Minds of the whom former Defeats have disperited; for both Phocas coming to an Engagement Phocas his Forces and is defeated, and driven out of the Field; tho' in beaten by and another Engagement that follow'd soon after Sclerus. in which he was again worsted, Phocas discharg'd the Offices of a valiant Soldier, and experienc'd Commander.

These two Actions had considerably impair'd Phocas's Army, which therefore he took care to recruit, till Sclerus went to encamp on a large Plain call'd *Halys* in *Cappadocia*. Phocas, having obtain'd Supplies out of *Iberia* and other Places, march'd in quest of his Enemy, to whom, soon as he had found him, he offer'd Battel a third time, which at the beginning inclin'd, as it had done in the former Engagements, and declar'd for Sclerus. Phocas, asham'd to be thus ignominiously beaten thrice together, having observ'd Sclerus at the Head of his Troops, ran with great Fury upon him, and resolv'd to conquer or perish. Sclerus, aware of his Design, gave the first stroke directed at his Adversary's Head, which missing, he cut off one of his Horse's Ears, till Phocas directed his Sword with a more steady hand, and give him such a Wound that he sunk down on his Horse's Neck, and Phocas rode up to a Hill with a Design to restrain the Flight of his Soldiers, who were by this Time all in Confusion. Sclerus his servants concluding, that notwithstanding this desperate Attempt of Phocas, both he and his Cause were absolutely lost, conducted their fainting Master to a Mountain, there to refresh him and wash his Wound; but either forgetting, or having never heard what had formerly happen'd upon the like Occasion, suffer'd his Horse, whose Mane was all bloody, to run in among the Soldiers, who immediately concluding the General was slain, quitted the Pursuit, and fled away themselves with so much haste, that many of them fell down

who is at
last over-
thrown.

down vast Precipices, and others took the River wherein they were drown'd; which fatal Mischance turn'd the Fortune of the Day, and gave the Victory to *Phocas*. So cautious ought Men to be in all Circumstances of Life, more especially in the Field of Battle, where Courage is necessary, but Presumption dangerous.

This unexpected, but decisive Victory, entirely broke the Party of *Sclerus*, who escap'd with a few Followers to *Martyropolis*, and from thence to *Babylon*, where he implor'd the Friendship and Assistance of *Chosroes*, Sultan of the Place. The Emperor *Basilus*, being inform'd of *Phocas* his Success, and that *Sclerus* was fled to *Babylon*, sent his Ambassadors to *Chosroes*, who presented to him of what dangerous Consequences it would be for a Prince to favour and protect the Party whom Disloyalty and Rebellion had driven from home. At the same time he sent Letters to *Sclerus* and those that were with him, in which he offer'd 'em a full Pardon for what was pass'd, if they would renounce their Pretensions and return home. Of *Chosroes* being inform'd, he was enrag'd at the disobedient Errand of the Ambassadors, and clapp'd both *Chosroes* and *Sclerus* in Prison, from whence we shall see Fortune will, in a short time, release him to create new Disturbances in the Empire.

Flying to
Babylon
he is clapp'd
up in Pri-
son.

Thus was this first Civil War fortunately suppressed at the Expence of much Blood and Treasure; but *Basilus* the Emperor, who, during *Sclerus* his Rebellion, had receiv'd sufficient Provocations from the restless Spirits of the *Bulgarians*, thought himself now at leisure to chastise 'em. Hitherto hardly any thing relating either to Peace or War, had been undertaken without the Knowledge and Approbation of the President; but now the Emperor began to reflect on his own Power, and judg'd himself capable to manage this War without his Interposition, and resolv'd to march in Person against 'em. This was undertaken with the Participation of a very few

neither

her *Phocas* the General, nor any of the other
 captains in the East, being acquainted with it. The
 Emperor enter'd *Bulgaria* thro' the Country lying
 between *Rhodoptes*, and the River *Eurus*, leaving *Leo Me-*
lissenus to secure the Straits behind him, whilst he pre-
 pared to lay Siege to *Sardica*. This Expedition had
 all probability succeeded according to his Desire
 and Expectation, had not some unhappy Divisions be-
 tween his chief Officers frustrated his Designs. As
 he was vigorously preparing for the Siege, *Stephen*,
 Commander of the Western Forces, and profess'd
 his Fidelity to *Leo Melissenus*, came to him in the dead of
 the Night, which added to the Horror of what he was to
 hear, and earnestly conjur'd him to lay all other
 Designs whatsoever aside, and break up immediately
 from *Constantinople*, because *Leo* intended to usurp the
 Imperial Authority, and was accordingly marching
 with all Expedition to the City. This was urg'd by
Stephen with so plausible an Air, that the young Em-
 peror, who, besides the Danger he apprehended from
 a Competitor in the State, was afraid lest *Melisse-*
nus having deserted his Post, he might be intercepted
 in his Retreat, in a great Fright gave Orders for the
 Army to march, which *Samuel*, the Prince of the
Bulgarians observing, he watch'd his Opportunity,
 and fell upon 'em as they were making a disorderly
 Retreat, and turn'd it into a shameful Flight. The
 Emperor escap'd with great Difficulty to *Philippopolis*,
 where he found *Leo* carefully attending his Duty at
 the Station had been assign'd him, which made him
 sensible how insolently he had been affronted and
 how infamous and ridiculous this Expedition
 would appear, and how much *Stephen* had deserv'd
 to be punish'd by him. *Stephen's* invincible Hatred
 to *Leo* made him with great Confidence defend
 what he had done, which provok'd the Emperor to
 rise from his Seat, and catching fast hold of him
 by his Locks and Beard to drag him down to the
 Ground. So dangerous is it for Princes to make
 Choice

Basilius
the Empe-
ror enters
Bulgaria,

but returns
with Disho-
nour.

Choice of such for their Ministers, who being implacable Enemies to each other, are not like to unite their Councils for the Service of their Master: Few Men are found so good Patriots as to sacrifice their private Interest, Pride, or Revenge, to the good of the Publick.

A. D.
987.

This *Bulgarian* Expedition was not more ill concerted in the Beginning, or ignominious in the Conclusion, than it was mischievous in its Consequences. *Phocas* the General was highly affronted, for that the Emperor should dare to undertake a Thing so considerable without his Participation, and judg'd that being a young and vigorous Prince, he would act the future without any regard had to his Councils Authority. These Suggestions he endeavour'd to insinuate into the other General Officers of the Army, and they very readily entertain'd 'em: So that meeting at the House of *Eustathius Malenius*, a proud famous Man, they unanimously proclaim'd *Phocas* Emperor, and invested him with the Imperial Ornaments. At the same time that the Court receiv'd News of the Revolt, Advice was brought that *Sclerus*, being deliver'd out of Prison, was returning into the Empire. They who were well affected to the Emperors, *Basilus* and *Constantine*, judg'd this a favourable Conjuncture, since it was easier to suppress two Pretenders than oppose one.

Phocas
proclaim'd
Emperor by
the Male-
content.

Sclerus ow'd his Release to the Dangers which that Time threaten'd the *Saracen* State. The *Persians* who had by degrees been subdu'd, and were entire Slaves to that Nation, observing the Imprudence and Inactivity of *Chosroes* their present Sultan, bore the Yoke with much Reluctancy; watching therefore their Opportunity they arose suddenly, and massacred all the *Saracens* they met. *Chosroes* made the best Defence he was able against so sudden and dangerous an Insurrection, but was so often defeated by 'em that at length the very Name of a *Persian* sounded terrible to the Ears of a *Saracen*. In this Extremity

his Eyes upon the *Romans* his Prisoners; he consider'd 'em as unfortunate Heroes, who had deserv'd a better Fate than what they endur'd; that if *Sclerus* had been a Man of Worth, Conduct, and Prudence, he might have been able to raise so considerable a Party in the Empire, and dispute the Imperial Title with the Emperor himself. Upon these Considerations he consented to release him, provided he would undertake War against the *Persians*. *Sclerus* at first declin'd the Employment, but being highly encourag'd by *Chosroes*, who promis'd him extraordinary Advantages, he fearfully engag'd himself in it, but refusing to command any of *Chosroes's* own Subjects in the Service, he perswaded him to open all the Prisons, and set at liberty the Captive *Romans*, who, making a Body of about three thousand Men, fell suddenly on the *Persians*, who being unus'd to their manner of Fighting, were over-power'd with their Courage, receiv'd a total Defeat. *Sclerus*, finding himself at the Head of so great a Body of Men, thought himself once more in a Capacity of renewing his former Pretensions, and before having put an end to the *Persian* War almost upon as undertaken, he return'd with his victorious Army into the Territories of the Empire; whether with *Chosroes's* Consent, or against it, or rather after his Death, as it is very uncertain, so is it not worthy Consideration. Being enter'd into the Dominions of the Empire, he was inform'd of *Phocas* his Usurpation, which in a great Measure blasted his Hopes, and seem'd very prejudicial to the present Posture of Affairs; for he found himself unable to oppose him, nor did he judge it safe or honourable for him to join himself with either. At length he resolv'd to play himself as fair as he could with both, and so incite himself with one, that the other should think he had no Reason to be offended; and therefore the same Time that he sent to *Phocas*, and offer'd to assist him in the Suppression of *Basilius*, and share the Empire with him, his Son *Romanus* left him by his own Consent,

Sclerus returns into the Empire.

Consent, and under the Pretence of a Revolt went *Basilius* at *Constantinople*. By this means, if *Phocas* vail'd, the Father thought he should have Interest enough to procure the Son's Peace; and, if *Basilius* the better, he hop'd his Son would be able to obtain his Pardon from the Emperor. Some Time before *Romanus* his Arrival, *Basilius* the President was fallen into Disgrace, for the Emperor thought himself enough to govern without a Director, and the President thought he had a just Right to the Management and made use of all the Artifices an old Courtier capable of to continue himself in it. But *Basilius* firmly resolv'd totally to shake him off, and conducted him first to his own House, where, when he found the restless old Man was forming new Designs, stripp'd him of all his vast Estate at once, at which he was so sensibly afflicted that he dy'd shortly after. Immediately upon this *Romanus* arriv'd, and the Emperor knowing him to be a prudent Man, and experienced Soldier, took him into his Favour, and preferr'd him to Employments of the highest Importance.

Tho' *Basilius* receiv'd *Romanus* with a general Confidence, and made him his chief Favourite, crafty *Phocas* behav'd himself with more Circumspection to *Sclerus*. At first he enter'd into a very formal Agreement with him, and pretended the Empire should be divided between 'em: *Sclerus* was to have for his Share *Antioch*, *Phœnicia*, *Palestine*, *Calabria*, *Mesopotamia* and *Egypt*; and *Constantinople*, with the rest of the Provinces, was allotted to *Phocas*. The Agreement was ratify'd and confirm'd by Oaths on both sides, after which *Sclerus* made no difficulty joining his Forces with those of *Bardas*; and in *Capadocia* a Council of War was held how to proceed with the best Advantage. *Phocas*, having by these means drawn the old Man into a senseless Security, watch'd his Opportunity, and then seiz'd upon him, stripp'd him of his Imperial Ornaments, and committed him to Custody; after which he found it difficult

cult Matter to prevail with his Troops to fight
 er him. By this time he thought he had suffici-
 y secur'd his own Interest, and therefore sent Ca-
 us *Delphinus* with part of his Army to *Chrysopolis*,
 ist he remov'd with the rest to *Abydos*, intending
 block up *Constantinople*. Upon the first Notice
 these Motions, *Basilus* the Emperor sent *Cyriacus*
 Admiral for the Defence of *Abydos*, and he
 self passing over the *Straits* by Night, fell
 enly upon *Delphinus*, and routed him. *Delphinus*
 taken Prisoner, with several others of great Note
 the Army, who were all instantly nail'd up to seve-
 Posts, as an Example of Terror to the rest. *Phocas*
 with a greater Resistance than he expected at
 os, the Inhabitants of which Place were very
 h strengthen'd and encourag'd by the Arrival of
 Imperial Fleet, which in a short time was fol-
 d by the Emperor *Constantine*, as he was immedi-
 y after by his Brother *Basilus*. *Phocas*, either in
 tempt of the young Princes, or for that he
 ight it the safest way to fight before any more
 es could arrive to support 'em, left part of his
 y to continue the Siege, and with the residue
 d Battel to the Emperors. As he observ'd *Basi-*
 riding up and down to view his Troops, and
 urage his Men, he prepar'd to single him out in
 beginning of the Battel, and by his Death put an
 to the Quarrel at once; for he look'd on *Con-*
 as a weak intemperate Prince, who, if his
 er should be remov'd, would never be able to
 Head against him. Accordingly he made to-
 s him with all his Force, but Death stopp'd him
 e midst of his Career. The manner of it is dis-
 tly related: Some report his Horse threw him,
 s that some of the Emperor's Party gave him a
 al Wound in his Passage; and the Emperor *Con-*
 e affirm'd, that he slew him with his own Hand;
 he most receiv'd Opinion is, that he was poi-
 by one *Simeon*, a Servant, in whom he repos'd

A. D.

989.

 who dies of
 Poison:

an entire Trust, and that it was done at the Instigation of *Basilus*. However it was, the Death of *Phocas* purchas'd the Emperors an easie and complete Victory; for it was no sooner spread abroad in the Army, but his Men fled in all the Disorder imaginable. Most of the Principal among the Rebels were taken, and punish'd according to their Deserts; but those who sav'd themselves by a voluntary Exile, and others who had been the least active, were pardon'd.

Whereupon
Sclerus is
once more
set at Liberty,

However there were still some remaining who serv'd the Spirit of the Party after the Death of the Leader; these Men got *Sclerus* to be set at Liberty, and encourag'd him to pursue his Title, and valiantly assert his Right. *Basilus*, who had flatter'd him, that the Death of *Phocas* would put an end to the civil Wars, observ'd a new Cloud gathering against him, which hung with a direful Aspect over the State. Before he thought fit to make use of violent measures, he endeavour'd to reduce him by friendly Expositions, and represented to him *how unworthy it was of a Man of his Age and Profession to embroil the Empire with Blood; he promis'd an Indemnity for what was past, and Favour and Protection for the future.* To these Remonstrances *Romanus* added his earnest Persuasions; he presented to his Father *how well he had been received in Court, where he might promise himself the highest Rewards; that he was now old, and had not Forces sufficient to obtain his Ends; and that it would therefore more becom him to enjoy the few Days he had yet in store in Home Peace and Tranquility.* By these Persuasions *Sclerus* was induc'd to lay down his Pretensions. An Act of Indemnity was pass'd, and *Sclerus* being declar'd Governor and Steward of the Household, was introduc'd to the Emperor, who could hardly restrain himself from laughing when he beheld him, of whom he had been so long a time so much in fear. He was an exceeding decrepid old Man, supported by two of his domesticks, who were forc'd to lead him by reason of his great Age and Corpulency. The Emperor

and is reconcil'd to
the Emperor.

d him with great Civility, made him eat with him
 his own Table, confirm'd him in his Office of great
 ward, and suffer'd such of his Followers as had
 y'd any Offices of Honour and Profit under him,
 e continu'd in 'em, or preferr'd to others of equal
 ne and Authority.

Basilus having by this Agreement, put an end to
 Civil Wars, and secur'd himself from any farther
 rptions, consulted how he might best restrain
 chastise the turbulent and unconquer'd Spirit of
Bulgarians, and such others who having form'd
 helves into a League with their Neighbours, had
 n their Advantage during the late Trouble, and
 ted the Borders of the Empire. He first took a
 gress into *Thrace* and *Macedonia*, and having left a
 g Party at *Thessalonica* to restrain the Inroads of
 el, the King of *Bulgaria*, he shortly after march'd
 lberia, and from thence into *Phœnicia*, receiving
 ages from the *Saracens* of those Parts for their
 Behaviour for the future. In his Passage thro'
Adocia, *Eustathius Melenus*, a Commander in those
 , entertain'd him and his whole Army; with
 h expensive Hospitality the Emperor seem'd out-
 ly to be very much pleas'd, but was inwardly
 ern'd to find any one Subject should be Master of
 ch Wealth, which could enable him to shake and
 nger the Peace of the Empire. For this Reason,
 r a specious Pretext of a peculiar Esteem for him,
 ok him with him to *Constantinople*, from whence
 ould never after suffer him to return, but after his
 h seiz'd on his vast Estate. A just Caution to those
 endeavour to grow too wealthy and powerful
 subjects, by which means they generally become
 object of their Prince's Jealousie, and frequent-
 his Indignation.

Emuel hearing of the Garrison *Basilus* had left in
Thessalonica, and being sensible how much the Posses-
 of that Place would conduce to the Conquest of
 hole Country, at which he aim'd, he plac'd part

Basilus
his Wars
with the
Bulgari-
ans.

of his Army in ambush at a convenient distance from the Town, and order'd the rest to face it. The Governor was so far deluded by this Device, that he sent his Son out against him, who, being easily drawn into the Snare, was taken Prisoner, and his Father slain, who was rallying out to his Assistance. Immediately this *Theffalonica* fell into the Hands of *Samuel*, who grew insolent upon his Success; and crossing the very *Peneus* made Inroads into *Theffaly*, *Beotia*, *Attica*, the very Heart of *Peloponnesus*. *Nicephorus Uranus*, Commander in chief of the Western Forces, was with a strong Army against him. *Uranus* observing the Disposition of *Samuel's* Forces, left his Baggage at *Larissa*; and having, by long Marches pass'd the *Thessalian* Plains, and the River *Apidanus*, he encamp'd his whole Army on the Banks of *Spercheius*, directly opposite to *Samuel*. The River was at that time swollen high with the great Rains, that *Samuel* thought it impossible for the *Romans* to pass it, and therefore lay on the greater Security on t'other side. But *Uranus* after a long search, found out a Ford, and passing the river in the dead of Night, fell with great fury upon the *Bulgarians* as they lay asleep, and made great havoc among 'em. *Samuel* and his Son were both dangerously wounded, and had unavoidably been slain had they not lurk'd that Day among the slain. The Night following they stole away to the Mountains of *Atolia*, and from thence they escap'd with much difficulty into *Bulgaria*, where *Samuel* was forc'd to marry the Captive Son of the late Governor of *Theffalonica* to his only Daughter, who was so desperate in her Love with him, that she declar'd she would die with her self unless her Father would permit her to be marry'd to him. The Nuptial Solemnity being over, the new Son-in-Law was sent to reside with his Wife at *Dyrrachium*, of which Place *Samuel* appointed him Governor: But he had not been long there before he found an Opportunity of returning to *Constantinople*, where both he and his Wife, who readily attend

thither, were honourably receiv'd, and preferr'd
the Emperor.

After this *Samuel's* Affairs continu'd to be in a decli-
Condition 'till his Death, and the Emperor gain'd
considerable Advantage in every Expedition he
ertook against him. He took *Vidina* from him by
m; and having routed his Army, which lay with
Carelessness upon the Banks of the River *Axius*,
had the City *Scopi*, one of the strongest in those
s, deliver'd up to him by *Simeon* the Governor,
m the Emperor rewarded with the Dignity of a
ician. *Samuel* was so far dispirited by these fre-
t Defeats, that he durst no more venture his For-
in the open Field, but endeavour'd to circumvent
us by Stratagem, and had cut him off with the
est part of his Forces in the Straits of *Cimba Lon-*
where he had plac'd a strong Guard, had not *Ni-*
rus *Xiphias*, Governor of *Philippopolis*, with the
ops under his Command, gain'd a Hill, which lay
ards the South, from whence he fell upon the E-
y's Rear, and gave *Basilius* an easie Entrance into
Straits; immediately upon which the *Bulgarians*
d their Backs, and fled away in the greatest Con-
n. Many of 'em were kill'd in the Chace, and
el very narrowly escap'd thro' the Valour and
duct of his Son, who, with much difficulty car-
him off into the Castle of *Prilapus*, or *Prailaba* in
bia. *Basilius* caus'd the Eyes of all his Prisoners, of
m he had many Thousands, to be pluck'd out;
to every hundred he assign'd a Man who had one
est, who had Orders to conduct 'em to *Samuel*.
el being already broken with Age, and weary'd
y his Misfortunes, was not able to stand the
k of so terrible a Spectacle, but fell down in a
n; and tho' those about him restor'd him to him-
y the helps of some strong Spirits, for the pre-
yet he dy'd within two Days after.

A. D.

1001.

His Suc-
cess.

o' *Basilius* promis'd himself, from the Death of
l, no less than an entire Subjection of all *Bulga-*
ria,

ria, which he afterwards effected, yet at first he with many Difficulties, and receiv'd great Opposi- from the Obstinacy of some, and Perfidiousness of others. *Gabriel*, the Son of *Sanuel*, succeeded his ther as Prince of the Country; but being a Man mean Capacity, though remarkable for his prodigious Strength, he was shortly after murder'd by the procurement of *John Bladistblabus*, a Person nearly related to him, and whose Life he had formerly preserved. *Basilius* after his late Victory, had pursu'd his Conquests, and reduc'd several of the strong Castles and fortified Towns in the Country, in one of which he kept some of the Principal Men among the *Bulgarians*, whom he kept with him as Instruments to facilitate his future Attempts. Here he receiv'd Letters from *John* in which he inform'd him, that *Gabriel* being dead, the *Bulgarian* Kingdom was his, and promis'd to be himself as the Emperor's Subject and Vassal. These Letters were follow'd shortly after with others from the *Bulgarians*, who own'd themselves Subjects to the Empire, and acknowledg'd a Submission according to which *Basilius* receiv'd the Messengers very graciously, promis'd them his Favour and Protection; but he shortly after assur'd, that *John* had engag'd for more than ever he intended to perform, he return'd the following into *Bulgaria*, and resolv'd never to give up till he had entirely subdu'd it. For having invaded so often in Person, he thought his Honour would never suffer him to be at rest till he had effected the Conquest of it. Tho' the Emperor had most of the strong Holds of the Country in his Hands, and the Strength of the *Bulgarian* Army was broken in a measure by the late Wars, yet he found it a highly difficult to subdue a People animated with the love of Liberty, which they maintain'd to the last Gasps, and defended their Country as others do their Towns, losing it by Piece-meal. But *John* was slain, after he had worn the Title of King and defended it with great Valour for two Years and about

The Bulgarians submit themselves to the Emperor.

Months, the *Bulgarians* at last sent their Deputies to the Emperor with Offers of a total and unfeigned Submission. *Basilius* receiv'd 'em with his usual Concession, and conferr'd the Title of Patrician on those that seem'd the most forward to comply, and surrender'd up their Castles to him. At *Acbridus*, *Acbris*, one of the chief Cities of the Country, he was saluted with the general Acclamations of the People. There he seiz'd on the vast Treasure of the *Bulgarian* Princes, among which were several rich Jewels adorn'd with Pearl, and a great quantity of Gold, which he distributed as a Donative among his Soldiers. Shortly after this, being return'd to his Camp, the late King's Widow, attended by three of her Sons, and six Daughters, together with other Princes of the Blood, came up to him, and did him Homage. She had three other Sons by *John*, who at first fled up into the Mountains; but hearing how courteously the Emperor had receiv'd their Brethren, they voluntarily came down and submitted. There now remain'd but one Man in all the Country capable of raising any Troubles, who had not submitted to *Basilius*: This was *Ibatzes*, a Man ally'd to the Royal Family, and one, who, during the late Wars, had given the World several Instances of his great Courage and Constancy. This Man refusing to submit to Necessity, or comply with the present posture of Affairs, seiz'd on a Mountain most difficult of Access, where he resolv'd to defend himself to the last Extremity. This Obstinacy seem'd to put a dangerous stop to the Progress of the Emperor's Arms, and very much perplex'd him. He solicited him privately by Letter, to consider how rashly he had undertaken what in the end would draw inevitable Destruction down upon his Head, and concluded with large Promises of the mighty Advantages he had to expect from his Submission. *Ibatzes* continuing unmov'd with all the Emperor could suggest, *Eustachius Daphnomelus*, whom *Basilius* had lately made

A desperate At-
tempt.

Governor of *Achris*, undertook a thing no less dangerous in the Attempt, than extraordinary in Execution. *Ibatzes* was known to have a particular regard for the Feast of the Assumption, to the Celebration of which Strangers, as well as Neighbours were invited; and *Daphnomelus*, tho' not invited, was surpris'd to be one among 'em. Being discover'd by Sentinels, he declar'd openly who he was, and desired 'em to inform their Master that he was come to be a Guest at the Festival. *Ibatzes*, surpriz'd at his Behaviour, who had thus unadvisedly thrown himself into an Enemy's Hands, receiv'd him very kindly; and in the Morning-Prayer being over, follow'd him, at his request, into a remote Place convenient for *Daphnomelus* his Design, where he pretended he had Matters of the highest Importance to communicate to him. *Daphnomelus*, who had two Men attending at some distance, and with whom he had concert'd the Matter before, watch'd his Opportunity, and threw himself suddenly to the Ground; the same Instant his Men came up, and thrusting their Cloaths violently into his Mouth, forc'd both his Eyes out of his Head. When that was done they all three drew their Swords and got into one of the highest Chambers in the Castle, being prepar'd for the worst that could befall 'em. As soon as the Fact was known great Multitudes ran with a lamentable Outcry to the Castle, threatening the Villains, for so they call'd 'em, with the cruellest Death. *Daphnomelus*, having first encourag'd his Men to defend themselves to the utmost, and by the Motion of his Hand from the Window obtain'd Silence from the incens'd Mob, told 'em, That what was done proceeded not from any ill Will to the Person of *Ibatzes*, but a just Regard to the Emperor's Order, who had commanded him to do it; That therefore they should consider him as no other than the Instrument of the Emperor's Pleasure, who had both the Power and the Will to vindicate his own Authority, and revenge whatever should think fit upon that occasion to act against him and

Servants; That for their Parts they were resolv'd to their Lives as dear as they could, and should die with Satisfaction, that being oppress'd with Multitudes it would be uncertain, whether they should receive more Honour, or their Enemies Disgrace, in their Fall. The Multitude were so affected with a Speech spoken with such Resolution, that the most timorous among 'em withdrew immediately; and a few that were wiser in the rest congratulated *Daphnomelus* upon his Success, and promis'd an implicit Obedience to the Emperor for the future. *Daphnomelus* being thus deliver'd from the Danger that so eminently threaten'd him, was sent off without any Opposition to *Basilus*, who rewarded him with the Government of *Dyrrachium*, and all the rich Moveables of his Prisoner.

Basilus, having thus reduc'd *Ibatzes*, endeavour'd, in the best manner he could, to compose and settle the distracted Affairs of that Country; after which he return'd with his Prisoners, and several Hostages to *Constantinople*, where the People receiv'd him with Joy and Satisfaction answerable to his Success.

After the Conclusion of this War, which took up a great part of this Emperor's Reign, we meet with nothing memorable 'till his Death. The Nations adjoining to the *Bulgarians*, being less powerful, follow'd the same Fate, and did Homage to the Emperor. Some time before his Death, *Xiphias*, and *Nicephorus* the Son of *Bardas Phocas*, rais'd a Rebellion against him, taking the Advantage of the Emperor's Absence in an Expedition into *Iberia*: But *Basilus*, by his cunning Management, so far wrought upon them, that *Xiphias* circumvented *Nicephorus*, and slew him, that means putting a stop to a Rebellion to which he had first given Life. *Basilus* proceeded with great Severity against all those that had engag'd themselves in the Rebellion, sparing none who appear'd in the least connected to it. As he declin'd in Years he grew more cruel and remorseless; his great Success in his Wars made him arrogant and untractable, and yet he was fear'd

A. D.
1019.

A. D.
1025.

Basilus
dies.

His Cha-
racter.

fear'd and esteem'd by his Subjects, who had receiv'd a mean Opinion of his Brother *Constantine*, on the Account of his dissolute unactive Life. *Basilus* notwithstanding his great Age, lov'd still to be at Head of his Armies in Action; and being inform'd that the *Saracens* in *Sicily* committed great Insolence upon the Subjects of the Empire, and infested the Sea Coasts, he rais'd a powerful Army with an intent to restrain and chastise 'em. Accordingly he sent a strong Body of his Forces before, under the Conduct of *Orestes* his Favourite Eunuch, and intended to follow in Person shortly after, but was prevented by Death in the Month of *December*, A. D. 1025, after he had liv'd seventy Years, and reigned fifty.

This Emperor's Reign was long, and full of Action, throughout which he chose rather to be feared than belov'd by his Subjects. He affected a great Command over his Passions, which however was often got the Ascendant over him upon the smallest Provocations. Tho' from his Youth he was much addicted to the Wars, yet he took little or no care to ingratiate himself with the Soldiers, who notwithstanding respected his Person, and obey'd him cheerfully. He had little or no Esteem for Learning, or learned Men, tho' in other respects he frequently appear'd desirous of Fame, and was often guilty of Ostentation. He took a great Delight in keeping his Coffers full, and had collected vast quantities of Pearls, and rich Jewels, with which he never appear'd but upon great Festivals, and when he gave Audience to Foreign Ambassadors. However he was highly esteem'd by the generality of his Subjects for his diligent Application to publick Affairs, and his fortunate Success in all his Undertakings. 'Tis much to his Reputation, that he at length effected an absolute Conquest over the *Bulgarians*, which had for a long time been in vain attempted by so many of his Predecessors. *Basilus* dy'd in the second Year of

the First Emperor of *Germany*, and of *John* the nineteenth Pope of *Rome*, and sixth of *Ferdinand* the first King of *Castile*.

CHAP. III.

from the Death of *Basilius* to the Reign of *Alexius Comnanus*, in whose Time the Western Christians undertook their Expedition into the Holy Land.

Containing the Space of Fifty Six Years.

TH^O *Constantine* had born the Name of Emperor in Conjunction with his Brother, and might be thought, as well from his Age as Experience, to be justly qualify'd for that Supreme Dignity, that in every respect he behav'd himself altogether unworthy of it; and it too visibly appear'd after *Basilius*'s Death, that it was happy for the State he did not die before. For *Constantine* being a dissolute, vicious Prince in his own Nature, employ'd none about him but Persons as infamous as himself, preferring 'em to the most considerable Employments in the Government. These Men, that they might answer the Ends for which they were advanc'd, oppress'd the Provinces, and burden'd the People, so that the State may be said to suffer more under the short Reign of this Emperor, than it had prosper'd under those of *Nicephorus*, *Zimisces* and *Basilius*, who, had severally contributed so exceedingly to the strength and Advancement of it. Besides, *Constantine* appear'd no less zealous in the Oppression and ruin of good and worthy Men, especially such as he imagin'd had formerly been forward to discover his vicious Practices to his Brother; so that a Day hardly pass'd that was not made infamous by the Fall

A. D.
1026.

Constantine's Management of his Affairs.

Fall of some Great Man, whose Virtues were only Crimes. Amongst the rest *Nicephorus* Commanded a Body of the Imperial Forces upon the Borders against the *Saracens*; and having observ'd that Soldiers by degrees grew wanton and effeminate, labour'd to re-establish the ancient Discipline among 'em, and after he had, by frequent Exhortations, minded 'em of their Duty, he bound 'em all, by voluntary Oath, never to forsake him, but oppose the Enemy to the last extremity. When the Report of this honourable Association was brought to *Constantinople*, the Emperor's cowardly effeminate Ministers represented the thing to be of so dangerous Consequence to his Safety, that they easily prevail'd with him to have *Nicephorus* depriv'd of his Command, and shortly after to have his Eyes pluck'd out. He proceeded with the same Severity and Injustice against *Bardas* the Son of the late famous *Phocas*, whose extraordinary Merit had render'd him suspected or envy'd by the unworthy Emperor; for which reason he suborn'd Witnesses, who accus'd him of Conspiring against *Constantine*, who gave an open Ear to their Accusations, and punish'd him accordingly. These Proceedings against Men of the greatest Reputation in the Empire rais'd a general Discontent among the People, and that gave a Beginning to several Mutinies and Insurrections, which however were all happily suppress'd, and the Emperor's chief Care was to punish those who had least deserv'd. For all those of any Power in the State, who were too good to be his Favourites, and dislik'd the Management of Affairs, were by subtle collusive Arguments prov'd guilty, and remov'd to make way for others more agreeable to the present Temper of the Court. These his Proceedings at home expos'd him to the Contempt of the Nations abroad, so that several Irruptions were made into the Territories of the

aspire, but were, with much ado, restrain'd by the great Diligence of those who commanded on the orders. At length *Constantine*, being declin'd in years, and enervated by his sensual Pleasures, fell dangerously ill, and was given over by his Physicians. He had three Daughters by *Helena*, the Daughter of *Minus* the Patrician, but never a Son, so that the whole Court was divided into several Cabals upon the designation of a Successor. Some propos'd *Constantinus Delassenus*, who at that time commanded the forces in *Armenia*; and others labour'd with great earnestness for *Romanus Argyrus*, a Man of an ancient Family, and nearly ally'd to the Emperor. It was concluded, that whoever succeeded should marry one of the Emperor's Daughters, which at first seem'd much to oppose those who were for the Procreation of *Romanus*, who was already marry'd; but they, having the greatest Interest in *Constantine*, prevail'd with him to send for *Romanus*, and propose to him either to lose his Eyes, or marry one of the Emperor's Daughters, and be created *Cæsar*. *Romanus* continu'd for some time undetermin'd, 'till his Wife, hearing of the Conditions, and fearing lest his Conquency would cost him his Eyes, voluntarily shav'd her hair, and turn'd Nun: By this means she made room for *Zoe* the Emperor's second Daughter, to whom he was shortly after marry'd, and created *Cæsar*. Upon the third Day after the Nuptials *Constantine* dy'd, when he had liv'd something more than Seventy Years, and had been Emperor without a Colleague almost thirty years, A. D. 1028.

Romanus being thus beyond Expectation rais'd to Imperial Dignity, at first behav'd himself like an active careful Prince. He releas'd the People of many taxes, with which several of his Predecessors, especially *Constantine*, had burden'd 'em, and recommended himself by several Acts of Grace and Royal Favours. His Liberality to the Church was extraordinary, as was likewise his Indulgence to those who had been taken Prisoners

Romanus
II.

Romanus
his first
Actions.

Prisoners in the late Wars, and were detain'd in Captivity ; for he generously releas'd 'em at his own Expence, and gave those who were in Necessity, a comfortable Subsistence at their Return home : During the whole Reign of his Predecessor, the Empire was infested with a most grievous Drought ; but now, if Divine Providence had been aton'd by these Acts of Charity, the Earth was again refresh'd by seasonable Rains, which produc'd an abundance of all Fruits, especially of Oil.

*The Affairs
in the East.*

But whilst the People at *Constantianople* were congratulating their new Emperor for his auspicious Reign, the *Roman* Interest receiv'd a great Blow from the Arms of the *Saracens* in the East, which was chiefly owing to the Indiscretion of *Spondyles*, whom *Constantine* had made Governor of *Antioch*. The Emperor *Nicephorus* as has been observ'd before, very much enlarg'd the Borders of the Empire in *Syria* and *Phœnicia*, where he recover'd most of the Cities, and his Successor *Constantine* pursu'd the Conquest as far as *Damascus*. The Beginning of *Basilius* his Reign was busied in the Civil Wars, and they were succeeded by that with the *Bulgarians*, in which he was so wholly employ'd, that the Eastern Parts lay neglected, which encourag'd the *Saracens* to prepare for some Action, tho' they attempt nothing whilst that Emperor liv'd ; but under the absolute Government of his Successor they openly declared themselves, whereupon the chief Cities in the East threw off the Yoke, and asserting their Liberty massacred all the Soldiers that were Garrison'd among 'em. None appear'd more active in this Revolution than the Governor or Cailiph of *Berræa*, who by his continu'd Incursions grievously infested *Antioch*, and the adjacent Country. *Spondyles* endeavour'd in several Engagements to restrain him, but being constantly worsted by him, he return'd with much Dishonour into the City, where he was over-reach'd by the Seditious of *Asaraptius* a Captive *Arabian*, who, perceiving his Vanity and Indiscretion, undertook to perform

*The Saracens
re-
vols.*

might

ty Matters against the *Saracens*, if he might but
 er at Liberty, and particularly shew'd *Spondyles* a
 of Ground, whereon if he might be permitted
 uild a Fort, he promis'd to make it eminently
 iceable to the Emperor. *Spondyles* readily believ'd
 t the *Arabian* had advanc'd; and having given
 his Liberty committed the Building of the Fort
 his Care; and when it was finish'd Garrison'd it
 a thousand Men under the Command of *Asa-*
ius, who, having thus accomplish'd his Ends,
 ntain'd a Correspondence with the General of the
acens, who sent him a Body of Men to whom he
 ender'd the Castle, having first, by their Assistance,
 all the Garrison to the Sword.

ereupon the Emperor, having remov'd *Spondyles*
 n his Command, resolv'd upon an Expedition in
 on against the Infidels, with a purpose to redeem,
 fossible, so much Loss and Disgrace, and prose-
 the War with Vigour. But before he was ad-
 d far on his Way, the *Saracens*, upon a Report
 his mighty Preparations, sent their Messengers
 n Presents from *Berræa* to ask Pardon for what
 past, and promise to return to their former Obedi-
 e, and faithfully pay their usual Tribute for the
 re. Those of most Experience in the Army ad-
Romanus to accept of their Submission, and pro-
 no farther, alledging, among other Reasons,
 in the Summer time *Syria* stood much in want of
 er; that the *Saracens*, being accustom'd to it,
 d endure both Heat and Thirst; but that the Ro-
 y, being loaden with their heavy Armour, could
 ort themselves under neither. *Romanus* had done
 ly had he listen'd to these Remonstrances, but
 g possess'd with a Vanity of the great Honour
 ould acquire, he reject'd the Messengers with
 ain, and proceeded on in his Expedition. Being
 r'd into *Syria* he detach'd a Party, who were to
 rve the Motions of the Enemy, and discover
 reabouts the Army might most commodiously
 encamp.

The Empe-
 rer's Expe-
 dition a-
 gainst 'em.

The Ro-
man Army
destroy'd.

encamp. This Party fell unhappily into an Ambuscade laid designedly for 'em, and were all cut off with which Success the *Saracens* were so encouraged that they intercepted those of the *Romans* that were sent out to Forage ; and knowing well enough what their greatest Want consisted, cut off their Supplies of Water, by which means the Army was in time reduc'd to the last Extremity. *Constantinus Dromedarius*, who had lately before been nam'd by some to succeed *Constantine* the late Emperor, was sent with a sufficient Power to restrain the *Saracens*, to discover the Foragers ; but he being a Man of a cowardly Spirit, ran back in great Confusion at the first Appearance of the Enemy, and struck the rest of the Army with such Consternation, that every Man consider'd how he might best secure himself, and in a Council of War it was resolv'd to decamp and march to *Antioch*. Accordingly, as soon as it was Light, the whole Army broke up, and in a weak and sickly Condition began to march. The *Arabians*, who were very well inform'd of the State they were in, Way-laid 'em ; and having drawn 'em to a Place convenient for their purpose, fell with great Violence upon 'em, whilst the *Romans*, ready to perish without the Assistance of an Enemy, ran shamefully away, and were either taken or kill'd by their Pursuers, or born down and trodden to pieces by their Fellows. The Emperor himself, being courageously defended by his own Guards, escap'd with much difficulty to *Antioch*, where he found time to reflect on the ill Success of his rash and unfortunate Undertaking. The Enemy got all the Emperor's Baggage, which they might have carry'd off without Opposition, had they not been over-reach'd by a Stratagem of their own devising. *George Maniaces*, a *Macedonian*, was at that time Governor of a small Province and a Town of no little Importance for the Emperor in those Parts ; hither eight hundred of the *Saracens* laden with the rich Plunder of the Emperor's Cam-

e, after the Pursuit was over, and summon'd *Ma-*
 to surrender, affirming that the Emperor himself
 taken, his Army totally defeated, and that it was
 possible for him to hold out against the resolute
 conquerors; to confirm what they with so much
 confidence had alledg'd, they show'd him their rich-
 ty, and promis'd him mighty Favours upon Con-
 on he would submit, otherwise that he must ex-
 nothing but an inevitable Destruction. *Maniaces*,
 er doubtful of the Truth of what they had affirm'd,
 resolv'd to sell the City as dear as he could, seem'd
 give Credit to their Information; and having
 k'd 'em for their kind Advice, he sent 'em out a
 quantity of Provisions, with which he desir'd
 to refresh themselves that Night, and promis'd to
 ver up the Town to 'em as soon as it was Light.
 Infidels believ'd all he said, and without any Dis-
 eat and drunk to that excess, that when *Maniaces*
 out at Midnight, as he had before determin'd, he
 d 'em drunk and asleep, and kill'd 'em all before
 were able to make the least Resistance. After
 ch he took two hundred and eighty Camels loaden
 the rich Effects of the late Victory, all which
 presented to the Emperor, who by that time
 got into *Cappadocia*, and was so sensible of this sea-
 ble piece of Service, that he made *Maniaces* Cap-
 or Governor of the Lower *Media*. After this he
 n'd very dejected to *Constantinople*, where, as if his
 Success had discourag'd him from any Warlike At-
 ts for the future, he busied himself in severe Ex-
 ns, and oppressing his Subjects at home. He
 w'd his Claim to old Debts, thought to have been
 d in utter Oblivion, and proceeded with so inex-
 le a Rigour in the Recovery of 'em, that many
 ons of noble Families and large Inheritances were
 n from their Estates, and constrain'd to beg their
 d from Door to Door. Tho' the Money, rais'd
 these Claims, ought to have been lodg'd in the
 ick Treasury, where it was due, yet was that and
 L other

Romanus
 his great
 Severity.

other immense Sums, by which the Exchequer exhausted, consum'd in expensive Buildings, and flow'd on Monks, on whom he conferr'd whole Cities and Provinces at once; and they being thus enervated by the Profuse and Superstitious Emperor, renounced the Austerities of Life to which they were by Vow oblig'd, and grew Voluptuous, Proud and Effeminate.

These Proceedings of the Emperor rais'd a general Discontent in the People, which gave a Beginning to several Plots and Commotions in the State. Constantine the late Emperor, left behind him two Daughters, beside *Zoe* the Empress. The eldest of which, call'd *Adocia*, having been disfigur'd by the Plague, turn'd Nun, and *Theodora*, the youngest, refusing to marry *Rome*, either because he was too near a Kin to her, or pretended, or for that his first Wife, of whom mention has been made before, was still alive, afterwards gave Life to several Plots and Undertakings against him, for which Treason *Zoe* the Empress had her share; she constrain'd her to turn Nun, and confin'd her in a Monastery, from whence we shall see her return hereafter, to appear cloath'd in the Imperial Purple.

A great
Plague.

At the same time that the Court was distracted with these Fears and Jealousies, so great a Plague and famine rag'd throughout *Cappadocia*, *Paphlagonia*, *Armenia* and several other Provinces, that the Inhabitants were forc'd to leave their Dwellings, and disperse themselves into other Parts of the Empire. This was preceded by a terrible Earthquake, and that by a Comet which pass'd from the North towards the South, with a terrible Noise, and seem'd to inflame the whole Firmament. And indeed the Histories of these Times are full of surprizing Prodigies, which for several Years together seem'd to threaten the Empire, and denote the Wrath of Heav'n against it. Tho' *Romanus* himself prosper'd abroad, and obtain'd several considerable Advantages over the Infidels near *Babylon* in Persia, and against the *African Saracens*, whose Fleet was destroy'd by *Nicephorus Carentenus*, his Admiral; yet

Dome

messick Misfortunes made him reflect on his past
 tions, and inclin'd him to Works of Mercy and
 compassion. He re-edify'd the Hospitals near Con-
 stinople, erected for the Relief of the Poor, and that
 been destroy'd by the late Earthquakes, and re-
 building the Aqueducts, supply'd the City with Water,
 which it began to be in great want. The rest of
 time, which was not assign'd to these Acts of Cha-
 rity, was employ'd in his Devotions, and Conversa-
 tion with religious Persons, whom he carefully re-
 ceiv'd, protect'd and encourag'd; so that, in all pro-
 bability, he would have dy'd universally lamented
 his Subjects, whom he now labour'd to reconcile
 and oblige, had his Empress suffer'd him to live longer.
 He was sixty Years of Age when he was first mar-
 ried to her, notwithstanding which he flatter'd him-
 self with many Years to come, and the Happiness of
 Children to succeed him. Accordingly at first he
 made use of Ointments and other Expedients, that
 might enable him to meet her with a vigorous Heat,
 he omitted no Arts to make himself strong, and
 prepare her for Conception. The Empress, being
 of a hot and amorous Constitution, made use of
 charms and Inchantments to provoke and allure
 him; but when he found all his Endeavours prov'd
 ineffectual, he totally declin'd such Conjugal Visits,
 being by Nature averse, and by Age become incapa-
 ble of those Carnal Conflicts. The Empress, whilst
 she had no other Object to provoke her Lust, bore with
 him patiently; but having at length cast her Eyes on
 Michael, the Brother of *John*, an Eunuch in great Au-
 thority with the Emperor, an adulterate Heat incens'd
 her against him, and provok'd her shortly after to re-
 move him out of the Way. The Account we have of
 his Action shows us how ungovernable Women are in
 their Lust, when they are abandon'd to it; for tho'
 she hated *John* to the last degree, yet had she no sooner
 entertain'd a Passion for *Michael*, but she quitted her
 former Resentments, and frequently entertain'd a fa-
 miliar,

A. D.
 1034.

miliar Conversation with him, tho' for no other reason, but that she might have an Opportunity of bringing his Brother, who, through the Eunuch's Intercession was made one of the Bed-Chamber, into the Discourse. *John* was at first surpriz'd at this unusual Condescension in the Empress; but when he found, from repeated Observations, that his Brother was still the leading Topick of her Conversation, he acquainted her with what he had observ'd, and advis'd her, if she apply'd her self familiarly to him, to receive with the Air of a Lover, and never recede 'till she had won the last Favour from her, which, he thought might with little or no Difficulty be obtain'd. *Michael*, thus instructed, found an easie Conquest, and their Amours grew at first the Discourse of the Court and afterwards of the whole City, the Emperor himself, as it is usual in those Cases, being the last to entertain'd any Suspicion of it. Some say he consult'd *Michael* with it, who solemnly upon Oath deny'd for which Perjury he was said to be struck with a terrible Disease, being seiz'd with a Frenzy, and dreadful Convulsions at his Eyes, which made him pitied by the Emperor, who suspected him no longer, and thought him a very unfit Person to allure an Empress to his Embraces. Others say *Romanus* was throughly convinc'd of their Intrigues, but knowing from experience how wantonly the Empress was inclin'd to wink'd at her Practices, lest he should provoke her to be more infamously a Prostitute. However it was, this Impunity cost the aged Emperor his Life; *Zoe*, grown impatient of being any longer constrained in her Amours, which she was forc'd to manage secretly and in fear, resolv'd, by the Death of the Emperor to make way for a more open and avow'd Enjoyment of 'em, and for that purpose gave him a Poison which working slowly seiz'd him insensibly, and in degrees destroy'd him. As it began to work his Face swell'd, and was discolour'd; his Hair fell off, and he labour'd under a Difficulty of Respiration.

Romanus
poison'd by
the Em-
press.

had no reason to distrust the Effects of her Physic, yet was she so impatient, that she order'd her Attendants, appointed to that purpose, to Stifle him on the eleventh, or, as some say, on the fifteenth of April, holding his Head under Water, as he was refreshing himself in a Bath, out of which he was remov'd to his Bed Speechless, but not quite Dead. Thither the Empress hasten'd with an affected Lamentation to bewail the Loss she had her self procur'd, and left him till she saw him breathe his last, after he had liv'd five Years and six Months, *A. D. 1034.*

Constantinus had in his Youth apply'd himself to Learning, and had a good taste of the old Greek Authors, some Knowledge of the Civil Laws, and for that reason he appear'd a great Encourager of learned Men in his Advancement to the Imperial Dignity, of which he seem'd more worthy before his Creation, than capable after he was elected. Tho' for his maxims of Justice and Charity, as well at the Beginning as the latter End of his Reign, he is deservedly number'd among those who govern'd well; he might, in all probability, have been happier, as he undoubtedly have liv'd longer, in a private station; but she, who gave him the Empire, procur'd likewise his Death, not more to the Detriment of the State than her own Shame and Disgrace.

The Emperor being dead, whilst the Passion of our Lord, or the Office appointed for Good-Friday, was celebrated in the Church, *Alexius* the Patriarch, ignorant of what had been transacted at Court, was sent thither in great haste, as by Command from *Romanus*, whom, at his coming, he found dead; and was introduc'd to *Zoe* she commanded him to marry *Michael*. The Patriarch, surpriz'd at the Novelty, as well as Heinousness of the thing, stood for some time, and declin'd the Office, 'till the Empress presented him with fifty Pounds of Gold, and gave as much more to his Clergy, and prevail'd upon him to comply. By this means *Michael*

Is stified in a Bath.

His Character.

Michael IV.

Michael
the Paph-
lagonian.
made Em-
peror.

Michael was advanc'd to the Throne, and was Part with *Zoe* not only in the Bed, but in the Imperial Power, which *Zoe* at first thought to reserve entire to her self, and to be absolute in the Empire. Of *John* the Eunuch, *Michael's* Brother, who knew the ambitious, as well as amorous Temper of *Zoe*, was reasonably aware, and therefore reflecting on *Romanus's* Fate, he suddenly remov'd all the Women whom she had any Confidence, from her; he dismiss'd all the Eunuchs, and substituted his own Friends, and most intimate Acquaintance in their places, by which means she was confin'd in a manner to a Prison, being able to do nothing of the least moment without his Knowledge and Approbation.

When the Eunuch had thus, as it were, dispos'd of her, and prevented her from doing any Mischief at home, he dispatch'd his Letters into the Provinces, by which the Governors were acquainted with the Death of *Romanus*, and the Succession of *Michael*, who, he said, was by common Consent marry'd to *Zoe* the late Emperor's Widow. None of the Courtiers seem'd displeas'd at this Alteration, but *Cassianus Delassenus*, of whom mention has been made already, who being one of the first Quality in the Empire, was highly offended that a Man of so obscure Birth should be preferr'd to others of the highest Rank and Deserts. *John*, knowing the rest as well as the Ambition of *Delassenus*, endeavoured by all means to gain him, and at length, after some Diffidence on the one side, and Promises, Perjury, Oaths, and Asseverations on the other, prevail'd with him to come to Court, where he was very graciously receiv'd at first, but shortly after was banish'd, on a form'd Accusation, into the Island *Prota*; thence he was remov'd to a strong Tower, where he was confin'd 'till after the Banishment of *Michael*, when *Zoe* the Empress sent for him to Court. At the same time *John* remov'd and confin'd all the others, in whom he thought he could not safely

amongst the rest *Constantinus Monomachus*, who, in his turn he came to be Emperor, remember'd that manner he had proceeded against him. Having thus remov'd those, whom he thought ill affected to his Family, he committed the Government of the Provinces, and the Charge of Civil Affairs to Eunuuchs. *Maniaces*, whom the late Emperor had made Governor of *Edessa*, was remov'd to the *Media*, lest continuing long in one Place, his strength might in time grow so strong as to render formidable to the Emperor. *Nicetas*, the Emperor's brother, was made Governor of *Antioch*, where dying shortly after, he was succeeded by his other Brother *Constantine*, enrich'd with the Estates of three of the most wealthy Men in *Asia*, who had been banish'd upon pretence of holding a Treasonable Correspondence with *Delassenus*. For all this while the supreme power rested in *John*, tho' the Name of Emperor was given to *Michael*, who, besides the ill Condition of his Body, began to be distemper'd in his Mind, and conscious of the great Sin he had committed in the death of *Romanus*, he apply'd himself wholly to his Devotions, hoping, by Acts of Piety and Liberality to the Poor, to expiate his great Offence; tho', as the Writers of those Times observe, all he did upon that Account could profit him little or nothing, since he still lay in the Arms of the Adulterers, and enjoy'd the Price of Murder and Treason. When *John* observed the dangerous Condition of his Brother's Health, he concluded, if he dy'd, the Empress, upon the Recovery of her Authority, would gratifie her Revenge in the Ruin of him and all his Family, if some Expedient was not found out to prevent it. At his Intreaty therefore the Emperor promoted *Michael*, nam'd *Calaphates*, his Sister's Son, to the Dignity of Emperor, and banish'd all the Brothers and Relations of *Delassenus*, so jealous was *John* grown of that Man. All this while *Zoe* the Empress was highly provok'd at the Restraint put upon her, and looking on *John* as

John the
Eunuch,
Brother to
the Empe-
ror, go-
verneth all.

A. D.
1036.

A Design of
the Saracens upon
Edessa prevented.

no other than her Goaler, endeavour'd to get rid of him by Poison, but the Design was discover'd before it could be executed, and serv'd only to admonish him to stand more upon his Guard for the future. This happen'd in the third Year of this Emperor's Reign, which was remarkable for a Truce of thirty Years concluded betwixt him and the *Egyptian Saracens*, whose Caliph being lately dead, his Widow is said to have embrac'd Christianity, together with her Son, and have offer'd Peace to the *Romans*. The Year following was no less remarkable for three several Earthquakes, which did great Mischief in several Parts of the Empire; and for the Attempt of the *Saracens* upon the City of *Edessa*, which narrowly escap'd falling into their Hands. Twelve of the Principal Men of that Nation came to the Governor of that City with a hundred Horse, and as many Camels, all loaden with heavy Boxes: They pretended the Boxes contain'd Presents, which they were carrying to the Emperor, and desir'd they might be admitted into the Town. The Governor entertain'd the twelve Persons with great Civility at a Feast, but, knowing the deceitful Practices of that Nation, refus'd to receive the Horsemen and Camels into the City, which was prevented by this Diffidence; for there was no less than two thousand arm'd Men conceal'd in those Boxes, who were order'd in the dead of Night to get into the Castle, and, having kill'd the Sentinels, they were secure both that and the Town. The Design being discover'd to the Governor by a poor *Armenian*, lest the Feast on a sudden, and taking a sufficient Force with him, seiz'd on the *Saracens* as they were without the Town, and kill'd every one of 'em on the Spot: After which he return'd to his Guard, who met with much the same Treatment from him, for he spar'd but one, whom having depriv'd of his Hand, Ears, and Nose, he sent him home in a wretched Condition to give his Countrymen an Account of their Success. All this while *Zoe* enjoy'd small Peace.

her late unnatural Treason and Adultery ; for be-
 that *John* observ'd her with a wary Eye, and
 rain'd the natural Impetuosity of her Spirit ; the
 peror's Distemper had by this time prevail'd so
 ch upon him, that he was not only grown infirm,
 incapable of concurring with her wanton Desires,
 so alter'd in his Person, which was at first ex-
 ling beautiful, that he was now deform'd and
 shome. This serv'd only to augment the great
 thority of *John*, *Zoe's* most implacable Adversary ;
 whilst the Emperor, who besides his old Distemper
 now grievously afflicted with a Dropsie, abandon'd
 self to Acts of Penitence and Devotion, *John* go-
 n'd the Empire with an unlimited Power, which
 made use of to the Oppression and Impoverish-
 of the People, and the Aggrandizing his own
 nily. And as if these Calamities were not sufficient
 umber and correct a guilty People, terrible Earth-
 kes and destructive Tempests seem'd to shake the
 ndations of the Earth, which, tho' horrible and
 zing in themselves, seem'd to bring this Comfort
 n them, that they denounc'd the approaching Fall
 he Tyrants. These domestick Calamities were fol-
 ed by others from abroad, which were like to have
 d fatal to the Empire ; for the *Bulgarians* revolted
 very same Year, and threw off their Allegiance,
 Citizen of *Constantinople* had in his Service a *Bul-*
 n, call'd *Deleanus*, or *Dolianus*, who running from
 Master upon some Provocations given him, escap'd
Bulgaria, where he confidently affirm'd he was
 Son of *Gabriel*, and Grandson to *Samuel*, late King
 hat Country ; being a Man of a ready Wit and
 onable Appearance, the giddy *Bulgarians*, grown
 ry of the Yoke to which they had but lately sub-
 ed, receiv'd him with joyful Acclamations, and
 claim'd him King, cruelly murdering all the Ro-
 that had the Misfortune to fall into their Hands.
 s Insurrection was follow'd by a Revolt of the
 abitants of *Dyrrachium* in *Albania*, occasion'd by
 an

The *Bulga-*
rians re-
 volt, and
 proclaim
Dolianus
 King ;

an unseasonable Quarrel betwixt *Michael Dermocain* a Tribune in the Army, and *Basilus Synademus*, Governor of that City. For as he was marching against the *Bulgarians* with the Forces garrison'd that Place, the Contention was carry'd so high between 'em, that the Tribune accus'd *Synademus* Treason at Court; whereupon he was seiz'd by Order from the Emperor, and sent Prisoner to *Thessalonica*, and the Accuser was prefer'd to the Government of *Dyrrachium* in his stead; in which he had himself with so much Insolence, and oppress'd the Inhabitants with such cruel Exactions that they rose up against him, and forc'd him out the Town. When this was done, and they began consider how the Matter would be resent'd by the Emperor, despairing of Pardon they openly revolted and chose *Teichomere*, a Soldier of great Reputation among them, for their King.

and the
Inhabi-
tants of
*Dyrrachi-
um* make
choice of
*Teicho-
mere* for
their King.

This unexpected Election at first very much surpris'd *Deleanus* and his Adherents, for there were now two great Factions in *Bulgaria*, and neither of 'em very likely to attain their Ends, but rather to effect each other's Ruin. Of this *Deleanus* was very sensible, and therefore endeavour'd to obtain that by Artifice, which Fortune seem'd to deny to more open Attempts. Accordingly he sent *Teichomere* a very obliging Letter in which he told him how well pleas'd he should be to have him for his Colleague, and earnestly invit'd him to come and share the Sovereignty with him. *Teichomere*, who had more of the Soldier than Statesman, believ'd him sincere in his Professions, and without any distrust join'd with him. When *Deleanus* had thus got him, as he thought, into his Power, he watch'd his Opportunity, and in a formal Speech, which he made to the Soldiers, he told them He was of Opinion *Bulgaria* would not admit of two Kings together, and that therefore they ought either to confirm his Election, who was descended from *Sarmatians*, and remove *Teichomere*, or if they thought him

by then to establish him. This Speech at first created a great Contest in the Army, by whom *Teichonius* was entirely belov'd; but at length *Deleanus* his Faction prevail'd, not only in the Choice of him their King, but the Stoning of the unhappy *Teichonius*; by whose Death *Deleanus* being become absolute without a Rival, he march'd with his Army towards *Thessalonica*, where he heard the Emperor lay, so, upon the first Report of *Deleanus* his Approach, fled in a precipitate manner to *Constantinople*, leaving his Baggage and Treasure behind him to the care of *Manuel Ibatza*, one of his Domesticks, who having Orders to follow with it after him, betray'd his Trust, and carry'd it over to *Deleanus*, whose Party was strengthen'd by some new Accession almost every day; so that in a short Time he took not only *Dyrrhacium*, and the Territories adjoining to it, but almost the whole Province of *Nicopolis*, whilst *John* the Eunuch, instead of preventing the ill Consequences of such a Revolution, and providing Forces to oppose and suppress the Usurper, grew more licentious in his Exactions, and disgusted most of those who had the Power or Will to serve the Emperor. Among these was *Alusianus*, the Son of *Aaron*, and Brother to *John*, the last King of *Bulgaria*, who, when that Country submitted to *Basilius*, was kindly received by the Emperor, and gratify'd with the Dignity of a Patrician; but now, being accus'd of some unjust Proceedings, he was forbidden the Court 'till his Cause could be brought to an Hearing, and oblig'd to pay a great Sum of Gold to *John*, who moreover forc'd a beautiful Woman from him, whom he had kept secretly in the Country, and for whom he had a very extraordinary Passion, which incens'd him more than all the rest; wherefore cloathing himself in an *Armenian* Habit he got undiscover'd to *Bulgaria*, where the generality of the People received him with great Demonstrations of Joy, and *Deleanus* carefs'd him outwardly with much Tenderness,

who is
sent to
Death.

ness, but was inwardly offended at the Presence one, who was a real Descendant of that Family which he pretended himself a Member. Observing how entirely the Soldiers appear'd affected to him, and how much his Greatness was like to be eclipsed, he thought it the wisest way to make a voluntary Offer, and share that Dominion with him, to which he appear'd to have the sole Right. *Alusianus* being therefore receiv'd as his Collegue, was instantly sent at the Head of forty thousand Men to besiege *Thessalonica*, which however *Constantine* the Patrician, a Kinsman to the Emperor, defended with so much Conduct and Resolution, that he was in the end forc'd to raise the Siege, and leave fifteen thousand of his Men dead behind him.

This Defeat ripen'd the Jealousies and Distaste which had been already conceiv'd between the two Competitors, for *Deleanus* would ascribe the late Overthrow to nothing but Treachery, and *Alusianus* grew more peevish and untractable from the sense of his Disgrace, so that each in private meditated nothing but the Destruction of the other; and *Alusianus* having invited his Collegue to an Entertainment, first made him drunk, and then pluck'd out his Eyes; immediately after which, being doubtful of his own Interest, and the fickle Humour of the *Bulgarians*, he sent to *Michael*, promising to submit and return to Obedience, upon Condition of a Pardon, and such a Reward as his Service might be thought to deserve, which was readily granted him by the Emperor, who had resolv'd in Person to make an Expedition into *Bulgaria*, affirming, *It was a Shame for him to suffer any Part of the Empire to be torn from it, who during the whole Reign had added nothing to it*: But his Dropsy had now so far prevail'd upon him, that his Friends advis'd him to desist from it, and trust the Expedition to the Management of some other, which however serv'd only to quicken him, and make him more earnest in his Preparations; so that being enter'd

the Country, the *Bulgarians*, who were now with-
a Head to advise and command 'em, dispers'd
selves, and in a very short time return'd to their
edience, after which the Emperor return'd in Tri-
ph to *Constantinople*; where perceiving by the Pre-
sence of his Disease, that his Death approach'd, he
sted himself of the Imperial Purple, cast off all
es of State, and, being shaven for a Monk, en-
into a Monastery of his own Building, where he
himself wholly up to Religious Exercises and
of Penitence, in which he appear'd very sincere,
outly lamenting his past Sins, especially the Mur-
of *Romanus*. He continu'd in this Temper of Mind
Death put an end to his Devotions on the tenth
of *December*, after he had reign'd seven Years
eight Months, *A. D. 1041*.

Michael
quits the
Empire,
and turns
Monk;

and dies.

As the Murder of *Romanus* ought to be charg'd up-
on *John*, rather than on *Michael*, who appears to have
naturally a religious and conscientious Man, so
the Severities, with which his Reign is justly
d, be ascrib'd to the same Instrument. It may
berly be call'd the Reign of Eunuchs, since few or
e were entrusted with the Management of Af-
but they; and certainly no Prince, who of him-
had a tender regard to the Welfare of his Subjects,
ever serv'd with worse Ministers. As he was no-
ous for his great Sins of Adultery and Treason, so
he in as high a degree commendable for his ex-
lary Repentance, and is an Instance to us, that
greatest Enjoyments upon Earth cannot soften
Stings of a guilty Conscience.

Michael being dead the Empire devolv'd upon *Zoe*,
finding the weight of Affairs too heavy for her
support without an Assistant, was easily persuaded
lorn *Michael Calaphates*, the late Emperor's Ne-
w, with the Imperial Purple. *Michael* had been
ted *Cesar* by his Uncle, as has been before ob-
d; and some affirm, that the Empress *Zoe* adopt-
im at the same time for her Son. At the time
when

Michael
Calapha-
tes.

A. D.
1041.

Cal-
phates
made Em-
peror,

when the late Emperor withdrew into the Monastery he was absent, having receiv'd Orders from his Uncle, who seem'd to repent of what he had done in his Behalf, not to come near the Court, or the Imperial City, without leave first obtain'd for that purpose. But *Michael* having resign'd the Purple, his Brothers sent immediately for the Nephew to return; and he, by an artful Management, so far sinuated himself into *Zoe's* good Opinion, that he listen'd to the Advice of those who persuaded him to make him Emperor; tho' for her own Security he first remov'd *John* and his Brother, together with others as had appear'd the most active against her in the late Reign.

The World expected mighty Advantages from the Advancement of *Michael*; for he had the Reputation of an active industrious Man, but he quickly receiv'd the Hopes his Subjects had conceiv'd of him, and prov'd a cruel, ungrateful, and degenerate Prince. His first Proceedings were against those of his own Family; for tho' at first he seem'd to listen to the Advice of his Uncle *John*, notwithstanding he had been remov'd by *Zoe*, yet in the end, he had affronted him several times in a very insolent manner, he sent him into Banishment; he acted with the same Severity against his other Relations, causing both Husbands and Fathers to be made Orphans, without any Regard had to their Age or Circumstances. Only his Uncle *Constantine* he retained with *Zoe's* leave, and communicated all his Councils to him, and was directed by him. This unnatural Behaviour to his own Family could be excus'd by nothing but his Ingratitude to *Zoe*, whom he had reduc'd to a private State, pretending she was guilty of Witchcraft and Sorcery, and that she had attempted to take away his Life.

who depo-
ses *Zoe*;

Tho' he thought, by these plausible Suggestions to satisfy the Minds of the People, yet they had a great Veneration for *Zoe*, upon the Account of

Birth, and judging the Empire justly descended
 her by Hereditary Right, were generally discon-
 ted; and observing *Michael* wallow'd in his sensual
 asures, without any regard to the high Dignity he
 e, they broke out into a general Sedition, and re-
 d every Man to venture his Life in the Vindicati-
 of her, who they thought was us'd unworthily.
Michael, the same time that he remov'd *Zoe*, threaten'd *and is him-*
 epose *Alexius* the Patriarch, as consenting to her *self depos'd.*
 ings, who, as soon as he was inform'd of it, fled in-
 the Great Church, whither all the old Eunuchs,
 other Officers that had serv'd under *Basilus* and
Constantine repair'd, where, with an unanimous Con-
 t, they sent for *Theodora* out of the Monastery,
 ere she had been confin'd, and in the Church salu-
 ther Empress, together with her Sister *Zoe*; whilst
Michael, observing how resolutely the People were
 against him, withdrew with his Brother into a
 nastery, where they both took the Religious Ha-
 thinking thereby to evade the Fury of the enrag'd
 litude, who notwithstanding were all resolv'd up-
 their Deaths; but the great Dispute amongst 'em
 what manner of Deaths they should die. Whilst
 were busied in this Dispute, *Zoe*, forgetting with
 much Indignity she had been us'd by the Family,
 perhaps a little compassionate to a Creature of her
 raising, mov'd for their Lives; but *Theodora*, re-
 ing her long Imprisonment, and eager to express
 Anger against the first Object that presented it self,
 first adher'd to those who were for nailing 'em to a
 e; and when she found that Point could not be car-
 e, she mov'd that their Eyes might be pluck'd out,
 which at length all agreed, and Orders were given
Capanares, Prefect of the City, to see it executed.
 en the unhappy Princes heard of the Messengers
 roach, and to what purpose they were sent, they
 drew into the most secret Parts of the Church,
 icated to the Memory of St. *John* the Baptist,
 whence however the implacable Multitude
 dragg'd

dragg'd 'em, and pull'd their Eyes out in the Face. *Constantine* behav'd himself with a very even Temper, but *Michael*, with great Reluctancy and Lamentation, desir'd his Uncle, who had been the Author of those Evils of which they complain'd, might first punish'd for 'em, which was granted accordingly. After this *Michael* was banish'd with all his Relations after a tumultuary Reign of something more than four Months.

Zoe, being thus reinstated in her Authority, mov'd all such as had been in greatest Trust with late Tyrants, and preferr'd those who had serv'd her Father and her Uncle, or been disgrac'd by *John* during his Administration, amongst whom was *John* *niaces*, of whom mention has been made before, who had been clapp'd up in Prison during the late Administration, but was now made General of the West Forces. Tho' Matters had herein been manag'd to the general Approbation of all, yet the State seem'd not perfectly settled in the Opinion of the People, they had an Emperor to obey, who being lawfully marry'd to *Zoe* might put an end to all Competition and have a Right to command over 'em. *Zoe* was willing to marry as the People were to see her marry so that after a Trial of some others, who did not appear fit for her purpose, she made choice of *Constantinus Monomachus*, a Person of noble Extraction and beautiful Aspect. He had been banish'd during the Reign of *Michael* into the Island of *Lesbos*, either at the Instigation of *John* the Eunuch, or for that the Emperor mistrusted there was too great an Intimacy between him and the Empress; from *Lesbos* *John* afterwards order'd him to be remov'd to *Metylene*, from thence the Empress now sent for him, and marry'd, and then had him crown'd Emperor by the Hands of the Patriarch. *Monomachus*, as soon as he was advanc'd to the Imperial Dignity, endeavour'd by all means to oblige his Subjects, and ingratiate himself with the two Empresses. *John* the Eunuch he

Constantinus Monomachus.

fin'd to *Lesbos*, and shortly after, either at the In-
 ation of *Theodora* the Empress, or out of Resent-
 at for his own Confinement, he pluck'd out his
 s, in a short time after which *John* dy'd.

Tho' *Constantine* had immediately upon his Ad-
 cement done all that he thought requisite for
 Security of the State, and to render himself
 prtable to his People, yet *George Maniaces*, at the
 nning of his Reign, rais'd such a powerful In-
 st against him, as seem'd at first to threaten him
 an unavoidable Destruction. *Constantine* had had
 mistress, who had been a faithful Companion to
 in all his Misfortunes, burning with an un-
 mon Passion towards him, and supplying him
 liberally during his Exile; for being descend-
 from the great *Sclerus* she was Mistress of a plen-
 Fortune. The Emperor, who had been thus
 g'd by her, lov'd her with an equal Passion, and
 not a more absolute Command over his Sub-
 , than she had over his Affections. She had a
 her whose Estate join'd to that of *Maniaces*, to
 m he bore a Mortal Hatred, and who at that
 was employ'd in the Emperor's Affairs in *Italy*,
 re he signaliz'd himself by his many Services.
 ng his Absence *Sclerus*, depending upon the
 Interest his Sister had in the Emperor, pre-
 d not only to injure his Estate, but lay with
 Wife; and that he might be sure to give *Ma-*
 a sufficient Provocation, got him to be re-
 d from his Command, and to have it conferr'd
 a Fellow altogether unworthy so great a *Maniaces*
 st. *Maniaces* was so enrag'd at these Proceed-
 that having first secur'd the Forces under his
 amand to declare for him, and kill'd him who
 design'd for his Successor, he assum'd the Im-
 Ornaments, and was saluted Emperor. After
 h he pass'd over with his Army into *Bulgaria*,
 e he was join'd by great Multitudes of the
 contents in that Country.

Monomachus, as soon as he was inform'd of Rebellion, sent him Letters, in which he offer'd him and his Followers an Indemnity and Pardon for what was past, together with several considerable Rewards provided they would lay down their Arms, and turn to their Obedience. But when he found *Maniaces*, who was animated more by the Spirit of Revenge than Ambition, would listen to no Terms but continu'd fix'd in his Resolution, he sent *Stephanus Sebastophorus* at the Head of a very powerful Army against him, which was defeated, and totally broken at the first Engagement; whereupon *Maniaces* was universally acknowledg'd Emperor in the East, and had, in all probability, given *Monomachus* a great deal of Trouble, had he not fallen suddenly from his Horse, having receiv'd a Mortal Wound in his Breast from some unknown Hand. The Death of *Maniaces* put an end to the Rebellion, and all the rest of his Followers, who had been the most forward in the War, were now the first that threw down their Arms, and return'd to their Obedience. They revil'd *Maniaces* as a Traitor, and having cut off his Head presented it to *Stephen* the Emperor's General, who, tho' he receiv'd a Defeat, yet had the Honour of a Triumph granted him at his Return to *Constantinople*.

The Russians
over-
thrown.

The Troubles that this Civil War created were hardly compos'd, before the *Russians*, who had for several Years together maintain'd a peaceable Correspondence with the Emperor, broke the League and threaten'd the City of *Constantinople* it self. The Emperor, having first, by repeated Messengers offer'd 'em fair Conditions of Peace, which they arrogantly reject'd, mann'd a strong Fleet out against 'em, and fought 'em in the Straits about *Pharos*, where he obtain'd a compleat Victory over 'em, and in the End forc'd 'em to renew the Truce they had so seriously broken.

Monomachus after this turn'd his Arms into the West, where he recover'd several Cities to the Empire,

Connivance or Weakness of his Predecessors had
 er'd to be torn from it ; and was pursuing the War
 in much Application and Success, when *Leo Torn-*
nicius who had been formerly Governor of *Iberia*, and
 nearly related to the Emperor, escap'd out of a
 monastery to which he had been confin'd, and assum'd
 Imperial Purple. *Leo* was a Man of excellent Parts,
 a very beautiful Aspect, which gain'd him, the
 e of all those who convers'd with him, espe-
 y of the *Macedonians*, among whom he had for-
 y resided ; and there having been a Prophecy
 ish'd abroad, which promis'd he in time should
 Emperor, the Expectations of most Men hung up-
 him. This made the Emperor view him with a
 ous Eye, and when some People had undertaken
 ccuse him for some unwarrantable Proceedings
 s Government of *Iberia*, *Monomachus* embrac'd the
 opportunity ; and having divested him of his Com-
 d, had him shav'd, and constrain'd him to turn
 k. Notwithstanding which a Party of *Macedoni-*
 took him one Night out of the Monastery, and
 ducted him to *Adrianople*, where, when by an una-
 ous Acclamation he had been saluted Emperor,
 repar'd to make good his Title, and march'd at
 Head of a numerous Party towards *Constantinople*
 lf. *Monomachus* had lately, by some unpopular
 very much disgusted the People, and *Leo* knew
 as not very acceptable to the Soldiers, so that he
 ight he had great reason to hope the Citizens
 d open the Gates at his first Appearance, and re-
 him ; but, contrary to his Expectation, he was
 gorously oppos'd, that he ran a great hazard of
 ife, and found that several of his Accomplices
 ff from him, and made their Peace with the Em-
 ; wherefore fearing lest some of 'em might de-
 him up into his Hands, he rais'd the Siege, and
 ated to *Arcadiopolis*, where for some time he de-
 ed himself against the Forces the Emperor had
 to reduce him, but was at length taken, and

Leo Torn-
nicius *u-*
surps,

and is sup-
presid.

sent bound to *Monomachus*, who commanded him to be pluck'd out, and after that banish'd him.

A. D. 1048. This Insurrection being so happily suppress'd most in its Birth, a more fatal Storm began at the same time to threaten the Empire, which in the end was crush'd with an invincible Violence upon it, and crush'd to pieces. For the *Turks*, who had lately settled themselves in *Persia*, where *Tangrolipix* their Captain declar'd Sultan, began now to turn their Arms against the Empire. After the *Saracens* had by a wonderful Progress not only overturn'd the *Persian* Empire, had subdu'd *Media*, *Babylon*, *Assyria*, *Egypt*, *Africa*, and a considerable Part of *Europe* it self; this vast Empire was divided into several Parts, which were govern'd by their respective Sultans or Commanders who by degrees fell out among themselves, and war'd one with another. About the Year 1030 *Mahomet* the Son of *Imbrael*, was Sultan of *Persia*; and he being *Pisafiris*, the Sultan of *Babylon*, against whom he had declar'd War, too strong for him, requir'd the Assistance of the *Turks*, who were then settled in *Armenia* Major, into which they had pierc'd thro' the *Caspian Straits* in the Year 844, where they liv'd a wild and contemptible Nation, till these Wars in *Armenia* gave 'em an Opportunity of aggrandizing their Power. For three thousand of these *Turks* being call'd in by *Mahomet*, went to his Assistance under the Conduct of *Tangrolipix*, a Man descended from one of the chief Families among 'em. *Mahomet*, thus strengthen'd by these Auxiliary Supplies, obtain'd an easie Conquest over the *Babylonians*; but when the *Turks*, who had now done the Business for which they came, requir'd their Wages, and leave to return home, he having a Mind to employ 'em longer against the *Indians*, with whom he was likewise at War, refus'd to let 'em go, and threaten'd to punish 'em if they insisted upon it. The *Turks*, being justly provok'd at this Usage, revolted from him, and drew into the Wilderness of *Carbenitis*, where

The Turks
conquer
Persia.

contented *Persians* united themselves to 'em. *Ma-*
 immediately sent an Army of twenty thousand
 against 'em, which *Tangrolipix* defeated; and
 taking their Camp found many Chariots and
 Mules, and good store of Money in it, with which
 was enabled to pursue the War, and encourage
 as would declare for him; by which means his
 Army was in a short time increas'd to fifty thousand

Labomet was so enrag'd at the De-feat of his Forces,
 he put out the Eyes of those that commanded 'em,
 threaten'd the Soldiers that escap'd to cloath 'em
 Women, and ignominiously to expose 'em. At
 same time he rais'd a very numerous Army, with
 which he encounter'd *Tangrolipix* near *Ispahan*, but fell
 his Horse as he was riding about to animate his
 Officers, and broke his Neck; whereupon both Ar-
 menians, with a joint Consent, declar'd *Tangrolipix* King
 of *Persia*, and of all the late Sultan's Dominions.

Tangrolipix, being thus promoted, open'd the Pas-
 sage for the rest of his Countrymen, who in prodigi-
 Multitudes flock'd over the *Araxes*, a River that
 divideth *Persia* from *Armenia*, over which was a large
 City defended by a Fort, which was now remov'd
 by *Tangrolipix*, that they might pass over with greater
 Facility. After this he began to enlarge his Domini-
 on, and having slain *Pisafiris*, the Caliph of *Babylon*,
 sent his Nephew *Cutlu-Moses*, or *Cuthimuses*, against
 the *Arabians*, by whom he was overthrown, and in
 Flight desir'd *Stephen*, the Emperor's Governor in
 that Country, to grant him a Passage through that Country,
 which he indiscreetly deny'd, tho' he was in no Con-
 dition to oppose him should he force his Way through,
 which he presently after did; and having taken *Ste-*
 phen Prisoner he sold him for a Slave. Returning to
 his Country the Sultan he endeavour'd to excuse the Blow he had
 receiv'd from the *Arabians*; and that he might make
 appear that his Expedition was not altogether fruit-
 less he acquainted him with the Discoveries he had

Of which
Tangro-
lipix is de-
 clar'd Sul-
 tan;

made in *Media*, the Fertility of the Country, and easily it might be conquer'd, it being inhabited none but Women, for such he thought those whom he lately fought.

who in-
vades Me-
dia.

Tho' *Tangrolipix* was too much incens'd against for the Loss he had sustain'd in *Arabia*, to give open Credit to his Information, yet after he had defeated himself in a second Engagement with *Arabians*, he began to reflect on what his Nephew told him; and sent *Asan*, his Brother's Son, with an Army of about twenty thousand Men to conquer *Media*, which *Asan* enter'd, and miserably destroying sparing neither Age nor Sex, but suffer'd himself last to be over-reach'd by the *Roman* Generals, lay in Ambush for him, and cut him and the greater part of the Army in pieces, whilst they were in plundering the Camp, which the *Romans* had set on purpose to ensnare 'em.

Tangrolipix, rather enrag'd than discourag'd at Misfortune, rais'd an Army of near one hundred thousand Men, which he committed to the Conduct of *Abraham Alim*, his half Brother; they who commanded for the Emperor in *Media*, thought it adviseable to run the hazard of a Battel against such a Multitude but rather to fortifie such Places as seem'd the most to be maintain'd, and secure their best Effects within the Walls, 'till they had sent to the Emperor for more Forces, and were able upon more equal Terms to offer the Enemy Battel. In the mean time they ravag'd the Country without any Opposition, and laying Siege to *Artze*, an open Town, inhabited by great Numbers of Merchants and Tradesmen, and on that Account esteem'd the wealthiest of any in the Parts; they met with so great an Opposition from the Inhabitants, who for some time made good their Town of Walls by their great Numbers and extraordinary Courage, that the *Turks*, who did not expect to meet with so great a Resistance from a Village, the Victory of which they vehemently thirsted after, resolv'd

destroy what they could not get, and so set it on Fire, and forc'd out the Inhabitants, of whom one hundred and fifty thousand are said to have perish'd, partly by the Sword, and partly by the Fire, into which many reported voluntarily to have cast themselves. The Turks found among the Ruins much Silver, and other things of great Value that were not Combustible. After this they rovd up and down the Country without observing any Order, in which Condition two of the Roman Generals, whom the Emperor had lately strengthen'd with fresh Supplies, thought it advisable to fall upon 'em, but were therein oppos'd by Liparites, Prince or Governor of part of Iberia, who commanded likewise for Monomachus; the Reason he would have declin'd fighting was, because it was on Saturday, which he reckon'd amongst the unlucky days. But Abram, the General of the Turks, and his Brother to Tangrolipix, being inform'd by his Scouts in what Condition the Enemy lay, and understanding the Difference there was between their Generals, march'd up in a regular Order, and offer'd a Battel, of which they were in a manner oblig'd to accept, and so prepar'd to receive 'em. The Fight was obstinate on both sides, but at length the Fortune of the Day fell to the Romans; who however having slain Liparites, who engaging too far in the Heat of the Action, and enrag'd for the Loss of a Kinsman slain by the Turks, was taken Prisoner, thought not fit to pursue the Victory, but retir'd; and Abram on the other side, being very proud of his Prisoner, sent him away to the Sultan, who seem'd outwardly pleas'd with his Brother's good Fortune, but was inwardly jealous of his Success, for which reason he shortly after forc'd him to rebel against him; and having overthrown him in a Battel, took him Prisoner, and put him to Death.

In the mean time the Emperor, who was highly concern'd at the Captivity of Liparites, sent an Ambassador with rich Presents to Tangrolipix, on purpose

A. D.
1049.

The Romans defeat the Turks,

who take Liparites Prisoner;

who is re-
leas'd
without
Ransom by
the Sultan.

to redeem *Liparites*, and enter into a Peace and Alliance with the Sultan; who receiv'd the Presents, restor'd 'em back to *Liparites*, whom he generously releas'd, and at his Departure advis'd him to remember how much he ow'd him, and for that reason never more to bear Arms against the *Turks*. At the same time he sent the *Xeriph*, a Man of Principal Authority among the *Turks*, his Ambassador to Constantinople; where having, in a long Speech, magnify'd his great Power and Authority of his Master, he arrogantly demanded of the Emperor to become his tributary, upon which Condition he had Power to conclude a perpetual Peace with him. This insolent Demand was reject'd with much Scorn by the Emperor, and the Ambassador dismiss'd; who, upon his Return to *Tangrolipix*, gave him such an Account of his Reception as highly incens'd him against the Emperor, on whom he prepar'd to be reveng'd. *Monomachus*, on the other Hand, being sensible of what he was to expect from the *Turks*, made the best Preparations he could to oppose 'em, when a War suddenly broke out between *Monomachus* and the *Parthians*, a People of *Scythia*, which brought the Empire into manifest Danger. *Tyrach* was then Prince of that People, and being a Man of noble Extraction, tho' otherwise abandon'd to Sloth and Inactivity, was highly reverenc'd by his Subjects; among whom was one *Kegenes*, who was born of obscure Parents but had acquir'd a great Reputation in the War, which he manag'd with much Success against his neighbouring Nations, whilst *Tyrach* liv'd idle and inglorious at home. He observing how much *Kegenes* was admir'd by the People, naturally fierce and addicted to War, grew jealous of him, and resolv'd to move so dangerous a Comperitor out of the Way; which *Kegenes* having timely Intimation, he made his Escape into the Fens of the River *Borysthenes*, or *Dniester*, where all his own Tribes (for that Nation was divided into several *Clanns*, or Tribes) and

re join'd with him, and revolted from *Tyrach*, who
 arch'd at the Head of a numerous Army against
 him, and defeated him; after which *Kegenes* thought
 the safest way for him to throw himself into the
 Emperor's Protection; accordingly he sent to *Michael*,
 who commanded for the Emperor in those
 parts, and acquainted him with his Design, and un-
 took to do his Master considerable Services. *Michael*,
 having communicated his Desires to the Empe-
 ror, receiv'd Orders from him to entertain him cour-
 teously, to provide his Men, amounting to twenty
 thousand in Number, with all Necessaries, and send
 him to *Constantinople*, where he was honour'd with the
 dignity of a Patrician, and receiv'd Baptism, enga-
 ging for his Countrymen, that they likewise should
 be Christians, which they accordingly did, and
 three Castles assign'd 'em, with large Territories
 on the Banks of the *Ister*, from whence they made
 frequent Incursions into *Tyrach's* Dominions, and
 carried off the Women and Children to the Romans. *Ty-*
rach, provok'd at these Proceedings, sent to expostu-
 late with the Emperor, for that the *Patzinace* being
 his Friends and Allies to the Emperor, he had receiv'd
 them as Fugitives, and threaten'd to denounce War a-
 gainst him, if he any more countenanc'd or assisted
 them in his Depredations. The Emperor receiv'd
 the Ambassadors very disdainfully, laughing at their
 message, and suffer'd 'em to depart without vouch-
 ing 'em an Answer. He gave Orders to *Michael*
 and *Kegenes* to be upon their Guard, and sent an hun-
 dred Gallies to cruise up and down on the *Ister* to pre-
 vent a Descent, if the *Scythians* should attempt it.
 notwithstanding which Precaution *Tyrach* took the
 advantage of a Frost, when the River was cover'd
 with Ice of a convenient thickness, and pass'd over
 with no less than eight hundred thousand Men, who
 bore like the irresistible Torrent into the Roman Pro-
 vinces. Tho' the Emperor sent all the Forces quar-
 tered in *Macedonia* and *Bulgaria*, under the Conduct of
 Constantine.

The Scy-
 thians
 break into
 the Empire.

Constantinus Arianites, with Orders to join *Micbaul Kegenes*, and oppose the *Bulgarians*; yet, in all probability, their Numbers had prevail'd, had not *Scythians* drunk too immoderately of Wine, and of Liquors of which they had never tasted before, which threw 'em into Distempers that swept off great Multitudes every Day. Of which when *Kegenes*, who very well knew the Temper of his Countrymen, inform'd, he advis'd the *Romans* to fall suddenly upon 'em; which was done with so much Resolution, the *Barbarians* weaken'd by Sicknes, and terrified by so sudden an Onset, threw down their Arms, cry'd for Quarter; which was allow'd to all but as fell into *Kegenes* his Hands, who, like a true *Rogue*, kill'd all those who were not able to buy their Lives with a vast Sum of Money. The rest were *Basilus*, the Governor of *Bulgaria*, disarm'd and dispers'd through the Plains of *Sardica*, *Naisus*, and *Capelus*; only *Tyrach*, and one hundred and forty of the most noble among 'em were sent to *Constantinople* where they were kindly receiv'd by *Monoma* who, having first perswaded 'em to embrace the Christian Religion, conferr'd such Honours and Rewards upon 'em, as rais'd 'em to an higher degree of Opulence than they had ever tasted before.

Thus for the present was an End put to this War which notwithstanding broke out shortly after with more Fury than ever; for when *Tangrolipix*, offered at the Reception of his Ambassador, had gathered his Forces together out of *Persia*, *Arabia*, and other Provinces, in order to renew the War; *Monoma* besides his other Preparations, arm'd fifteen thousand of these *Scythians*, and sent four of those, who were bred at *Constantinople*, to command 'em and conduct 'em into *Iberia*. These, being thus arm'd, march'd cheerfully as far as *Melitene*, the Metropolis of *Armenia Minor*; but as they proceeded on farther they began to reflect on the Service that was imposed on 'em, and by the Advice of *Catalunes*, one of

Officers, they resolv'd to return back to their Country-men; where, when they were arriv'd, they arm'd their Companions, and removing to the Plains lying upon the *Ister*, from thence they made Incursions into *Thrace* and *Macedonia*, and grievously molested the Subjects of the Empire. Hereupon the Emperor sent *Kegenes* to consult with him, what Methods were the most proper to suppress 'em. *Kegenes* came at the head of a strong Party, and encamp'd in a Plain near the Imperial City, where three of his Country-men endeavour'd to Assassinate him one Night as he lay in his Tent, but his Guards coming timely to his Assistance, they had only time to give him a slight wound; for as they were preparing to second their blow they were seiz'd, and, without suffering themselves to be examin'd upon the Spot, appeal'd to the Emperor. Hereupon *Kegenes* was conducted in a chariot into the City, and the three Assassines were bound after him. When he was brought before the Emperor, *Monomachus* ask'd *Baltzar*, the Son of *Kegenes*, why they had not put the Villains immediately to Death; and he replying, *That it was because they had appeal'd to him*; the jealous Emperor suspected some Treachery, and sent immediately for the men, who being ask'd for what reason they attempted to murder their Leader, they affirm'd with much assurance, *That they undertook it for his Sake, and the safety of the City; which Kegenes had a Design to have enter'd early the next Morning, and having plunder'd it, to have return'd with the rich Booty into his own country.*

The Scythian War renew'd.

The Emperor, without any farther Inquisition, gave Credit to this improbable and ill-grounded Accusation; wherefore, having first order'd those Villains to be set at Liberty, he commanded *Kegenes* to be remov'd to Court, under a Pretence of having his wound cur'd with greater Care, and himself more diligently attended; there he kept him immur'd close, and separated his Sons one from the other. At the

the same time he shew'd great Kindness to his Men, giving 'em large Allowances of Provision, but design'd by degrees to disarm 'em, and imprison those whom he apprehended to be the most dangerous among 'em. Tho' this Design was manag'd with the greatest Secrecy, yet the *Scythians*, who seem'd outwardly well pleas'd with their Usage, and promised an entire Submission and Obedience, had Intimation of the Thing, and broke up by Night from the Camp, and by long Marches got the third Day on the Mountain *Hæmus*, and join'd with their Countrymen, who being thus united, and having plenty of Arms among them, came almost as far as the City of *Adrianople*, and wasted all the Country round about. *Constantinus Arcianites*, the General of the Western Forces, was then in that City; and having engag'd 'em near a Fort call'd *Dampolis* was defeated, and forc'd to retire with a considerable Loss. Whereupon the Emperor was advis'd to send *Tyrach*, and other *Scythians* residing at *Constantinople*, to pacify and compose their Nation. These Persons having been oblig'd by rich Presents from *Monomachus*, engaged themselves by Oath to the Performance of it; but being dismiss'd, and having join'd the rest of the Countrymen, they were so far from accomplishing what they had so solemnly undertaken, that they conspir'd with 'em, and discover'd all the Design that were forming against 'em. *Monomachus*, as soon as he was inform'd of this Defection, sent for all the Eastern Forces to join the rest, and march against the *Barbarians*; who, notwithstanding the whole Strength of the Empire seem'd engag'd against 'em, had the Advantage in several Engagements, and obtained some considerable Victories, which was chiefly to be attributed to the Rashness, Ignorance, and Indiscretion of the Generals that were sent against 'em. Their Success made 'em more Daring, Cruel, and Outrageous than ever: Having conceiv'd a through Contempt of the *Romans*, they laid all waste before 'em.

race and Macedonia, sparing neither Age nor Sex, murdering even Infants as they hung at the Breast. In this Confidence of their own Strength, some of them presum'd to approach *Constantinople* it self, but were severely chastis'd for their Presumption; for the Emperor sent out against 'em a strong Party chosen out of his own Guard, under the Command of *John* the Patrician, one of the Eunuchs belonging to the Empress, who fell on 'em by Night, as they were drunk and sleepy; and having made a great Slaughter of 'em, cut off their Heads, and sent 'em in Cart-loads up to *Monomachus*.

By this time the Emperor began to reflect on his partial and imprudent Behaviour to *Kegenes*, whom therefore he releas'd out of Prison; and upon his engaging to divert 'em from their outrageous Course, he dismiss'd him to 'em. As he drew near he went to inform 'em of his Approach, and upon what brand he was come; they answer'd, and confirm'd their Answer by Oath, that they were ready to submit to him, and be govern'd and directed by his Will; but as soon as they got him into their Power they cut him to pieces, and thereby assur'd the Emperor they would listen to no Terms of Accommodation. Thus the War was continu'd on both sides for several Years together, during which the Imperialists had most commonly the Disadvantage; but the *Scythians* being at length inform'd, that the Emperor was making such mighty Preparations, as if he seem'd resolv'd to root 'em, if possible, out of the Earth; they were terrify'd at the approaching Storm, and sent to desire Peace from *Monomachus*, who, after several difficulties, condescended to a Truce for thirty Years.

Tho' this War, which had been long, bloody, and expensive, was in the End brought to an happy Conclusion, yet was *Monomachus* surrounded with other difficulties, from which he found it impossible to extricate himself. For whereas the Charge of his Wars could have made him frugal and deliberate, he liv'd

Monomachus his Profuse-ness ruins the Empire.

at

at so profuse and expensive a rate, that he was forced to charge his Subjects with several illegal and unreasonable Impositions; which made him hated, and contemn'd at home, whilst the *Turks* enlarg'd their Conquests, and grievously infested the Provinces abroad. And here it may be observ'd, that this Emperor was, in a great measure, guilty of the Decay and Ruin of the Eastern Empire; for whereas all the Provinces upon the Borders were usually exempted from paying Tribute, because they undertook to maintain so many Soldiers as were sufficient to guard the *Roman* Pale, and secure it from the Incursions of the Barbarians, he disbanded those Soldiers, and dissolved the Garrisons in those Parts, especially the Army in *Iberia*, which consisted of fifty thousand Men, and serv'd as a Barrier against the *Turks*, that he might have a Pretence to raise a Revenue out of that Country. An Act of such pernicious Consequence, as might brand him with Infamy to all Posterity, and render him a dreadful Warning to profuse and inconsiderate Princes.

However the Emperor, having thus concluded Peace with the *Scythians*, was at leisure to observe the Progress of the *Turkish* Arms in *Iberia*. The Sultan affronted at the Reception of his Ambassador, as has been before observ'd, enter'd with all his Forces into that Country; the Inhabitants of which had secured themselves and their most valuable Effects in the strong Towns, of which there was great plenty in those Parts; so that hearing the Emperor was preparing a very powerful Army at *Casarea*, which was to be sent against him, he return'd with great Indignation into *Media*; where finding the People, who had notice of his Approach, had dispos'd of themselves and their Wealth in the same manner those of *Iberia* had done; he resolv'd to attack some of the Garrisons, and accordingly sat down before *Maschierta*, a Town situate in an open Country, but fortified with a triple Wall and deep Ditches. The Sultan

The Success of the Turkish Arms in Iberia.

on of this Place made him hope to be Master of
in a short time ; but finding, after he had ply'd it
rmly for thirty Days together, that *Basilus* the
governor, and the rest of the Christians that were in
were resolv'd to defend it to the utmost ; he began
despair of Success, and was about to have rais'd the
ge, when *Alcan*, one of his General Officers, pre-
d with him to defer it for one Day longer, and
st the Disposition of the Attacks to his Manage-
ent. This being granted him, he divided the Army
t Day into two Parts, one of which he order'd to
l the Besieg'd with their Arrows from a rising
ound that fronted the Eastern Gate, where the
all seem'd lower, whilst he led the other on to the
ault, which was directed with great Bravery on
one side, and oppos'd with an equal Resolution
the other. For the Besieg'd pour'd Clouds of
rows, Darts, and Stones upon the Assailants, of
om great Numbers were slain, and amongst the
t *Alcan* himself, who, being known by the rich-
s of his Armour, was drawn by the Hair of his
ad into the City, and his Head being instantly
off, was thrown over the Wall among the *Turks*.
ereupon the Sultan, who, being attended by his
ef Officers, had beheld all from an adjacent Emi-
ce, broke up the Siege, pretending some urgent
airs had call'd him home, but threaten'd to
urn with greater Forces the Spring following ;
ch he did some time after in Pursuit of his Cou-
Cutlu-Moses, of whom mention has been made al-
dy, who fled into *Arabia*, leaving *Tangrolipix* to
te and ravage *Iberia*, 'till the Approach of *Mi-*
Acoluthus, who was sent out of the West to
ress him, and who, by the Measures he took,
aten'd to force him to a Battel, and oblig'd him
etire with the main Body of his Army to *Tauris* ;
ever he left three thousand *Turks* behind him
Orders to infest the Frontiers of the Empire,
ch they did afterwards with much Ease, for that

Mono-

Monomachus had left an Example to his Successors which they observ'd with too much exactness, thro' Sloth and Covetousness suffering their Dominions be torn piece-meal from 'em, as we shall have melancholy Occasion enough to observe in the pursuit of this History.

The Death
of Zoe the
Empress.

The Death of the Empress *Zoe* follow'd soon after the Loss of whom *Monomachus* at first lamented with an unmanly Passion, abstaining from all Company and comparing her to the Angels above; but shortly after address'd himself with as much Gallantry as *Gout* had left him to another Lady, the Daughter of an *Alan* Prince, who then lay as an Hostage in *Constantinople*. This Lady was brought into the Palace, saluted *Augusta*, and had he not been restrain'd by the Respect he bore *Theodora*, and the Infamy of a fourth Marriage, he had, in all probability, married and declar'd her Empress; but, whatever he intended, Death in a little time after put an end to that and all his other Designs; for the *Gout*, which some time before had seiz'd on his Limbs, being increased by his Intemperance, at length prevail'd inwardly and left him time enough to consult about, but not to declare or confirm his Successor.

A. D.
1054.

Tho' he had hitherto express'd a great Esteem and Respect for *Theodora*, yet either for that he thought the Management of Publick Affairs too weighty for a Woman's Shoulders, or else, being induc'd to it by the earnest Persuasions of some about him, especially of *John* the Eunuch, a despicable unworthy Wretch who had other Designs in view, he design'd *Nicephorus*, who commanded the Forces of the Empire in *Bulgaria*, to succeed him; the Business was managed with much Caution and Secrecy, and *Nicephorus* for without the Knowledge, as 'twas thought, of *Theodora*, who however receiv'd an Account of all the Transactions; and leaving the Emperor in the Monastery of *St. George*, which he had built in *Constantinople*, she went, attended by her most faithful Friends

Constantinople, where, in the great Palace, she was proclaimed and saluted Empress; the News whereof being brought to *Monomachus* exasperated his Distemper, and left him no other Power than to testifie, by a deep Sigh, his Dislike of it, with which he ended his Days, after he had reign'd twelve Years and eight Months, or something more.

Of this Emperor it may be said, that during his reign, Fortune, by turns, smil'd and frown'd upon him; for as in his Time the *Turks*, through his natural Laziness, or want of Money, grew exceeding powerful in *Asia*, and extreemly harass'd the Territories of the Empire, so had he the good Luck to suppress all such as rebell'd against him at home. The best Quality he had was his Charity, for he daily reliev'd the Poor, and built an Hospital for Old Men, whom Age had render'd incapable of getting their own Subsistence; his many ill ones the Reader will find in the Account we have already given of him. Some say, that both he and *Zoe* dy'd of the Plague, which indeed rag'd so violently at that time in the City, and the Quick were hardly sufficient to bury the dead; however the best Authors agreed, that he dy'd of the Gout, aggravated by his great Intemperance to Women, in the sixteenth Year of *Henry* the third Emperor in the West, and the last of *John* the twentieth Pope of *Rome*, A. D. 1054.

Theodora, having thus receiv'd the Imperial Crown, which she challeng'd as well by Virtue of an Hereditary Right, as the Consent and Approbation of the People, took Care first to chastise such as propos'd and attempted the Promotion of *Nicholas*, whose Estates were all confiscated, and his Persons banish'd. She depriv'd *Isaacius Comnenus* of his Command in the East, and banish'd *Isaacius* a *Macedonian*, whom *Monomachus* had sent the Head of his Countrymen against the *Turks*, because, upon the Death of that Emperor, he had mov'd with the *Macedonians* under his Command,

Monomachus dies, and Theodora is declar'd Empress.

Theodora's Management.

without waiting for her Orders, to *Chrysopolis*. *Theodora*, the Eunuch was sent General into the East, where he fought with some Success against the Persians, who, upon the Report of *Monomachus* his Design prepar'd for new Attempts against the Empire. The prudent Choice of her Great Officers and Ministers of State made the Management of Affairs easy to her, and agreeable to her People. Being well grown in Years she was advis'd to chuse some fit Person to be her Assistant, and declare him Emperor, which she rejected with a manly Resolution, and sat constant upon the Bench her self, gave Audience to Ambassadors, created Magistrates, and interpos'd her Opinion and Resolution in all Matters relating to the State, as well publick as private. In this manner she rul'd with great Applause for almost two Years, during which her Subjects enjoy'd a perfect Tranquility, so that they generally wish'd she had either been advanc'd soon to the Imperial Dignity, or they might have enjoy'd her longer in it; but she was in the end seiz'd with an Illiack Passion, which ended her Days. As soon as a Physician began to despair of her Recovery, *Leo*, nam'd *Strabospondylus*, Chief Minister of State, the Favourite Eunuchs, consulted on whom they might confer the Government, and continue entire to themselves the Power with which *Theodora* had trusted 'em. After some Debates they made Choice of *Michael Stratioticus*, a Person Old and Decrepid, who together with his Ignorance in State Affairs, for he had from his Youth apply'd himself solely to the War, render'd him very unworthy of so Eminent a Station. However, judging him a Person fit for their Purpose, they first made him promise to do nothing without their Knowledge and Consent, and then perswaded *Theodora* to make him Emperor; which being done she dy'd in the Month of *August*, after she had reigned one Year and nine Months, *A. D.* 1056.

Michael Stratioticus.

Theodora dies,

The Advancement of *Michael* was manag'd with much Secrecy, and the Death of *Theodora* follow'd immediately.

Immediately upon it, that *Theodorus* the President, and
 Cousin German to *Monomachus*, knew nothing of it,
 till *Michael* was declar'd and acknowledg'd Emperor.
 which being surpriz'd and incens'd, he summon'd
 his Servants, Friends and Dependants to his Assist-
 ance, and mov'd in the Evening, with a great Train,
 through the publick Streets to the Palace, where he
 protested against what had been done in Favour of
Michael, and laid Claim to the Empire as of Right be-
 longing to him, who was so nearly related to the late
 Emperor *Monomachus*. In the meantime the Prison upon which
 doors were broken open by his Order, and the Male- ensues a
 factors call'd out to his Assistance, so that a general Commotion
 confusion and Tumult began to threaten the whole in the City.
 City; but the Eunuchs in the Palace having receiv'd
 Alarm, prepar'd with great Vigour to suppress him
 by Land and Water; which when he understood,
 turn'd about, and went to the Great Church,
 where he hop'd to be receiv'd and own'd by the Pa-
 rish and Clergy, who, contrary to his Expecta-
 tions, shut the Doors against him, and refus'd to ad-
 mit him. His last Refuge was the People, who, being
 generally fond of Innovations, did however in this
 conjuncture continue firm in their Allegiance, and
 declar'd all for *Michael*. In this Condition, abandon'd
 his Friends, who in great Numbers began to forsake
 him, and pursu'd by his Enemies whom he had justly
 provok'd against him, he fled in a disconsolate Con-
 dition with his Son, and took Sanctuary in the
 Church, from whence he was shortly after taken out,
 banish'd to *Pergamus*, where he had time to re-
 flect on his inconsiderate Undertaking, and laugh at
 Vanities of the World.

After this *Michael* enjoy'd the Imperial Dignity
 without a Competitor, and in such things as were done
 took the Advice of those, who had been the Instruments
 of his Promotion, he acted very well; but whatever
 he did without their Advice, and in the Execution of
 which they were not so fitly qualify'd, show'd him

Michael's
Behaviour.

a weak and unworthy Prince. But he betray'd himself in nothing so much as his Behaviour to the General Officers of the Army, who had been his Fellow Soldiers under the late Reigns, and whom he ought to have regarded as his principal Support. Among these were *Isaacius Comnenus*, and *Ambustus Catacalo*, Men renown'd for their great Services and Experience; the latter of these he remov'd from the Government of *Antioch*, and upon every Occasion affronted *Comnenus*. He recall'd *Bryennius*, whom his Predecessor had banish'd, and sent him into the East against the *Turks*; but when he desir'd to have his Estate restor'd, which *Theodora* had taken from him, he gave him a surly Denial, and so prepar'd him to embrace the first Proposal should be offer'd to his Prejudice.

A Conspiracy
against
him.

For when *Ambustus* and the other Officers had, reiterated Affronts, been provok'd to conspire against him, their Design was by *Ambustus* his Advice communicated to *Bryennius*, as one who was able to arm 'em with a powerful Army; and *Bryennius*, provoked at the late Repulse he had receiv'd from the Emperor, concurr'd very readily with them. Being thus, they conceiv'd, prepar'd for a Revolt, they proceeded to the Choice of a new Emperor, and the Dignity was by a general Suffrage, upon *Ambustus*; but he, being a Man of exemplary Valour and Experience, excus'd himself upon the Account of his great Age, and propos'd *Isaacius Comnenus* as the fittest Person they could promote, to which all unanimously assented; and giving confirm'd their Choice by Oath, they all departed from *Constantinople*, where they met, as it was customary at *Easter* to receive the Emperor's Bounty at their several Posts, where each in his respective Station was to promote the general Design. Among these *Bryennius* went to his Charge in the East, with which *John Opsaras*, a Patrician, was sent to pay the Soldiers; the only Persons to whom the indiscreet Emperor was not Liberal and Munificent. At a general Meeting *Bryennius* would have had the Gold distributed as

Isaacius
Comne-
nus

tho

thought convenient, which *John* with great Obstinacy refused, alledging he would fully obey the Orders he receiv'd from the Emperor; whereat *Bryennius* was so highly enrag'd that he fell upon him, and having first order'd him to be soundly beaten, committed him to Custody, and then made a Distribution of the Treasure according to his own Fancy. This proceeding had like to have broken all the Measures of the Conspirators, for it happen'd at that time that *Canthes*, a Patrician, who was General of the *Lycaonians* and *Pysidians*, lay with all his Forces near the Army commanded by *Bryennius*; and being utterly ignorant of the Resolutions lately taken by the other commanders in the East, concluded that no one could be guilty of so Insolent and Arbitrary a Proceeding, but who aim'd at the Sovereignty, and therefore fell with all his Forces upon *Bryennius* his Camp, and having taken him Prisoner deliver'd him to *Opsaras*, whom he set at Liberty, and who, palliating his Revenge with a specious Pretence of Loyalty, pluck'd out his Eyes, and sent him with an Account of what had happen'd to the Emperor.

When the Chief Officers of the East, who were of the Conspiracy, had been inform'd of *Bryennius* his misfortune, they began to apprehend, lest he, upon examination, should reveal their Designs, and therefore chose rather to be in Action, tho' they were not yet thoroughly ripe for it, than be oppress'd by the Emperor before they had leisure to declare themselves, and decide the Quarrel by the Dint of the Sword.

Accordingly they forc'd *Comnenus* from his House in *Isaacius* *Blagonia*, and having summon'd the Army together *Comnenus* declar'd Emperor by the Army; in a spacious Plain, he was there by universal Consent saluted Emperor, on the eighth of June, A. D. 1057.

Comnenus, being thus declar'd Emperor, order'd first Receivers to collect the Revenue and Contributions in the East, and then marching his Army over the River *Sangarius* in *Phrygia* Major, he proceeded with

with slow Journeys towards *Nice*, which he was more willing to get into his Hands, because he judg'd it proper for a Receptacle upon all Occasions. The Soldiers that were quarter'd in it dislodg'd as soon as they heard of his Approach, and retir'd to their own homes, to take Care of their respective Families during these publick Distractions. Some of the Officers brought with the News of this Revolt to *Stratoticus*, who, when he saw that almost all the Forces of the Empire were combin'd against him, yet he refus'd to offer any Conditions of Peace, and prepar'd for a vigorous Resistance. He sent immediately for all the Forces that lay quarter'd in the West, committing 'em to the Conduct of such *Macedonians* as were Persons of greatest Quality and Experience in Warlike Affairs; considering into what Dangers his late Behaviour betray'd him, he now caress'd both the Officers and Soldiers, encouraging them with many Presents, and large Promises of future Rewards. Having mustered his Army, he made Choice of *Theodorus*, Eunuch to the late Empress, and *Aaron Ducas*, a Man of great Experience, and Brother to *Comnenus* his Wife, for his Generals.

against
whom *Michael* sends
his Army.

These Generals march'd at the Head of their Forces to *Nicomedia*, and from thence sent to break down the Bridge of *Sangarius*, that *Comnenus* might not be able to retire back that way, but being forc'd to go on, they might be sure to come up to him, so eager were they for an Engagement. *Comnenus*, on the other Hand, having strongly fortify'd *Nice*, and left all his Baggage and Carriages in that City, he encamp'd at some distance from the Enemy, and offer'd 'em Battle. *Ambustus* had the Command of the Left Wing, *Romanus Sclerus* of the Right, whilst he himself led the main Battel. At first *Aaron*, who led the Right Wing of the Emperor's Forces, seem'd to have the better, for he broke the opposite Wing, took *Romanus* Prisoner, and drove 'em back as far as their Camp, which he might have taken, and obtain'd an easy Victory.

story, had he not been too diffident of his Success; the main Battel began to give Ground, and Comnenus had once Thoughts of flying away, and throwing himself into *Nice*, when he was inform'd that *Amulphus*, who had born down all before him, was pierc'd to the Enemy's Camp, which he had taken and under'd, at which both he and his Soldiers were so animated, that they charg'd with fresh Vigour, and gave the Emperor's Forces an entire Defeat; many were kill'd in the Pursuit, and several Officers of principal Note were taken Prisoners. When *Michael* was first inform'd of the Overthrow of his Forces, was so surpriz'd, that had not some about him dissuaded him from it, he had sent and offer'd the Imperial Crown to *Comnenus*. At last several of the chiefest Senators were sent to treat with him, and in conclusion it was agreed, that *Comnenus* should be accepted *Cæsar*, and all his Followers should receive a full Pardon and Indemnity; which was immediately confirm'd by the joyful Emperor, who promis'd to continue all *Comnenus* his Officers in their Employments, and in a short time to resign the Administration of Affairs solely to his Conduct.

No Person in the Camp oppos'd this Agreement but *Stratioticus*, who contended, with great Earnestness, that *Stratioticus* should be depos'd; that they having depos'd him, by a Solemn Oath, they could not without Perjury re-admit him to the Throne; that if they laid down their Arms, *Comnenus* would in the end be infallibly conquer'd, and they punish'd with the Loss of their Eyes. In this he was underhand encourag'd by the Senators themselves, who were sent to confirm the Agreement on Behalf of the Emperor. These Men represented to *Comnenus* the great Advantages he had over *Stratioticus*; how much the one was detested at *Constantinople*; how earnestly the other was desir'd there; how ready the People were to declare for him at his first Appearance, and how unable *Michael* was to oppose him.

Whilst these things were thus agitating in the Camp, the unhappy Emperor himself made void the Agreement he had just sent to have confirm'd, partly by fair Words, and partly by Menaces, obliging both the Senate and the People to subscribe a Writing and take an Oath, with most direful Imprecations never to give *Comnenus* the Title of Emperor, or of him for their Sovereign; which would have been a very unreasonable Engagement, had he design'd but *Cæsar*. This Oath was exacted from 'em whilst *Comnenus* was at a distance from the City, but being approach'd within less than a Day's Journey to *Constantinople*, they declar'd by common Consent, *Comnenus* to be Emperor, and adjudg'd all such as should oppose him to lose their Estates, and be declar'd Enemies to the *Roman Empire*. This being procur'd by the Patriarch, and decreed in the Church, he sent Messengers to *Comnenus* to invite him to the City, and at the same time, by other Messengers, order'd *Stratioticus* to resign, and depart from the Palace. At first he had behav'd himself with much Caution, and seeming Fidelity to *Stratioticus*, but now he made appear how much he had been from the Beginning concern'd in the Revolt. When the Bishops that were sent to *Stratioticus* deliver'd him their Message, he demanded of 'em what the Patriarch would give him in Exchange for the Empire, and they answer'd, the Kingdom of Heav'n. He divested himself of the Imperial Habit, and retir'd to his own House in the City, after he had reign'd one Year; and *Comnenus* rising in the same Evening, was, the next Morning being the first of September, crown'd in the great Church by the Hands of the Patriarch, and declar'd Emperor of the *Romans*.

and he
forc'd to
resign.

Comnenus his
Behaviour
in the Em-
pire.

Isaacius Comnenus, having by these means obtain'd the Empire, very liberally rewarded such as had been assistant to him, particularly *Michael Cerularius* the Patriarch, whom he exceedingly reverenc'd, and highly prefer'd his Nephews; and whereas he

ed himself to the Empire by the Force of Arms,
immediately caus'd Money to be coin'd with his
age holding a Sword. He abrogated all the Acts
Stratioticus without Distinction, and rescinded those
many of his Predecessors; proceeding with an e-
qual Severity to all, as well Senators as common Peo-

At length he fell upon the Monasteries, from
om he took what the Liberality of former Princes
enrich'd 'em withal, and allow'd 'em no more
in a bare Subsistence. These his Proceedings made
a fear'd more than lov'd by his Subjects, among
om no one was found of Courage enough to blame
reprehend him except the Patriarch; who presu-
ing upon his great Authority with him, and the
vices he had lately done him, was as insolent in
Reproofs, as boundless in his Demands, threatening,
unless he comply'd, to pull him down from the
throne, to which he had so lately exalted him; at
which the haughty Emperor was so incens'd, that
he immediately banish'd him; and having first extort-
ed from him the Charter of Privileges and Immuni-
ties granted by *Monomachus* to his Monastery of
St. Panta, he prefer'd *Constantinus Licbudes* to be Pa-
triarch in his room.

The warlike Temper and resolute Behaviour of this
Emperor so far influenc'd the Councils of his Neigh-
bours, that they attempted nothing memorable a-
gainst him: For tho' the *Hungarians* and *Scythians*
shew'd some Inclinations to a Rupture, yet upon his
Preparations they su'd for Peace; so that hardly
anything memorable happen'd during the short Reign
of *Comnenus*, who in the End quitted the Empire,
with a Resignation equal to the Resolution with which
he assum'd it. One Day, whilst he was Hunt-
ing, he was blasted by a Wind or Lightning, which
brought him into such a Distemper, that despairing of a
recovery, and conscious to himself of the unlawful
means by which he had obtain'd the Imperial Digni-
ty, he made a voluntary Resignation, and retir'd into

A. D.
1060.

His Resig-
nation,

and Cha-
racter.

a Monastery, where he discharg'd the meanest Offices of the House, and spent the Remainder of Days in continu'd Acts of Devotion and Contrition having reign'd in all two Years and three Months. The Character left us of this Prince represents him a Man of mix'd Qualities, in some Things very commendable, in others as much to be reprehended. was by Nature Valiant, in his Disposition Arrogant, dextrous in the Dispatch of Business, and inflexible in any thing he had once resolv'd upon; he was exceeding skilful in Military Affairs, and tho' illiterate himself, yet he was a great Encourager of Learning, and learned Men. When he was tax'd with his ambition affecting the Empire, he reply'd, *That the Dominion of a Fellow-Servant, who deny'd him his just Reward, was intolerable.* He is said to have been so exceedingly Chaste, that falling ill once when he was from home, and his Physicians prescribing the Company of a woman as a means to relieve him, he utterly refus'd to meddle with any other than his own Wife.

Constantinus Du-
cas.

A. D.
1061.

Before *Comnenus* resign'd the Empire he was advised to provide it with a Successor, in the Choice of which he rather consulted the publick Safety of the State than the private Interest of his own Family; for he had several Children and near Relations of his own, yet he made Choice of *Constantinus Ducas*, who was esteem'd a Man very worthy so high a Dignity. *Ducas*, being thus elected by *Comnenus*, and approved of by the People, was crown'd with great Solemnity at *Constantinople*; having formerly discharg'd the greatest Offices in the State with the general Approbation, he was esteem'd the fittest Man in the Empire to that high Dignity, tho' he afterwards appear'd, in the Course of his Administration, subject to some Weaknesses altogether unworthy of a Prince. He began his Reign with the Promotion of several Persons, who had appear'd the best affected to him in his private State, and the Restitution of others, whom the Avarice of his Predecessor had depriv'd and excluded.

withstanding which he narrowly escap'd being oppress'd by a Conspiracy form'd against him by some of his most intimate Friends, which, being fortunately discover'd and suppress'd, he proceeded with no greater severity against those who had ungratefully fomented it, than to a Confiscation of their Estates: After which he apply'd himself with great Diligence to the Affairs of State, and acted upon all Occasions with so much Justice and Moderation, that he had deserv'd to have been reckon'd among the good Princes, had not his good Qualities been poison'd by an insatiate Covetousness, which betray'd him to the severe Reclamations of his Subjects at home, and expos'd the Territories of the Empire to the Insults of the barbarous Nations abroad; for *Ducas* influenc'd by some Maxims that had lately seduc'd several of his Predecessors, out of a sordid and unseasonable Principle of ill Husbandry, suffer'd the Frontiers to lye naked, and by that means gave the *Turks* an Opportunity of extending their Conquest, which they did on every side. To this chiefly may be attributed the Ruin of the Eastern Empire; for the Soldiers being thus neglected and unrewarded, grew remiss and unactive, and the Poison which might have been stopp'd in its source, diffus'd it self by degrees, infected first the extremest Parts, 'till at length it became invincible, and made an irresistible Progress in the End seiz'd on the whole. His usual Maxim was by no means to begin a War, but if the Empire was threaten'd with one from abroad, he maintain'd it to be at least cheaper, tho' not so honourable, to court the *Barbarians* with Presents, and to buy a Peace rather than to be at the expence of Levies and Musters.

This Disposition in the Emperor, as it occasion'd the Loss of some Provinces in the East, so it encouraged the *Uzians*, a *Scythian* People, to make a terrible Irruption into the Empire; for having taken *Nicetas Botoniates*, who was afterwards Emperor, and *Silius Apocapes* Prisoner; they pass'd the *Ister* to the

Ducas his Covetousness very prejudicial to the Empire.

A. D.
1067.

Number

The Scythians Invading the Empire are defeated by the Hungarians.

Number of five hundred thousand Men, and wading all the Country thereabouts, march'd up into Macedonia, and from thence into Greece, where they at Discretion, destroying all before 'em. Tho' the Emperor seem'd sufficiently sensible of the Calamities of his Subjects, yet he made no Preparations to remove their Oppressors, but answer'd those who earnestly conjur'd him to it, *That it was impossible to compel 'em.* So that instead of marching at the Head of an Army against 'em, he endeavour'd to purchase Peace by rich Presents made to the Chief Officers, and a Promise of an Annual Tribute for the future. When he found that, notwithstanding all this, they continu'd their Hostilities with more Barbarity than before; and being revil'd by his Subjects, as one who sacrific'd the Empire to his own sordid Temper and miserable Covetousness: In this Calamity he betook himself to Prayer, and order'd a general Fast to be observ'd throughout his Dominions, after which he march'd out against 'em with no more than a handful of Men, as some have written, tho' others say his Army consisted of no less than an hundred and fifty thousand Men, which however was far inferior to the Number of the *Scythians*; who, being first exceedingly weaken'd by the Plague that had rag'd in a terrible manner among 'em, were suddenly set upon by the *Hungarians*, whose Territories they had wasted in their Passage into the Empire, and who cut 'em off entirely off, and did the Emperor's Business for without the Assistance of his own Army.

This was the most remarkable Action that happened during the Reign of this unactive Prince, towards the End of which many of the Churches and most magnificent Palaces at *Constantinople* were overthrown by an Earthquake, which was attended by a Comet following the Sun with its Tail directed to the East: It was seen by the Inhabitants of *Constantinople* for forty Days together, and serv'd to remind the Emperor of his approaching End; for having contracted a Dis-

ch by this time grew incurable, he apply'd his
 oughts to the Settlement of the Succession in his
 mily. He had three Sons by the Empress *Eudocia*,
 ereof *Constantine* the youngest, being born after his
 rancement to the Empire, had some time before
 n invested with the Imperial Ornaments, but now
 caus'd his other two, *Michael Ducas* and *Andronicus*,
 be declar'd Emperors, and left the Empire to 'em
 but considering they were young and incapable,
 first requir'd an Oath from the Empress never to
 ry, which, being taken with great Solemnity, was
 g'd in the Hands of the Patriarch, and then appoint-
 her to be Regent during the Minority of her Chil-
 n. After this he exacted an Oath from all the Sena-
 , that they would admit of none for Emperors but
 Sons; and having, as he thought, by this means set-
 the Imperial Crown upon his Posterity, he dy'd af-
 a Reign of five Years and six Months, in the sixtieth
 ar of his Age, in the fifth Indiction, A. D. 1067.

*Ducas his
Death,*

He was a Man of exemplary Piety and Justice, un-
 sometimes he was bias'd by his Avarice, which
 e him in the Decision of Controversies, not al-
 s observe the Prescript of Laws, but to determine
 rary to Law, and with a Respect of Persons.
 o he was unlearn'd himself, yet he had a great
 eem for learned Men, declaring often, That it
 ld have pleas'd him better to have been enobled by
 rning than Sovereignty. He proceeded with much
 eration against such as conspir'd against him: He
 a great Lover of Plain-dealing, and Men of Inte-
 y; and had it not been for his abominable Cove-
 nness, which reign'd predominant over all the rest
 his Qualities, he had undoubtedly enrich'd the
 one with many Royal Virtues.

*and Cha-
racter.*

Constantine was no sooner dead but the *Turks*, hear-
 the Management of Affairs was lodg'd in the
 nds of a Woman, in Contempt of her Sex, and
 tender Years of her Sons, fell with great Confi-
 ce into the Provinces of the Empire, wasting *Me-
sopotamia*,

*The Turks
renew their
Inursions
into the
Empire.*

Sopotamia, Cilicia and Cappadocia at pleasure; which being reported at *Constantinople* very much afflicted the Empress, who found her self in no Condition to oppose 'em. The greatest part of the Army had been disbanded in her Husband's Days, that which was left Foot was Undisciplin'd and Licentious; the Officers in general were dissatisfy'd, and some, who were Enemies to her Family, seem'd to commiserate the present State of the Empire, which requir'd a Man of Worth and Courage at the Helm, instead of a weak, helpless, and unregarded Woman; and this they did with the greater Heat, because they thought the Empress would never think of marrying in regard of the Oath she had lately taken. *Eudocia* was quickly inform'd of what had been mov'd with so much Freedom against her, and knew the only way she had to prevent the Mischiefs with which she was threaten'd, was to marry some Valiant deserving Man, who, being entrusted with an absolute Command, might Protect her and her Children.

Romanus Diogenes. *Romanus Diogenes* was at that time a Prisoner at *Constantinople*, where he had been committed by the Empress, to whom he was accus'd as one who affected the Empire. He was a Person of a very beautiful Aspect and generous Temper: Being about this time call'd out to receive the Sentence of Death, which his Ambition had deserv'd, the whole Assembly were touch'd at the Appearance of the unhappy Prisoner, who, of an Illustrious Birth, for he was descended from the Emperor *Romanus Argyrus*, and Excellent Qualifications seem'd to have design'd him for a more honourable Fate, with the Considerations of which no one was more affected than the Empress her self. Having therefore put a stop to the Sentence they were ready to denounce against him, she gently check'd him in his ill-tim'd Ambition; and having obtain'd an Oath from him for his future Fidelity, she first set him at Liberty, and shortly after made him General of her Forces, firmly resolving in her self to marry

could but recover the Writing, in which her was compris'd, out of the Hands of the Patri-

In this she was assisted by a Favourite Eunuch, apply'd himself with much Art and Diffimulation to that Prelate, telling him that the Empress had cast her Eyes upon one *Bardas*, a young Gentleman in the Court, and the Patriarch's Nephew, and was well affected to him, that she would gladly marry him, and make him Emperor, if the Patriarch would discharge her of the Oath she had lately taken, and convince her of the Lawfulness of it. *Johannes XI.* a Person of great Probity and Learning, was at that time Patriarch of *Constantinople*; and tho' he was otherwise averse to the Honours and Vanities of the World, yet being dazzl'd with the Prospect of his Nephew's Promotion, readily promis'd the Eunuch to concur with the Empress in whatever she should desire of him relating to that Matter, and accordingly shortly after represented to the Senators, when he sent for one by one, "the dangerous Condition of the Empire, continually threaten'd with foreign Invasions, which were not to be repress'd in the Hands of a weak Woman, or the Authority of young Children, and therefore requir'd the Valour and Judgment of some deserving Man. Then he took an Occasion to exclaim against the rash Oath, which had been unjustly impos'd upon the Empress, rather to satisfy the jealous Humour of the late Emperor, than for any Advantage could accrue from it to the Commonwealth; he therefore urg'd how reasonable it was for the Empress to be discharg'd from the Observance of it, that being thus set at Liberty she might make Choice of some Worthy Person, able to undergo the Burden of Affairs, and to take upon him, in this violent time of Danger, the Protection both of the Empress, her Children, and the Empire. Those Members of the Senate, who were not mov'd by these Arguments, were overcome by more prevailing Gifts

A. D.
1068.
Diogenes
marries the
Empress.

Gifts from the Empress; so that the Patriarch a Publick Act of Senate, restor'd the Writing her; and she, having thus circumvented the Patriarch, and got her self discharg'd from her Oath, shortly after marry'd *Diogenes*, who was there Proclaim'd Emperor.

Diogenes being thus, by a surprising Turn of tune, advanc'd from a Prison to the Throne, immediately consulted what were the most proper to restrain the Progress of the *Turks*, who grew every Day more terrible, and threaten'd the Empire with an Universal Inundation. He found the Enemies of the Empire in a very desperate Condition, which was chiefly owing to the Avarice and Idleness of the late Emperors. The Provinces were utterly impoverish'd, and the Affairs at home in an unsettl'd Condition; notwithstanding all these inconveniencies, being a Man of a hardy resolution, he pass'd over into *Asia* at the Head of a small Army ill provided, using all the means possible to recruit and supply it as he march'd. Shortly after he was inform'd that the *Turkish* hearing of his Approach, and ignorant of his Numbers he was leading against him, was ready to attack himself; but having divided his Army into two Bodies, sent one of 'em into the Southern Part of *Asia*, and the other into the North, which desolated all the Country as they march'd along; and surpris'd the City of *Neo-Cæsaria*, now *Nexa* in *Pontus*, had sack'd it, and were gone off with a rich Booty. Hereupon selecting out the lightest Troops he had in his Army, he coasted the Country with great Expedition, and never rested till he was got betwixt the *Turks* and home; and then suddenly upon 'em charg'd 'em so briskly that they fled away in great Confusion, and left all their Baggage and Carriages, and whatever they got in the late Expedition, and the Sack of *Neo-Cæsaria* behind 'em; from thence the Emperor march'd

His Success
against the
Turks.

pppo, which was deliver'd up to him, together
th *Hierapolis*, where he shortly after built a strong
ffle. Here whilst he lay, being inform'd that part
his Army, which he had detach'd to join the
rces he at first had left behind him, were in dan-
of being overthrown by the *Turks*, he decamp'd
th all Expedition, and march'd to their Relief;
the *Turks* far exceeding him in Numbers, sur-
nded him on a sudden as he lay encamp'd near
, and threaten'd him with an unavoidable De-
ction. At the same time the Governor of *Aleppo*
acherously revolted from him, and went over to
Enemy, who, in great Confidence of an assur'd
tory, were already dividing the Spoils; but the
peror, without sounding a Trumpet, issu'd sud-
ly out of his Camp, and fell with great Violence
on 'em, as they lay in Security, little prepar'd
so unexpected an Attack, so that they were ea-
routed, and he might have had an entire Vi-
ry over 'em, had he thought it advisable to pur-
'em far from his Camp. Several Towns were
r this deliver'd up to him as the Consequence
his Victory, and having dispers'd his Army into
nter-Quarters in *Cilicia*, and the Parts adjacent,
return'd himself to *Constantinople*; where he had
lly time to repose himself, before he was in-
nd, that the restless *Turks* were again Invading
Frontiers of the Empire after their usual man-
and had done much Mischief about *Neo-Cæ-*
; so that in the beginning of the Spring he
forc'd to renew his Expedition against them,
having repress'd their Fury in those Parts, he
d into *Cappadocia*, where he was inform'd that
Turks, having defeated *Philaretus*, whom *Dioge-*
had left for the Security of the Frontiers upon
Euphrates, had afterwards sack'd *Iconium*, a rich
populous City in *Cilicia*; whereupon he pre-
d to march against 'em in Person, but hearing
upon the Report of his coming they were re-
tir'd,

tir'd, he sent the Governor of *Antioch* to stop the Passage near *Mopsuestia*, who found the Work, in great Measure, done to his Hand by the *Armenians*, who fell upon 'em in the Plains of *Tarsus* and stripp'd 'em of all their rich Booty; and hearing that the Emperor's Forces were approaching fled away by Night, and with great Difficulty escap'd into their own Country; which the Emperor understanding, and the Year being far advanced he first settled the Affairs of the Provinces, and then return'd once more to *Constantinople*; where he made vigorous Preparations for a powerful Expedition against the *Turks* the Spring following.

It is not to be conceiv'd what great Alterations were wrought in the Army in so short a time, since this Emperor's Advancement; Levies were regularly made, the Legions were duly Officer'd, and the Officers justly encourag'd; so that had *Diogenes* his Authority come to an untimely End, had in all likelihood been as terrible to his Neighbours as most of his Predecessors; but Fortune appear'd as absolute in his Destruction, as she had been before in his Exaltation, and Fate had determin'd otherwise of the Empire.

In the beginning of the Spring the Emperor march'd into *Asia*, and muster'd his Forces in *Armenia*, where one of the Legions mutiny'd against him, for that they thought him too severe in Discipline of the Army; but he, with an unusual Constancy, threaten'd to turn the rest of the Army against 'em, and so quickly pacify'd em. In the mean time the *Turks* began to be in Motion on the other side, and several Actions happened between Parties detach'd from both Armies, in one of which *Nicephorus Basilacius*, who commanded General for the Emperor, was taken Prisoner, and honourably us'd by *Axan*, the *Turkish* Sultan, Son of *Tangrolipin*.

This Prince, being a Man of great Experience and Capacity, reflecting on the doubtful Event of War, the numerous Forces the Emperor had rais'd against him, sent his Ambassadors to *Diogenes* with Proposals for a firm and honourable Peace; but the Emperor inclining inadvisedly to the Advice of some about him, who persuaded him that this Condescension in the Sultan proceeded from Fear, and an Apprehension of his Power, return'd a haughty Answer to the Ambassadors, and prepar'd for an Engagement. A great Body of his Troops, under the Command of *Rufelius*, one of his most experienc'd Officers, absent, and a Company of *Scythians*, who serv'd in the Roman Camp, revolted to the *Turks*, and there was great reason to think that their Countrymen, who were left behind, would soon follow their Example; notwithstanding which the Emperor, either imagining that the Strength he had remaining was sufficient for the Service, or being hurry'd by his Design, drew out his Forces into Order of Battel, and fell upon the Enemy; who still flattering themselves with some hopes of an Accommodation, were much surpriz'd to be thus unexpectedly charg'd, and behav'd themselves like Men, who were equally willing to fight and to fly. However the Dispute continu'd with various Success on both sides the greatest part of the Day; for tho' the *Turks* sometimes gave Ground, yet they kept themselves in Order and charg'd briskly upon the *Romans*, 'till *Diogenes* who was by this time advanc'd at some distance from his Camp, which he left weakly guarded, began to apprehend lest the Enemy, who were superior to him in Numbers, should assault and take it, and thereupon perceiving the Night to approach he sounded a retreat, and retir'd in good Order with that part of his Army which he commanded in Person: But *Anastasius*, the Son of *John Ducas*, Brother to the late Emperor *Constantine*, who look'd on *Diogenes* his good Uncle with a malicious Eye, and had a great Body

The Turks
make Offers for a
Peace
which are
rejected.

of the *Roman* Forces under his Command, published boldly, to those who were near him, that the Emperor fled; and to encrease the Confusion he saw in, and confirm their Fears, he suddenly turn'd his Horse about, and fled with great Precipitation from the Camp, and was follow'd in a disorderly manner by the rest of the Army, whom the *Turks* pursu'd, and did great Execution upon the Fugitive Christians.

The Emperor
defeated and taken
Prisoner,

The Emperor, seeing the Condition his Forces were in, did all that lay in his Power to make 'em stand; but they, being press'd hard by the Enemy, were deaf to all Orders, and shifted every Man for himself.

The Emperor, being thus forsaken by his Army, and oppress'd by the Multitude of his Enemies, many whom he slew with his own Hands, was taken Prisoner, having first receiv'd several Wounds, and his Horse kill'd under him. When first the Sultan heard of his being taken he could hardly give Credit to it, 'till he was assur'd, by the Ambassadors he had lately sent, that it was the Emperor, and by Basiliscus, who fell down at his Feet, and paid him the Honours due from a Subject to a Sovereign; whereupon

and is honourably
treated by the Sultan,
and dismissed.

Axan embrac'd the Royal Prisoner, who seemed dejected, and ashamed of his Captivity, and advised him to bear with Patience the Chance of War, which gives the Victory not always to the Brave, but to the fortunate; promising, at the same time, to use him not like a Captive, but an Emperor, which he did accordingly, lodging him in a Royal Tent, entertaining him at his own Table, and releasing such Prisoners for whose Liberty the Emperor petition'd; when he had thus entertain'd him with great Magnificence for several Days together, a perpetual Peace was concluded betwixt 'em, and the Emperor was dismiss'd with such Honours as never could have been expected at the Hands of an Enemy and Barbarian. Being thus dismiss'd he went attended with the *Armenian* Ambassadors, who were to see the Peace consummated at *Constantinople*, to *Theodosiopolis*, where he

nded some time for the Cure of his Wounds, design-
g, as soon as he was recover'd, to proceed on to the
perial City, where such Alterations had been made
ring the unfortunate Prince his Captivity, as pro-
s'd him but an uncomfortable Welcome. For *John*,
e Brother of *Constantinus Ducas*, and *Psellus* a chief
nator, and others of the same Faction, hearing *Dio-*
es was taken Prisoner, thrust *Eudocia* the Empress
m the Government, and having forc'd her into a
onastery, proclaim'd her eldest Son, *Michael Ducas*,
peror ; who being young and ignorant, *John* act-
as his Guardian, and arrogated to himself the sole
anagement of Affairs, preferring *Psellus*, and such
er of his Accomplices as had been instrumental in
late Revolution, and discountenancing all those
o seem'd in the least displeas'd at it.

Michael
Ducas.

In the mean time hearing *Diogenes* was releas'd, and
t, being recover'd of his Wounds, he was approach-
the Imperial City, he issu'd out Letters in the
ng Emperor's Name, commanding all the Gover-
s of the Provinces, through which he was to pass,
to receive or obey *Diogenes* as Emperor, but to de-
him all the Honours due to that high Dignity ; and
ng inform'd that upon the News of so unexpected
evolution he was fortifying himself in a Castle
d *Docia*, whither some of his most faithful Friends
orted to him, he sent *Andronicus* his eldest Son, *Dio-*
s his inveterate Enemy against him. *Andronicus*
ing easily defeated him, pursu'd the unfortunate
nce to *Adana*, a City in *Cilicia*, where, being close-
besieg'd by *Andronicus*, he was at length forc'd to
render upon Condition he might retire to a pri-
e Life, and live unmolested. *Andronicus*, having
s got him into his Power, carry'd him into *Phry-*
in expectation of farther Orders from the Court.
re *Diogenes* fell dangerously ill, being, as many
ected, secretly poison'd ; and, as if all this were
sufficient, his Eyes were shortly after in a bar-
ous manner pull'd out, and he confin'd to the

A. D.
1071.

Diogenes
his Death.

Island *Prota*, where he ended his Days in a most miserable Manner; for as there was no Care taken of his Wounds his Eyes putrify'd, and Worms bred of the Putrifaction, which created such an horrible Smell, that no one could endure to come near him. This unfortunate Prince suffer'd all this with admirable Patience, and dy'd soon after in the Month of *October*, after he had reign'd three Years and six Months, *A. D. 1071.*

Some say the young Emperor was wholly ignorant of this barbarous Cruelty, and that it was done by Contrivance and Authority of *John*, his Uncle; however it were, he must be allow'd to have been as unfortunate, and to have deserv'd it as little as any of his Predecessors. All his Personal Merit, and Publick Zeal for the Welfare of his Country, could not atone the Divine Indignation, for being a Party to a Breach of Oath in *Eudocia* the Empress, who herself receiv'd but small Satisfaction from so egregious a Prevarication; for as at first his necessary Attendance in the Wars forc'd her Husband from her Embraces, so was She herself at last shut up in a Monastery, and not suffer'd by her Presence to Administer to him, to Comfort and Condole with him in the utmost of his Extremities, and the several Trials.

Diogenes being thus remov'd, to the great Detriment of the Empire; *Michael Ducas* was generally receiv'd for Emperor, but being sluggish, and incapable, the chief Management of Affairs resid'd in his Uncle and his Family, who govern'd all with an indiscreet Authority, and apply'd their Power to the Oppression of those they were bound to protect. As soon as *Michael* heard of the miserable End of the late Emperor he resent'd it with a generous Indignation, and conceiving the perpetual League he had so lately contracted with *Diogenes*, was hereby render'd ineffectual, resolv'd instantly to revenge the Death of his Alliance, to Invade the Imperial Provinces, not so much

for the sake of Spoil, but as one who resolv'd per-
fectly to Conquer what he Invaded, and Possess what
he had once Conquer'd.

The Emperor hearing of the great Preparations of
the *Turks*, first sent *Isaac Comnenus*, Son of the late Em-
peror *Comnenus*, against them; who, marching at the
head of a numerous Army, at first had several Advan-
tages over the Infidels, whose advanc'd Parties he en-
gag'd with Success; but being too hasty to bring it to
general Engagement, he was, after an obstinate Di-
vite on both Sides, totally defeated, his Army put to
Rout, and himself taken Prisoner, and forc'd some
time after to redeem himself with a vast Sum of Mo-
ney. In the mean while the Emperor, having rais'd
another Army, appointed his Uncle *John Ducas* Com-
mander in Chief, who had, in all probability, suc-
ceeded in his Expedition had it not been for *Rufelius*,
Urselius, a *Gaul*, who with some Troops of that
Nation which he commanded, having revolted from
the Emperor, defeated *John* near the River *Sangarius*,
and took him Prisoner; and tho' he shortly after releas'd
him, and join'd with him against the *Turks*, yet were
his Troops so broken by the late Action, and the Spi-
rit of the Soldiers in general so discompos'd, that
when engag'd them on a sudden, overthrew, and took
him both Prisoners, and had undoubtedly pursu'd his
conquests without any Opposition, had he not been
deterred by the Motions of *Cutlu-Moses*, of whom
mention has been made already, who fled from *Tan-*
isipix, the late Sultan, but hearing of his Death re-
turn'd with great Forces out of *Arabia*, and laying a
claim to the Sovereignty, prepar'd to decide the
controversie by a Battel.

These Divisions among the *Turks* must in time ex-
tendingly have broken their Strength, to the great Be-
nefit of Christendom, had not the Caliph of *Babylon*,
tho' he had been depriv'd of his Temporal Sove-
reignty, yet continu'd to exercise an Authority over
them in Matters of Religion, represented to 'em the

*The Turks
defeat the
Roman
Army.*

An Agree-
ment be-
tween the
Turks ex-
treamly
prejudicial
to the Chri-
stians.

great Danger they were in by their Intestine Diffusions, which had already destroy'd the Great, and otherwise Invincible Empire of the *Saracens*, and would infallibly do as much by them, did they come to a speedy Agreement, and arm mutually gainst the Christians. These Words, which carry an unanswerable Weight with them, wrought so reasonable an Effect upon the Competitors, that they immediately laid down their Arms, and agreed to be determin'd by the Caliph's Arbitration; who instantly decreed that *Axan* should enjoy, with an undputed Right, the new Monarchy so lately erected by his Father in the Upper *Asia*, and should assist *Moses* and his Sons in the Conquest of such Parts they afterwards obtain'd, and call'd from them *Transcomania*, where they were to rule with an absolute and independent Authority. This Order, so precious to the *Constantinopolitan* Empire, was pursu'd with such Application, that in a short time they subdu'd *Media*, the Provinces of *Lycaonia*, *Cappadosia*, *Pontus*, *Bitbynia*, and in the End made *Nice* the Seat of the Empire.

Nor is this their extraordinary Progress to be wonder'd at, considering it happen'd during the sluggish Reigns of the present Emperor *Michael Ducas*, and his Successor *Nicephorus Botoniates*, whose Weakness and Incapacity encourag'd other Pretenders to the Imperial Dignity, some of whom, the better to pursue their Pretensions, were not ashamed to join with the Turks themselves, and make use of their Assistance; it being natural to Ambition to apply without Shame to the most infamous Means to the obtaining their ungratifiable Ends. Among these, in the first Place, *Rufelius* before mention'd, who having, from his Youth serv'd in the *Roman* Army, had acquir'd much Experience and Reputation; and tho' his late Revolt deservedly render'd him suspected to the Emperor, being redeem'd out of Captivity by his Wife, he was restor'd to Favour, and entrusted with a considerable

Command in the Lesser *Asia*, where having join'd to several Troops of his own, and other Nations, being secretly promis'd the Protection of the *Turks*, he threw off his Obedience to the Authority that had sent him thither, and aspir'd at nothing less than the Empire.

Rufelius
Usurps.

Michael, upon the first notice of his Rebellion, sent several Commanders of great Esteem against him, who, by their several Overthrows, serv'd only to encrease his Hopes and Presumption. Some he circumvented by Fraud, or over-power'd by sudden and unexpected Onsets, and the rest, being assisted by the *Turks*, he defeated in open Battel; 'till at length the Emperor was advis'd to send *Alexius Comnenus*, who afterwards Emperor, against him. *Alexius*, tho' at that time very young, yet was even then look'd upon to be a Man subtle and daring, and therefore judg'd the fitter to contend with *Rufelius*. He accordingly in a few Days, with a wonderful Success, put a stop to the Course of the Usurper's Fortune, and reduced him to such Straits that he was forc'd to apply himself to *Tutach*, who commanded at that time for the *Turks*, with whom he offer'd to join both his Interest and his Forces. *Alexius*, who well knew the consequence of such a Conjunction, resolv'd, if possible, to prevent it; he therefore, by Messengers sent on purpose to *Tutach*, represented to him, The Peace was at that time betwixt the Emperor and the Sultan, which it was his Duty religiously to observe: He told him *Rufelius* was equally obnoxious to the *Turks* and the Romans; that having conquer'd the latter his Ambition would lead him carry his Army into Persia, where he would repeat the same Hostilities he had already committed in the Lesser Asia; and knowing the Mercenary Mind of a Barbarian, and how powerful *Rufelius* his Presents formerly been, he offer'd him an immense Sum of Money, upon Condition he would deliver the Usurper up into his Hands; and concluded by telling him, He would not only oblige the Emperor, who was ready

to reward him for so seasonable a piece of Service, would do a thing highly acceptable to the Sultan, who had great reason to be offended at a Man of such his ambiguous Temper, who had, by Turns, been a Traitor as well to the Turks as the Romans.

and is sup-
press'd by
Alexius.

Tutach was affected with no part of this Message so much as that wherein mention was made of the reward. Having therefore, after a short Consultation, demanded a certain Sum, which was readily promised him by *Alexius*, he seiz'd suddenly on *Rufelius*, sent him bound to *Amasia*, where the Roman General then lay, who, with much difficulty, rais'd the Money by a Contribution from the Inhabitants of that Country, and sent *Rufelius* to *Constantinople*, having first ordered him to be blinded, as some have alledg'd, tho' others affirm the contrary; after which he reduc'd all the Towns that had either declar'd for *Rufelius* when he usurp'd, or had been forc'd by him afterwards. Having, in the best manner he could, compos'd the Disorders of those Parts, he return'd to the Imperial City, the Affairs of which were then in the utmost Confusion, for the People were generally dissatisfy'd with the Government, and almost every Day receiv'd fresh new Ground for Complaints.

About this time the City was afflicted with a grievous Famine, during which the covetous and invident Emperor, who ought to have reliev'd the Inhabitants with a Fatherly Affection, lessen'd the Measure of the publick Corn, and consequently rais'd the Price of it, which deservedly got him the Surname of *Parapinaces*. His Avarice had render'd him so odious to the People, that they seem'd prepar'd to hold on the first Opportunity to remove him, which tho' he was sufficiently sensible, yet he took no Care, by any popular Act, to recommend himself to 'em.

Nicephorus Botoniates.

During these Jealousies and Discontents at home, the *Turks*, having renew'd the War, prevail'd on the side abroad. *Nicephorus Botoniates* had been sent

command the Forces of the Empire in *Asia*, where
 rendering considerable by his many Services, and
 wonderfully enrich'd himself, by which means
 was enabl'd to bribe the *Turks* to countenance his
 undertakings; he resolv'd no longer to serve a Prince
 universally condemn'd and dislik'd, but to set up for
 himself. Accordingly having first try'd the Temper
 of his Soldiers, whom he had oblig'd by his Liberali-
 ties, he enter'd into a Treaty with the *Turks*, who
 gave a great Advantage of those frequent Revolu-
 tions in the Empire, and was shortly after declar'd Em-
 peror by the Army.

A. D.

1078.

Michael was so ill prepar'd for such a Defection,
 he receiv'd the News of it with the greatest Con-
 fusion, which was aggravated, because much at
 the same time he was inform'd *Nicephorus Bryen-*
ius, who commanded in *Dyrrachium*, was preparing
 the like Attempt upon the Imperial Authority in
 the West, and was so far from moving to his As-
 sistance against *Botoniates*, that trusting to his own
 Strength, and the Affection of his Soldiers, he resolv'd
 to declare against 'em both. In this Extremity he
 cast his Eyes upon *Robert Guiscard*, a *Norman* by Birth,
 at that time Duke of *Calabria* in *Italy*, to whose
 daughter he had promis'd his Son *Constantine* in Mar-
 riage; but *Robert* was at that time too much employ'd
 to come to support his Allie, so that *Michael*, unable
 himself to oppose his Adversaries, and despairing
 of Assistance from abroad, upon a certain Information
 that *Botoniates* was approaching the Imperial City at
 the Head of a numerous Army, compos'd as well of
 Christians, he submitted to an invincible Ne-
 cessity, and having first endeavour'd to soften *Ni-*
cephorus by an humble submissive Message, he with a
 sinking Chearfulness resign'd the Imperial Orna-
 ments, and retir'd into a Monastery, out of which
 he was shortly after remov'd, and made Arch-Bishop of
Nicaea.

Michael
resigns.

Thus

Thus ended the Reign of a Prince, who, succeeding one who had deserv'd so well, and been so viceable to the Empire, was from the Beginning unacceptable to his Subjects; tho' in some Respects was worthy of Commendation, for he was naturally addicted to Learning; which was almost the only thing that met with Encouragement throughout his Reign; for besides his excessive Covetousness, he was subject to detract from and oppress such as were more deserving than himself. How he behav'd himself under his new Office is left uncertain, tho' we shall have occasion to make some mention of him upon another Account hereafter.

and Nicephorus acknowledged Emperor.

Bryennius usurps in the West.

Immediately upon this Resignation of *Michael*, *cephorus* enter'd *Constantinople*, where he was acknowledged Emperor on the twenty fifth of *March*, and being crown'd by the Hands of the Patriarch prepar'd with all diligence to reduce *Bryennius*, who he consider'd as a dangerous Competitor, both in respect of his Personal Abilities, and the great Command and Discipline of his Troops. *Bryennius* was descended from an Illustrious Family, and so well qualify'd in his Person and his Mind, that he seem'd deriv'd by Nature from his Birth to Command. He march'd Eastward from *Dyrrachium*, the Cities through which he pass'd receiv'd him with open Arms, reiterated Acclamations, and his Party increased visibly every Day, that for some time it was doubtful who was the Person design'd to be obey'd. But he was not so well secur'd of the Affections of his People at home, to undertake the Expedition himself, but committed the Conduct of the War to *Armenius*, who, tho' created General in Chief of the Forces for that purpose, with some Unwillingness undertook it; for as the Eastern Forces were chiefly employ'd for the Defence of the Frontiers against the *Turks*, who grew every Day more powerful, so the greatest Part of those in the West had declared for *Bryennius*, and left an inconsiderable Body to oppose him.

Alexius was sent at the Head of these against *Bry-* against whom the Emperor sends A-
 having receiv'd the Promise of being rein-
 d with some *Turkish* Auxiliaries ; but without
 ing for their Arrival he muster'd his Army, and lexius.
 in his March, well knowing how favourable the
 Delay would be to *Bryennius*, to whom the Peo-
 ple in general were so well affected ; and considering
 much he was inferior to the Enemy in Strength,
 prepar'd rather to circumvent him by Stratagems,
 to oppose him in the Field.

Accordingly he endeavour'd, as much as he could,
 to conceal from *Bryennius*, in his Marches and En-
 campments, the Weakness of his Forces ; and when,
 several Attempts on each side, and Skirmishes by
 parties, he thought fit to bring it to a general En-
 counter near *Calaura* in *Thrace*, he made so good a
 use of his Ground, and so artfully dispos'd his Forces,
 that *Bryennius* was in the end defeated and taken Pri-
 soner. The Fortune of the Day continu'd doubtful
 some time, *Alexius* making that good by his Stra-
 tagemas which he wanted in Men ; tho' had the
Byzantines, that serv'd under *Bryennius*, pursu'd the Ad-
 vantage they had at first over their Enemies, and had
 been able to plunder 'till they had been assur'd of the
 Victory, it had not declar'd so soon for *Alexius* ; who,
 seeing the Confusion the unseasonable Avarice of
 the Barbarians had created, seiz'd on *Bryennius* his
 War-Horse, adorn'd as it was with the Imperial
 ornaments, according to the Custom of those Times ;
 having order'd it to be led up and down the
 City, proclaim'd aloud that the General was slain.

By this Device *Alexius* fix'd the Fortune of the
 War ; for on the one Hand it added fresh Vigour
 to the Imperial Troops, and quite dispirited those
 of *Bryennius* on the other ; and it was impossible for
 them to convince them of the Error, into which they
 had been betray'd, 'till 'twas too late ; wherefore who takes his Prisoner.
 seeing himself irrecoverably lost, he at length fled
 with the rest, and was taken in the Pursuit, having
 first

first giving extraordinary Proofs of his Personal
 lour. *Alexius* receiv'd him with a Respect and Com-
 miseration due to his Person and Misfortunes.
 ving settled his Forces in Quarters of Refreshment,
 he set forward with this unhappy Prisoner to
Constantinople, but before he could reach the Imperial
 City, *Borilus*, the great Favourite of *Botoniates*,
 him with Orders from the Emperor, in whose Name
 he requir'd *Bryennius* to be deliver'd up to him,
 gave him a Commission to march back against *Ba-
 silacius*, who began to appear as dangerous to the Em-
 pire as *Bryennius* had been before him.

Basilacius
Usurpr.

Basilacius was a Person remarkable for the Strength
 of his Body, and great Presence of Mind, which made
 him bold, and capable of the most hazardous Un-
 dertakings. Being naturally proud and ambitious, he
 had been long designing what he now thought fit to
 put in Execution; like the Heir of *Bryennius* his Courage
 as he prov'd afterwards of his Misfortunes, he prevail'd
 with the Men of Interest in the West to declare for
 him, and at the Head of a considerable Number of
 Veteran Soldiers, and the Boors of the Country, who
 were join'd by those that had escap'd the late Defeat,
 he set out from *Dyrrachium* to *Thessalonica*, which he
 easily took, and having been declar'd Emperor in
 March, he there began to exercise his Imperial Au-
 thority.

In the mean time *Alexius*, having drawn his Troops
 out of their Quarters, march'd into *Thessaly*, and per-
 ceiving how much *Basilacius* was superior to him in
 Force, he encamp'd himself very advantageously be-
 tween two Rivers, prepar'd to prevent any Surprize,
 and vigilant to lay hold of all Advantages. *Basilacius*
 lay encamp'd very near him, and knowing the Con-
 dition of his Adversary, and how difficult it would
 be to bring him to an Engagement, he resolv'd to fall
 upon his Camp by Night. Of this *Alexius* being appre-
 hensive, either from his own natural Sagacity, or the
 Information of Deserters, gave Orders for all to be re-

the Evening; and having commanded the usual
 to be kindled throughout the Camp; and his
 Tent to be illuminated with Lamps, as soon as
 it approach'd he march'd out with his Forces
 out the least Noise, and posted himself at a con-
 stant distance behind his Camp, expecting the Issue
 of the Stratagem. *Basilacius*, on the other side, having
 order'd his Men for that purpose, waited for the Op-
 portunity he promis'd himself from the Darkness of
 Night, and then broke with great Violence into
 his Camp; where, whilst his Forces were dis-
 pos'd to kill their Enemies, whom they thought to
 be asleep, he himself prepar'd to surprize their Ge-
 neral in his Tent, whither he march'd with full con-
 fidence; but was hardly sensible of his Error, and the
 moment he had thrust himself into, before *Alexius* re-
 appear'd in a regular Order, and fell suddenly upon
 him, who, thinking their Enemies fled, were in a
 disorderly manner intent upon the Spoil, and unpre-
 par'd at first to make any Resistance. *Basilacius*, be-
 ing sensible of the Disappointment of his Prey, found now up-
 on him that great Disadvantages he was to contend;
 however he reduc'd his Forces into the best Order he
 was able, and made good his Defence all that Night,
 till some part of the Day following; but at length
 his Men, who were forc'd to fight upon unequal
 Ground, began to give Ground, and perceiving *Ma-
 cedonius* his Brother, was taken, they fled with
 great Precipitation, and threw themselves with their
 Arms into *Thessalonica*, whither *Alexius* closely pur-
 sued them, and immediately summon'd the City; and
 as he was willing to get *Basilacius* alive, if pos-
 sible, into his Custody, he promis'd Security to his
 Brother, and his Interest with the Emperor for an
 Amnesty for what was past, provided he would
 surrender himself.

but is de-
 feated by
 Alexius.

Basilacius was so far from accepting of these advan-
 tageous Conditions, that he prepar'd to hold out to
 the last Extremity; but the Inhabitants, who were
 afraid

and taken
Prisoner.

A. D.
1080.

afraid lest *Alexius* should demolish their Town, or their Gates, allowing *Basilacius* just time enough to retire into the Castle, whither he carry'd with the same invincible Spirit, before the Victorious General was receiv'd into the City. Here *Alexius* more made Offers of an Accommodation to *Basilacius*, who with an unshaken Constancy once more refused them, chusing rather to fall like a Soldier with Sword in his Hand, than submit to his Enemies. The Soldiers, who were to defend the Castle, retired at *Alexius* his Success, laid violent Hands upon him, and deliver'd him up to the Roman General; together with his Prisoner, sent an Account of Victory to the Emperor, who commanded *Basilacius* his Eyes to be pluck'd out, and dignify'd *Alexius* the Title of *Sebastos*, or *Augustus*.

By these Services *Alexius* render'd himself considerable in the Empire, and made way for his future advancement, which he shortly after effected. In the mean time he was faithfully assisted by his Brother *Isaac*, who acted under-hand by *Mary* the Empress, at first the Wife of *Michael Ducas*, and afterwards of his Successor *Nicephorus Botoniates*. *Nicephorus*, being an easie, impatient, and unactive Prince, suffer'd himself to be govern'd by *Borilus* and *Germanus*, two *Scythian* Brothers, who, well acquainted with the Arts of the Court, reign'd there with an invidious Authority; when they perceiv'd that *Botoniates* was too much inclin'd to hope for any Issue of his own, they advis'd him not to think of a Successor; and he, tho' *Constantinus* the Son of the late Emperor, and his own Son-in-law, had an indisputed Right to succeed him, yet, after some Consultation with his two Favourites, declared privately in Favour of *Synademus*, a Youth recommended to him, of Illustrious Parentage, great Beauty, and other Qualities uncommon to one of his Age. This Designation was not manag'd with so great secrecy, but the Empress had Intimation of it, and being highly concern'd at the Injury she thought

re doing her Son, she discover'd all to *Isaac* and *Alexius Comnenus*. *Isaac* had lately marry'd one of her Relations, and *Alexius* was so powerful in the Army, and had been just then adopted by her, that she was easily persuaded, both by Affinity and Interest, to apply to them; and they, being naturally Ambitious, and by Birth laying a Claim to the Empire, were to strengthen her Resentments, and promis'd all imaginable Assistance.

The Intimacy that daily appear'd betwixt the Emperor and the *Comneni*, administer'd just Grounds of Jealousie to the two Favourites, who therefore at first endeavour'd to render 'em suspected to the Emperor, when they found that could not be effected, they resolv'd by some violent Means to remove 'em. Of

Alexius receiv'd a seasonable Information, some by means of the vigilant Empress her self, so that he first inform'd his Mother and Relations of the Danger they were in, he apply'd himself to *Pacurianus*

Alexius being in Danger prepares for a Revolt.

a Principal Officer in the Army, the smallness of whose Stature was abundantly made good by the greatness of his Soul, his Experience in the Wars, and his illustrious Birth. *Pacurianus* being inform'd by *Alexius* of the two Brother's Designs, without any delay return'd him this resolute Answer, *If early next Morning you will withdraw to the Army, behold me the faithful Companion of your Flight and Fortunes; if you delay a Moment longer, I will instantly discover your Treasonable Projects to the Emperor, and inform him of the Treasonable Proceedings you have made me.* *Alexius*, charm'd with so generous a Proceeding, came immediately to this Agreement with him, which was confirm'd by Oath, that when ever the one should be advanc'd to the Imperial Dignity, the other should succeed him in all his Emoluments.

This being done to their mutual Satisfaction, *Alexius*, *Isaacius*, *Pacurianus*, and the rest of their Adherents, fled early in the Morning towards the Borders in *Thrace*, from

whence they sent a Messenger to *John*, the Brother of the late Emperor *Constantinus Ducas*, living then in those Parts, with Invitations to partake of the Entertainments, as they term'd it, which they had been preparing. *John* at first receiv'd the Messenger with much Consternation; on the one Hand he was afraid of the Emperor's Resentment, (who had already entertain'd a Jealousie of him) should the Conspirators miscarry; on the other he apprehended the Power of the *Comneni*, who were Masters of all the Forces quarter'd in that Country, and were able to punish him upon a Refusal; to this Consideration he added another of no less weight, the general Dissatisfaction of the People upon the great Progress of the *Turks*, who prevail'd in those Parts, and had lately taken the City of *Cyzicus*, which made 'em prone to any Innovations. Hereupon he chearfully embrac'd the Proposals, and ordering his numerous Retinue to be got ready, set forward on his Journey, and on his way intercepted an Officer, who was going with a great Treasure, part of the Emperor's Revenue, to *Constantinople*, which he seiz'd, and by so unexpected Supply, render'd his Appearance more welcome to the *Comneni*.

Alexius
Comne-
nius.

Immediately upon his Arrivall the Chief Officer of the Army consulted what was next to be done, and after some Consideration whether *Isaacius*, or *Alexius* should be declar'd Emperor, it was unanimously decreed in favour of the latter, as well at the Instigation of *Isaacius* himself, as by the Advice and earnest Exhortations of *John Ducas*, and all his powerful Relations, who were the more inclinable to him because *Alexius* had marry'd *Irene*, one of the Family. Accordingly *Alexius* was declar'd, and seated Emperor by all the Army, which he led, by long Marches, towards *Constantinople*, receiving the Acclamations and Acknowledgments of all the Cities he pass'd.

Nicopolis

Nicephorus receiv'd the News of his Approach with the utmost Consternation; his Age had robb'd him of that Strength and Activity for which he had heretofore been deservedly renown'd, and his present Dan-
gers had render'd him uncapable of safe and whole-
some Councils. The Citizens in general were disaf-
fected, the Senate irresolute, and tho' his two Favou-
res, and some others continu'd faithful to him, yet
they seem'd rather resolv'd to Fall with him, than
capable of Protecting him. The Sense of his own
usurpation added a weight to his present Confusion,
and the Wrong he had done others taught him what
he was to expect himself.

Whilst he lay under these Apprehensions *Alexius*
approach'd the Imperial City, to which he thought
it fit to lay a regular Siege, but by slight Skirmishes,
and momentary Attempts, try the Temper and Inclina-
tions of the Inhabitants; chusing rather, if possible,
to have it betray'd into his Hands, than by the Obsti-
nacy of a Siege to force it. In this he was very hap-
pily assisted by *George Palæologus*, a Person of Princi-
pal Authority in the Empire, who at first was with
great Difficulty persuaded to espouse the Interest of
Comneni; but having once embrac'd it he appear'd
every zealous Champion for them, tho' his Father
continu'd firm in his Obedience to *Botoniates*. This
he enter'd into a Treaty with him, who had one of
the Quarters of the City committed to his Charge,
and he promis'd to open the Gates at the same time
with *Palæologus*, who got secretly into the Town, was
to give *Alexius* a Signal from the Turret, that he might
march and take Possession of them. This Design was
executed with a Success suitable to the Secrecy with
which it was concerted; and the *Comneni* were Ma-
sters of the City before *Botoniates* knew it was assault-

He takes
Constantinople,

Alexius his Army, being compos'd of *Barbarians*
as well as Christians, 'tis incredible to relate the Mis-
chief they did in that rich und populous City, which
they plunder'd with an unheard of Brutality, with-

out any regard had to things Sacred, robbing Churches as well as Shops, prophaning Cloysters and unripping Houses with an equal Impetuosity.

Palæologus, having thus gain'd Admission for *Alexius* his Troops into the City, so dexterously managed the Officers of the Fleet then riding in the Harbour that they all declar'd for the new Emperor; and *Botoniates* sent to offer a Submission to *Alexius*, to whom he propos'd wholly to resign the Power of Emperor provided he might be suffer'd to share the Name with him, and reserve some of the outward Ornaments of the Imperial Dignity. To this the *Comneni* are said to have assented, but were with great Obstinacy oppos'd in it by *John Ducas*, who, discovering his implacable Hatred to *Botoniates*, upon the Account of his Nephew *Michael*, would suffer *Alexius* to listen to no Accommodation. In the mean time *Borilus*, observing with how much Security *Alexius* his Soldiers rang'd throughout the City, drew together a good Body of Forces well arm'd, and of approv'd Fidelity with which he offer'd *Botoniates* to fall upon the thinking Enemy, and promis'd to give him a good Account of his Undertaking. This Offer was thankfully receiv'd, by the disconsolate Emperor, but when the Patriarch happening to be present, and drawing the Effusion of Blood, from which, after the Impression, *Alexius* his Soldiers had hitherto abstain'd, advis'd him at length to submit to the Divine Will and retire to a private Life, rather than by his Obstinacy suffer the City to be polluted with the Slaughter of Christians wallowing in each others Blood. *Botoniates* was so lively touch'd with this Heavenly Exhortation, that he immediately retir'd out of the Imperial Palace, and fled for Refuge to the Great Church; where with much Difficulty, he was persuaded to be shaven, and to turn Monk, after a Residence of almost three Years, during which he did not answerable to the Expectation Men had conceiv'd of him before his Advancement, but left the Empire

and Depo-
ses Botoni-
ates.

worse Condition than that wherein he found it, suffering the *Turks* to gain Ground every Day in *Asia*, without undertaking any thing effectually to restrain it. His great Favourite *Borilus* made it appear in end how much he lov'd the Authority, and how he esteem'd the Person of his great Master and benefactor; for when he found that the Patriarch's monitions had prevail'd, contrary to his Advice Expectation, and that the confus'd Emperor had got to divest himself of the Imperial Gown before he quitted the Palace to retire to the Church, he violently tore off the Jewels that were fasten'd to the Sleeve, adding, with an insolent Reproach, an Habit, depriv'd of all Ornaments, best became the Condition he had with such a poorness of it embrac'd. After *Botoniates* had been for some time in the Cloyster, he was ask'd by one of his intimate Friends, *With what Temper of Mind he bore that change of Condition?* To whom he reply'd, *That he had nothing unpleasant in his present State of Life, but enjoin'd Abstinence from Flesh; an uncommon Answer to an obvious Question.*

C H A P. IV.

*From the Beginning of Alexius his Reign, 'till
Western Christians expell'd the Greeks out
Constantinople.*

Containing the Space of 119 Years.

I. IF *Alexius* had consider'd the unhappy Conclusion of the late Reigns, he would have had more reason to have covet'd his Advancement ; but Ambition, like a vicious Glass, represents things in the wrong Colours, and makes some Men fond of Imperial Purple, tho' in the end proves as pernicious as *Hercules* his Shirt. The greatest and best Pretext to Power is a larger Opportunity of doing good, and in the mean time a Man has as full a Scope for the Exercise of his Virtues in a Cell, as upon a Throne ; and that Water which flows from a polluted Fountain, how clear soever it may appear, must be dangerous and unwholsome. However Usurpations were, this time, grown so familiar to the *Constantinopolitans*, that he only was judg'd to have a Legal Right, who had the longest Sword ; and Succession was so far from being observ'd among 'em, that Possession of itself was an unregarded Plea, unless supported by Force of Arms ; than which nothing can be more pernicious to the Safety of a State, or more presently threaten the Dissolution of it.

A. D. 1081. *Alexius*, having thus master'd the City of *Constantinople*, was immediately, upon *Botoniates* his Resignation, crown'd by the Hands of the Patriarch, in the Month of *April*, in the fourth Indiction, *An. 1081.* after which he took care, in the best manner he could, to reward those who had been instrumental in his Promotion ; but found himself so unable to answer all their Deserts, or Expectations, that he

lig'd to invent new Honours and Dignities to gra-
te them. *Constantinus Ducas*, the Son of the late Em-
peror *Michael*, was honour'd with a Shadow of the
Imperial Dignity; he was suffer'd to wear an Impe-
rial Crown, and make use of the other Ornaments in-
comparable to that Dignity. He sign'd with *Alexius* in all
Edicts and Grants, was saluted with him in all publick
Acclamations, and follow'd immediately after him in
the general Processions. A Promise of this his Mo-
ther *Mary*, the late Empress, is said to have obtain'd
from the *Comneni* before they undertook to declare a-
gainst *Botoniates*, which was now confirm'd by a Gol-
den Bull at the Instigation of *John Ducas*, who thought
the only Means to persuade *Mary* to quit the Impe-
rial Palace, from whence he was desirous to remove
her, either out of an inveterate Aversion to her Per-
son, or a Distrust lest she should give Occasion to some
new Commotions; for she was a Princess belov'd by
the People, and of so exquisite a Beauty, that tho'
she was something past the Prime of her Years, it
was thought no impossible thing for her to ensnare
the Son of the *Comneni*. However, having thus provided
for the Honour and Safety of her Son, she withdrew
to *Mangana*, and contented her self with a private Life.
After this *Alexius* proceeded to reward his Brother,
and the rest of his Relations, which he did with so li-
beral a Hand, that he thereby impoverish'd his Trea-
sury, which threw him upon unjust exactions and
illegal Usurpations, the unhappy Effects of which he
heavily felt afterwards. When this was done, know-
ing how much the late barbarous Behaviour of his
Soldiers in the City had offended the Clergy and the
People, he thought the only way left to reconcile
himself to 'em, was to make a publick Confession,
and undergo a publick Penance; which he did with
great Art and Design, as some affirm, than Humility
and Devotion: For having made an open Acknow-
ledgment of his Rebellion, and the great Damage
the Imperial City sustain'd, as a Consequence of it,

the Patriarch enjoin'd him, and all those who had assisted him in the Defection, a Penance for forty Days during which they were to fast, and sleep on the Ground, in the performance of which none appeared so chearful as the Emperor.

Alexius
his Actions
against the
Turks,

Having, as he thought, by these Rewards and Expiations settled the Minds of his People at home, began to observe the growing Power of the *Turks* whose Sultan *Solyman* had, during the Distractions of the late Reigns, fix'd his Court at *Nice*, and from thence made daily Incursions up as far as the *Bosphorus*, roving without Control upon the Sea-Coasts, and always returning loaden with Booty. To prevent this, the Emperor order'd sufficient Numbers of Forces to embark on board light Pinaces design'd for that purpose, who coasting along the Shoar by Night where-ever they found the *Turks* not exceeding the in Numbers, landed on a sudden, and fell violent upon 'em; and having done sufficient Execution they as suddenly reembark'd, and prepar'd for the Onset upon some other Post, which they attempted with an equal Success. This they continu'd so long and harra'ss'd the Enemy to that Degree, that they were forc'd to quit their Stations upon the Shoar, and remove farther up into the Country; whither the *Romans* follow'd 'em, seiz'd the Posts they had defended, from whence they tir'd 'em by their frequent alarms, and so gaul'd 'em by their sudden and unexpected Assaults, still deluding 'em with as quick a Retreat that the Sultan, who had lost many of his Subjects in this tumultuary War, thought it adviseable to sue for Peace.

who con-
clude a
Peace with
him.

Though *Alexius* was sensible of the Necessities which he had reduc'd the *Turks*, and how easie it was for him to pursue his present Advantages, yet he readily listen'd to the Overtures made him by *Solyman's* Ambassadors, who thereupon concluded a Peace between him and the Sultan.

It has been truly observ'd, that the *Turks* ow'd the extent of their Dominions, which in time cover'd so great a Part of the Earth, rather to the unhappy Divisions among Christians, than the Courage or Discipline of their own Forces, of which the History before us affords an undeniable Instance. For whilst *Alexius* was managing the War against the *Turks* with much Conduct and Success, he was diverted from Prosecution of it, upon Advice of the Preparations of *Bert Guischart*, Duke of *Pavia* and *Calabria*, was making against him in the West; which made him think more of securing what still remain'd of the Empire to his Successors, than recovering those Parts as had been wrested from his Predecessors.

This Expedition of *Robert* giving ground to several *Alexius's* Actions in the Series of his Reign, it will be improper to make a particular Enquiry into the Reasons for it. *Robert* was by Birth a *Norman*, the son of *Tancred*, Lord of *Hauteville*; who having a numerous Family, and but a small Estate, sent his Eldest Sons, about the Beginning of the eleventh century, to try their Fortune in the Wars against the *Normans* in *Italy*, where they behav'd themselves with great Courage and Success, and taking an Occasion to be their own Paymasters, they seiz'd on certain places in *Pavia*, and sending for their Brethren, they soon establish'd their Dominion in *Italy*. *Robert*, third Son, as he surviv'd most of his Brethren, so prov'd the most fortunate. He, not content with *Pavia*, conquer'd the greatest Part of that Country which is now call'd the Kingdom of *Naples*, and took to himself the Title of Duke of *Pavia* and *Calabria*, which he enjoy'd many Years without a Competitor.

Being a Prince of an aspiring ambitious Temper, he perswaded the Emperor *Michael Parapinaces* to send his young Son *Constantinus Ducas* to his Daughters, which *Michael*, who saw how much he stood in need of Foreign Assistance, readily consented to; and having made his Escape into the West, towards the

Robert Guischart his Expedition against Alexius.

the End of *Botoniates* his Reign, he earnestly solicited *Robert* and the Pope for his Restoration, which *Robert* very readily undertook. This is the Account us by the *Latin* Writers, from whom the *Greeks* differ only in this, that it was not *Michael* himself who implor'd *Robert's* Assistance, but a Monk call'd *Raphael* suborn'd by *Robert* to personate that unhappy Prince and thereby give a better Colour to his Undertaking.

Alexius, upon the first Advice of *Robert's* Motion, dispatch'd away *George Palæologus* to secure the Coast of *Dyrrachium*, and other Posts in those Parts; the Governors of which having not as yet sworn Alliance to him, gave him great Reason to suspect they would with the first Opportunity revolt to his Enemy. At the same time he endeavour'd, by rich Presents and large Promises, to stir up the Western Princes against *Robert*, especially *Henry the German Emperor*, with whom he offer'd to enter into the strictest Alliances, nor did he omit to make such Provisions at home as the Danger with which he was threaten'd indispensibly requir'd. He sent for all the Forces quarter'd in the East, except some few left for the Security of the Borders, and commanded the general Officers to make new Levies as they march'd along. By frequent Musters, and large Donatives, he confirm'd the Minds of his Soldiers, and in every respect behav'd himself like a Prince who was sensible of the Power with which he was to contend, and of the Dangers that naturally arise from Foreign Invasions.

In the mean time *Robert*, having left his Son *Bohemund* as his Lieutenant in *Italy*, set sail with all his Forces from *Brundisium*, and landed at *Buthrotum* or *Buthrum* in *Epirus*, where he was join'd by his Son *Bohemund* who having first landed at *Aulon*, a Sea-port Town in *Albania*, took it at the first Assault. Here *Robert* divided his Forces into two Bodies, with one of which he intended to proceed by Sea to *Dyrrachium*, while his Son march'd towards it by Land at the Head

other, resolving at once to besiege it by Land and Sea. But *Robert* was hardly put out to Sea before he was overtaken with a furious Storm, which separated his Fleet, destroy'd several of his Ships, and forc'd himself with great Difficulty to escape alive; where reflecting on the Numbers of Men he had lost, he allow'd those that surviv'd seven Days time to refresh themselves, at a Place call'd *Glabinitza*, where that Body which his Son commanded came up to him, and some Troops that he had left behind at *Andusium* and other Ports join'd him: So that because he thought sufficiently reinforc'd, he sat down before *Dyrrachium* on the fourteenth of *June*, at the same time ordering his Fleet to approach it by Sea, being resolv'd to take it at what Price soever, as a pledge of his future Conquests.

*He besieges
Dyrrachium,*

The Inhabitants of *Dyrrachium* were so terrify'd at the Approach of this Army, that 'tis very likely they open'd the Gates to *Robert* at the first Summons, they not been restrain'd by the great Courage and Authority of *Palaeologus*, whose indefatigable Vigilance omitted nothing requisite to a vigorous Defence, worthy the Trust the Emperor had repos'd in him; so that he took Care to inform *Alexius* of *Robert's* Arrival, and the great Consternation the Country was in.

The Emperor having agreed with *Solyman* for the Auxiliary *Turks*, after several Treaties with the *Christians*, they undertook to fall on *Robert* by Sea, and defend *Dyrrachium* on that side. Accordingly they set sail with a numerous well-appointed Navy, with whom *Robert's* Son *Bohemond* engaging receiv'd an absolute Defeat, his own Ship and several others were sunk, and he himself narrowly escap'd. The *Christians* having thus broken the Fleet landed on a beach, and being join'd by *Palaeologus* from the Town, they fell furiously upon *Robert's* Men, whom they drove to their Tents, and then return'd to their Ships with a great Booty.

Nor was this the only Difficulty *Robert* had to contend with during this memorable Siege, for the *Latins* having shortly after that given him a second feat, grew so powerful at Sea, that his Ships could ride there in any manner of safety, so that he was oblig'd to draw 'em ashore for their better Security. This threw him into a greater Inconvenience than he had suffer'd before, for the Inhabitants of the *Port Towns*, seeing him no longer Master at Sea, refus'd him their usual Contributions; and he became unable to receive any Provisions out of *Italy*, a great Famine rag'd in his Camp, which was succeeded by a Pestilential Disease occasion'd by the Change of Air, which is said to have destroy'd upwards of a thousand in three Months time; it rag'd particularly amongst his Horse, the very Flower of his Army, and carry'd off most of his Chief Officers and prime Nobility: So that had he not been a Prince of an unshaken Constancy, he never would have persisted in the Pursuit of an Enterprize, whose Beginning seem'd to discourage him with so many fatal Disappointments.

However, finding by Experience how necessary it was for him to have the Sea open, he once more with great Difficulty launch'd his Ships, and apply'd himself with new Vigour to the Prosecution of the Siege. And the Emperor, finding by repeated Advices how hardly the Besieg'd were press'd, having left his Brother *Isaac* at *Constantinople*, to observe the Temper of the People, and restrain such as should be found to attempt any Innovations, he set forward to *Thessalonica*, where he was join'd by *Pacurianus* and the Forces under his Command; and having receiv'd fresh Supplies from *Palæologus*, urging him to a timely Relief, he immediately march'd towards *Dyrrachium*, and camp'd on a rising Ground at some Distance from the Town, having the Sea on the Left, and a very high Mountain on the Right. Here he entrench'd himself, and held a Council of War, at which *Palæologus* was summon'd to assist; and after a serious Debate it was resolv'd

ly'd to fight the Enemy, contrary to the Advice
 the Eldest and most Experienc'd Commanders in
 Army, and *Alexius* gave the necessary Orders ac-
 cordingly. *Robert* on his side was so far from being
 stay'd at the Emperor's Presence, and his Prepa-
 rations for an Engagement, that he commanded his
 men to sink their Ships, and burn their Camp-Equi-
 page, giving 'em thereby to understand there was no
 return left between Death and Conquest, that one
 might free 'em from the Want of what they were now
 destroying, and the other supply 'em abundantly
 in all things from their Enemies. At first the Em-
 peror's Forces had the Advantage, and drove a Body
 of *Robert's* Troops towards the Sea, which put the
 whole Army into some Disorder; but they being a-
 restor'd by the Masculine Behaviour of *Gaita*,
Robert's Wife, and the *Pallas* of her Age, they fell with
 much Violence upon those who just before seem'd
 to have so great an Advantage over them, that they
 fled with great Precipitation to a Church dedicated to
Michael, which stood not far from the Place of
 battle, whither they were pursu'd by the victorious
 Romans, who set Fire to the Sacred Pile, and destroy'd
 that and their Enemies. By this time *Robert*, *defeats the*
 whose Courage and Conduct were equally to be ad- *Emperor.*
 mired upon that Occasion, made an Impression upon
 the main Body of the *Roman* Army, which after a
 short but hot Dispute was defeated and put to Flight.
Alexius had in all likelihood maintain'd the Field lon-
 ger than he did, had it not been for the Auxiliary
 Troops, who kept themselves entire and unbroken du-
 ring the Heat of the Engagement, but as soon as they
 saw the Victory enclining to the *Latins*, they sud-
 denly drew off and march'd back towards their own
 Country, which added to the Confusion the *Romans*
 were already in, and confirm'd their Overthrow.
Alexius his Loss was not more considerable for the
 numbers than the Quality of the slain, among whom
 was *Constantius* the Son of *Constantinus Ducas*, *Nice-*
phorus

and takes
the Town;

which re-
duces Alex-
ius to great
Necessities.

phorus Synademus, and *Nicephorus Palæologus*, the Father of *George*, with several others of the Prime Nobles. The Emperor himself was one of the last that turn'd his Back, and therefore escap'd with the greater Difficulty to *Acbris*; of which when *Robert* was inform'd, he grew so incens'd against those he had sent to pursue him, that he order'd one of 'em to run the Gallies, and gave the rest signal Marks of his Disaffection, so sure he thought himself of the Emperor's Person, which would have compleated a Victory if it self so very considerable; for it had made him Master of the Emperor's Pavilion, the Roman Camp, and all their Baggage; and shortly after of *Dyrrachion*, which was surrender'd up to him at his next Siege. Here he spent some time in the Refreshment of his Troops, in the Recovery of the wounded, and the rewarding those who had behav'd themselves bravely in the Engagement.

Tho' a Wound the Emperor had receiv'd in his Forehead was exceeding troublesome, yet that of his Mind was more insupportable; his Army was weaken'd that he found it impossible to take the Town again without new Levies; and his own improvident Liberality, and the Profuseness of the late Emperor *Botoniates*, had so impoverish'd the Treasury, that new Levies could not be rais'd without a seeming Miracle: So that the Roman Empire lay under two great Curses, at that time especially the most dangerous Weakness and Poverty. In this Extremity, the Emperor thought once of quitting the Purple, which he found encumber'd with so many Cares; but receiv'd fresh Encouragement from his Mother and the Roman Senate, the *Comneni*, who sent all their Plate to the Emperor, and having seiz'd on great Quantities of that which had belong'd to the Church, to the great Scandal of the Clergy, he prepar'd for fresh Recruits, and took in some of his Neighbours into his Quarrel, especially *Henry the German Emperor*, whom he persuad'd to invade *Robert's* Territories, hoping such a Diversion

ould give him some time to breathe, and enable
in the End to drive him out of *Illyricum*. Ac-
cordingly *Henry*, pursuant to the Agreement between
mov'd with his Army towards *Italy*; of which
Robert was inform'd, being sensible of the Dan-
ger to which his Dominions would be expos'd, should
be invaded during his Absence, he instantly
mon'd a Council of War, where having declar'd
son *Bobemond* to command as his Lieutenant in
East, and recommended him to the general Of-
ficer of the Army, he departed for *Italy*; and ha-
ving reliev'd the Pope, who was closely besieg'd by
Imperialists in the Castle of *St. Angelo*, he con-
vinc'd *Henry* to quit *Italy*, and retook *Rome* from the
Imperialists; after which he retir'd to *Salernum*, there
to refresh himself, and expect the Event of *Bobemond's*
War in the East, where he successfully push'd on
War against *Alexius*: For as soon as his Father
departed he muster'd his Forces, which he found
considerably strengthen'd by the Accession of several
Princes, who, dishearten'd at the late Defeat, had
deserted the Emperor and declar'd for the Victor;
whereby he took in several Towns and Places of
Consequence, which he had time to fortifie before
the Emperor was able to move to their Assistance.
Length *Alexius*, perceiving he had only chang'd
General, and not remov'd the War, march'd
towards *Constantinople* at the Head of such Forces as he
been able to draw together, and was readily
defeat'd by *Bobemond*, who once more overthrew
him and chas'd him a second time to *Achris*; where
again recruited his Army, he was yet a third
time overthrown and forc'd to fly, and implore the
Assistance of *Solyman the Turk*, who sent him seven
thousand of his Veteran Troops, under the Com-
mand of his most experienc'd Officers.

In the mean time *Bobemond*, having taken in seve-
ral of the most considerable Towns in *Thessaly*, was
driven down before *Laressa*, which was defended for six
Months

Alexius's
Artifice.

A. D.
1083.

Robert
dies.

Months together by *Leo Cephalas*, who thereby gave *Alexius* time to march up to its Relief ; and he had been so often defeated by the *Latins*, who were every way superior to him in Horse, he endeavour'd, according to his Method formerly, to obtain that Stratagem which he had in vain attempted by Force. In this he succeeded so well, that he had drawn the *Latins* into an Ambuscade, he cut off great Numbers of 'em, and took their Camp ; and at the end *Bobemond* seem'd to have the better of the Day, yet *Alexius* tamper'd so effectually with his Officers, that he was forc'd shortly after to retire his Father into *Italy*, either for fresh Forces to re-equip his Army, or Money to pay 'em, they refusing to continue the War 'till they had receiv'd their Arrears. *Alexius*, making use of *Bobemond's* Absence, recover'd several Towns that the Fortune of the War had wrested from him ; and hearing what great Preparations *Robert* was forming against him, he once more crav'd the Aid of the *Venetians* his Confederates, which they readily accorded, and mann'd out a powerful Fleet for his Assistance ; which, being join'd to the Emperor's, overthrew *Robert* in two Engagements, but were shortly after surpriz'd by him, as they were secure in the Confidence of their own Strength, and Contempt of his Forces, and receiv'd an absolute defeat, which he us'd with the greatest Barbarity, putting some of those he took Prisoners of their Eyes, others of their Hands and Feet, and putting others to unheard of Torments ; at which the *Venetians* were so provok'd, that they shortly after sent out another Fleet, and fell on *Robert* as he lay at anchor near *Buthrinto*, burnt or sunk most of his Ships, and had like to have taken his Wife and younger Sons Prisoners ; notwithstanding which he prepar'd with an invincible Courage to resist his Fleet, and rely'd himself upon his Enemies, but dy'd of a Fever on the Island of *Cephalenia*, in the twenty sixth Year of his Establishment of the *Normans* in *Italy*, and

twenty ninth of his Age; after whose Death *Dyrrachium*, and the other Towns in those Parts, return'd to the Emperor.

Alexius being, by the Death of *Robert*, deliver'd from a dangerous and expensive War, found himself leisure to observe the Proceedings of the *Turks*, whose Intestine Divisions seem'd to offer him some Advantages against 'em, which proceeded no farther than to the Recovery of a few Maritime Towns, and some Advantages over *Apelchafemus*, the pretend-Sultan of *Nice*, which Place the Emperor in vain surpris'd, and attempted to get into his Hands; for he was at the same time clogg'd with the Resentments of his Clergy, who being upon good Grounds offended at him for his Invading the Goods of the Church, gave him a sufficient Trouble, which was

well compos'd before a War broke out with the *Scythians*, who threaten'd the Empire with new Danubian Wars; for having pass'd the *Danube*, and being invited to the *Roman* Territories by the discontented *Manichians*, they did great Mischief where-ever they came. Against these the Emperor sent *Pacurianus*, who being sent in Commission afterwards with *Branas*, a valiant, but hot-headed, unthinking Officer, was forc'd to fight with unequal Numbers contrary to his own judgment, and was kill'd in the Action, together with his unhappy Collegue, to the exceeding great Grief of the Emperor, who had a most particular Esteem for *Pacurianus* upon the account of his consummate Experience, and approv'd Fidelity. However he immediately appointed *Talicius*, or *Talin*, who had lately commanded with Success against the *Turks*, to succeed him in the Service. *Talicius* engag'd 'em near *Thessalonica*, and having slain a great Number of 'em, the Battel put the rest to Flight, concluding, tho' the Victory seem'd entire, the Service was not yet finish'd, but that fresh Supplies, which he knew the *Barbarians* could not long want, would quickly draw him to a second Engagement. Accordingly he was

The Scythian War.

shortly after inform'd by his Scouts, that the *Scythians* were approaching with redoubled Forces; whereupon he drew up his Men in Order of Battel, and stood prepar'd to receive 'em: Tho' the *Scythians*, at their Approach, seem'd desirous of an Engagement, and the *Romans* appear'd ready to give 'em Battel; yet after they had both view'd each other for two Days together, the *Scythians* retir'd with so much Order and Expedition, that the *Romans*, who were inferior to 'em in Numbers of Men, found it in vain to pursue 'em.

The *Scythians* the Spring following renew'd their Incursions, and grew in time so considerable, that the Emperor thought it proper to march against 'em in Person. Accordingly he remov'd from the Imperial City to *Adrianople*, and from thence to a Place call'd *Lardea*, where, having muster'd his Forces, prepar'd to engage, contrary to the Advice of the most experienc'd Captains, especially of *Bryennius* fore-mention'd, who tho' he had lost his Eyes Order from *Botoniates*, as had been before observ'd, was still highly esteem'd for his extraordinary Knowledge and Affection to the present Emperor. *Alexius* being guided more by his own Inclination and the Heat of the younger Officers, resolv'd to fight; and tho' the Victory for some time seem'd to incline to the *Romans*, whose Commanders are said to have done Wonders upon that Occasion, yet the *Scythians*, being by much superior in Numbers, length turn'd the Fortune of the Day, and put the *Romans* to flight, in which many were slain, and the Emperor himself escap'd with great Difficulty to *Beroe*, where he receiv'd a surprizing Account of the great Numbers the *Scythians* had taken Captive, all which were however shortly after redeem'd. After this a Peace was frequently concluded, and as often broken by the irreconcilable *Scythians*, to the great Danger and apparent Ruin of the Empire. For the *Turks* observing the main Forces of the Empire were

a great Measure, directed against those *Barbarians*, who however continu'd unconquer'd, seiz'd suddenly *Clazomene*, *Phocæa*, *Metylene*, and *Methymna*, Places of considerable Importance in *Asia*, and afterwards the Island of *Chios*, which tho' the *Romans* attempted to recover, yet were they in the end forc'd to raise the Siege, and had like to have lost their Fleet. This oblig'd the Emperor to draw some of his Forces out to the West, and to send 'em under the Conduct of *Ducas*, Brother to the Empress, against the pressing *Turks*, who threaten'd otherwise to bear all before them; whilst he, in the mean time, pursu'd the War against the *Scythians* in Person, which was provok'd partly by the Obstinacy of his declar'd Enemies, but more through the Treachery of his pretended Friends. Among these was *Neantzès*, a *Scythian* Nation, who deserted to the Emperor almost at the beginning of the War, and express'd himself, upon all occasions, full of Duty and Respect, but took care to betray all the Emperor's Designs to his Countrymen; which when he was accus'd by one, who, being of mixed Birth, understood both Languages, and heard *Neantzès* entertaining a traiterous Conference with the *Barbarian* Commanders, instead of vindicating himself to *Alexius*, and confuting his Accuser, he drew his scymiter in the Emperor's Presence, and at the word of the Army slew the Informer, which was so far from removing the Suspicion of the Crimes objected to him, that it gave great Credit to the Information. However, both Armies being ready to engage, the Emperor thought fit to defer a farther Engagement till the Battel was over, and by that means gave him an Opportunity of Deserting at the first Engagement, and of discovering to his Countrymen the disposition of the *Roman* Forces, which occasion'd his Defeat. His Disgrace was wiped out by a considerable advantage over the *Barbarians* obtain'd shortly after, which however did not hinder 'em from renewing their

A great
Victory ob-
tain'd a-
gainst the
Scythians.

their Attempts the Spring following, when with fresh Forces they assaulted the Empire. But now Fortune seem'd determin'd against 'em, for the Romans overthrew 'em in two Engagements with little or no Loss to themselves; and tho' they had afterwards the Confidence to make their Excursions almost as far as the Walls of Constantinople it self, and gave the Emperor great Reason to apprehend the Turks would become Confederates with them in the War, yet at length their frequent Advantages and barbarous Confidences had so effectually blinded 'em, that *Alexius* watch'd his Opportunity, and in a pitch'd Battel did such Execution upon 'em that few escap'd; they who did fall in the Fight, were murder'd in cold Blood, Women and Children sharing in the same Fate with their adventurous Husbands and Fathers.

This Victory, which may be allow'd to be almost compleat *Alexius* ever obtain'd, put an End to the War; after which the Emperor spent some time in settling the Affairs of the Provinces in the West, and then prepar'd to manage the War in Person against the Turks, which had hitherto been conducted with various Success by the Care of *John Ducas*, his Brother-in-Law. The Great Leader of the Turks was call'd *Tzachas*, who being possess'd of the City of *Smyrna*, began there to exercise a Regal Authority independent of the Sultan or the Emperor, and by degrees became so powerful, that he struck a Terror into the Inhabitants of Constantinople it self. Wherefore *Alexius*, as we observ'd before, sent *John Ducas*, his Commander in Chief, to oppose him, with him *Constantinus Delassenus*, who had a Command of the Fleet subordinate to the other, who was to assault *Metylene*, and such other Places as he had wrested from the Empire by Sea, whilst *John* attack'd it by Land. In the mean time *Tzachas* committed *Metylene* to the Custody of his Brother, whilst he with a select Army kept abroad, watching the Motions of his Enemies, and intent upon all

Alexius
his Wars
with the
Turks.

ions to support and succour his Friends; and *Ducas* ed with so much Vigour against him, that almost ry Day, for three Months together, the *Romans* re either employ'd against the Walls of *Metylene*, or ag'd with *Tzachas*, by which continu'd Services y grew so exceeding weak, that without some ely Reinforcements, they were in danger of being cut off. Of this when *Alexius* was inform'd, and the Fight generally began in the Morning, at ch time the *Romans* fought with the Sun constant- n their Faces, he sent Orders to *John* to spare his n as much as possible, and rather to make choice he Evening, as a Season more convenient for an agement. This Order was successfully observ'd *John*; for when the *Turks* the next Morning, ac- ding to Custom, drew out to fight, and observ'd *Romans* to keep within their Entrenchments, as if y were celebrating some Festival, they retir'd, and n a too forward Security laid down their Arms. as soon as the Sun had pass'd his Meridian Point, began to decline, the *Romans* issu'd out in exact er of Battel, and tho' the *Turks* little expected n, yet they prepar'd to receive 'em. The Fight manag'd at first with equal Obstinacy on both , till the *Turks*, who fought as well against the whose Beams mightily incommoded 'em, and a nt Wind, which blew the Dust full into their Fa- as they did against their Enemies, gave Ground, fled away. This Defeat made *Tzachas* incline to ace, which was concluded between him and *Du-* shortly after. The Conditions were, That *Tza-* should have free Liberty to retire by Sea from *Mene* to *Smyrna*, and that on the other Hand he d not oblige any of the Inhabitants at his Depart- to go with him, nor injure 'em in their Persons ates. These Terms being mutually agreed to, Hostages deliver'd on both sides, the *Turk* was t from a Performance, that he forc'd several of nhabitants to attend him: Immediately upon this

Delassenus arriv'd before *Metylene*, and being inform'd of *Tzachas* his perfidious Dealings, he sail'd speedily after him, overtook, defeated, and sunk or seiz'd on all of his Piratical Ships, kill'd those that mann'd them, and releas'd the Captives; nor would *Tzachas* himself have escap'd, if the crafty *Turk*, apprehensive of Danger, had not embark'd himself on Board a small Pinnace, instead of a Ship of Burden, and so eluded the Diligence of the Pursuers.

Being arriv'd at *Smyrna*, his restless Mind threw upon new Attempts, which at last ended in his destruction. He gave Orders for a new Fleet to be prepar'd, and supply'd with all the Materials requisite for his intended Expedition, and in the mean time he march'd down with a resolute Army before *Abydos*, of which he hop'd to be Master in a few Days. But the Emperor having again declar'd *Delassenus* Admiral of the Fleet, upon the first News of *Tzachas* his Preparations, alarm'd the Sultan by his Letters writ to that purpose, in which he represented to him the dangerous ambition of *Tzachas*, who, tho' he openly pretended his Designs were wholly against the Romans, at whose Empire he aim'd, yet that was no other than a Mask to cover his more secret Contrivances. The Roman Empire was too far out of his reach ever to attain it; that therefore tho' his Attempts were at present against that, he had the Sultan's Dignity in view, which he would make no scruple of Invading so soon as his present Successes should have strengthen'd him sufficient to attempt it; that therefore it behov'd him to consider him as his dangerous Enemy, and join with the Romans in the destruction of him, which would be an Undertaking no less important and honourable in him, than acceptable to the Emperor.

The Sultan's Jealousie was quickly alarm'd at the Receipt of this Letter, so that he immediately march'd with his whole Army against *Tzachas*; who, surpris'd by *Delassenus* from the Sea, and the Sultan's Army from the Land, and fearing lest the Inhabitants of *Abydos* would fall upon him from the Town, at the same time that his Enemies assaulted him from without, in this

emity he attempted to reconcile himself to the Sultan, who for that he was his Father-in-Law, and he ignorant of the Letter the Sultan had receiv'd from Alexius, he hop'd would be the sooner persuaded to receive him into Favour. The Sultan at first receiv'd him very graciously, and invited him to an Entertainment, where, in the midst of his Mirth, he order'd him to be murder'd, and shortly after concluded Peace with the Emperor, which restor'd Tranquillity to those Parts.

Tzachas
murder'd
by the Sul-
tan's Or-
der.

The War being thus extinguish'd in the East, broke again presently after in the West, where *Bolcanus Dalmatian*, a Man of principal Authority in that Country, infested the *Roman* Territories, and laid all waste before him; and tho', upon the Emperor's Approach, he pretended to submit, and promis'd to live peaceably for the future, yet *Alexius* was no sooner warn'd to *Constantinople*, but he renew'd his Hostilities, and committed greater Outrages than he had before. The Emperor at first sent *Joannes Comnenus*, his Brother's Son against him, whom, being young and unexperienc'd, the crafty *Barbarian* easily overcame. He fell upon him suddenly by Night, destroy'd most of his Men, and forc'd him to a dishonourable Flight: After which he renew'd his Devastations, and did unspeakable Mischief to the Territories of the Empire, which made *Alexius* undertake a second Expedition against him, in which he was assisted by the Flower of his Army; among whom he seem'd more zealous for his Service than *Nicephorus Diogenes*, tho' it afterwards appear'd that his loyal side serv'd only to gild over his treacherous Designs. This *Nicephorus* was Son to the late Emperor *Manus Diogenes*, who together with him left another behind him call'd *Leo*: These Brothers had been cherish'd by *Michael Ducas*, but restor'd by *Alexius*, who advanc'd 'em to honourable Employments, and they appear'd well inclin'd towards 'em; of which *Alexius* was truly sensible, but *Diogenes* his aspiring Spirit would

A Design
against the
Emperor's
Life.

discover'd,
and pun-
ish'd.

would not suffer him to be grateful. His ambitious Designs had been often discover'd, and as often pardon'd by the Emperor; who at length finding he had been washing the *Æthiop* white, that *Diogenes* instead of being reclaim'd continu'd to pursue his treacherous Ends, and seduc'd several of Power and Reputation to adhere to him, he then thought it time to provide for his own Safety; and being inform'd of his Design he had to murder him as he was bathing himself in this Expedition, he order'd him, and the most forward and dangerous of his Accomplices to be seiz'd, which was done accordingly, and their Eyes were pluck'd out, whether with the Emperor's Knowledge and Approbation 'tis left uncertain. *Diogenes*, when first he was seiz'd, was put to the Torture, which drew a Confession from him, by which among other things it appear'd that the late Empress *Mary*, whose Husband was *Nicephorus* his half-Brother, had been privy to the intended Revolt, but not to the Affliction. Of which when the Emperor was inform'd, he was so far from resenting it, that he forbade any farther Mention to be made of it, and either would not believe it, or imputed it rather to the importunate Sollicitations of *Nicephorus*, than any Natural Disposition of that Princess against him. *Nicephorus* having thus lost his Sight was comforted and supported by the indulgent Emperor, who allow'd him a liberal Exhibition, by means of which he applied himself to Learning, and made a greater Proficiency than most others could have done with the Advantage of their Eyes against him, especially in Geometry, in the Study of which the Sight is so particularly useful; in this he was assisted by a celebrated Master, who describ'd the Figure upon Wood, or some other solid Matter, by which means his Pupil with wonderful Progress obtain'd that by the Use of his Fingers, which others acquir'd by the Eye. However he was not so entirely employ'd in these Studies but still Ambition and the Desire of Revenge

thin him, and thrust him on to new Attempts; in which he proceeded so far, that by a strange Infatuation he discover'd himself to some whom he thought Friends, and ready to espouse his Interest, one of whom disclosed it to the Emperor, who sending for *Diogenes* obtain'd a sincere Confession from him, and gave him more pardon'd him.

The late Conspiracy being detected in the Field in a manner, and at the Head of the Army which *Alexius* was leading against the Enemies of the Empire, 'tis credible to relate how much Horror the Soldiers receiv'd at the Sense of it, how careful they appear'd to the Safety of the Emperor's Person, and with what earnestness they desir'd to be led against the Barbarians: Of which when *Bolcanus* was inform'd, and obtaining the Order of the Roman Forces, he grew doubtful of Success, and therefore once more offer'd proposals for a Peace, promising most religiously to observe it when concluded. In this he seem'd so sincere, that the Emperor having receiv'd his Hostages descended to a Peace, and return'd to *Constantinople*, where he had not long rested before fresh Attempts against the Empire call'd him abroad again.

Tho' the *Scythians* had continu'd quiet since the last Peace, yet it appear'd that it proceeded rather from want of a Pretence, than an Inclination to a Rupture, which was now offer'd to 'em by an Impostor, who pretending to be *Leo*, the eldest Son of the late Emperor *Diogenes*, of whom mention has been made already, and who was slain in an Engagement with the *Turks*, laid Claim to the Empire. This Impostor came first poor and despicable to *Constantinople*, where he insinuated himself into the Acquaintance of such persons as were fit for his Purpose, to whom he boldly declared he was that *Leo*. The Emperor at first rather laugh'd at the Folly, than resented the Insolence of the Thing, but observing how his Followers encreas'd, that the Relations of the late Emperor *Diogenes* were provok'd at the Indignity this Usurper offer'd their

The Scythians renewed the War.

their Family, he banish'd him to *Chersona*, where order'd him to be kept in strict Custody; from whence however he escap'd by Night, and fled over to *Scythians*, who joyfully receiv'd him, and proclaim'd him Emperor. And now having, as they thought, an Emperor of their own to warrant their Proceedings, they prepar'd with much Caution and Secrecy to fall into the *Roman Territories*; of which however *Alexius* had timely Advice, and took Care for the Security of the Borders, which he visited in Person, supply'd the Frontier Towns with all Things necessary for their Defence, after which he return'd to *Anchialus* a City of *Thrace* seated upon the *Euxine*. Here he was inform'd that the *Barbarians* had pass'd the *Danube*, and had taken in several Towns in the March, where the Usurper was proclaim'd Emperor. Having therefore given the necessary Orders for the Security of *Adrianople*, he resolv'd himself to defend *Anchialus*; whither the pretended *Leo* march'd with his Army of *Barbarians*, proposing instantly to cut off that and the Emperor with it, and by that means make an End of the War at once. Here when both Armies had view'd each other for three Days together without coming to Blows, for the Emperor had the Advantage of the Ground, tho' the *Scythians* were more numerous, and the *Barbarians* saw they must of necessity venture a Battel before they could come near enough to the Town, they drew off, and march'd towards *Adrianople*, of which the Impostor pretended himself to be very sure, by the Interest he had in *Cephorus Bryennius* who commanded in it, who he had been highly oblig'd by his Father *Diogenes* was Emperor, adding, that from thence they might easily march up to the Imperial City. The credulous *Barbarians* believing all he said, thought themselves ready Masters of the *Roman Empire*, and so set forth for *Adrianople*; where notwithstanding the Hope they had conceiv'd of *Bryennius*, they met with so glorious a Resistance, that hardly one Day pass'd

for seven Weeks together wherein some considerable
 tion did not happen. At length the Besieg'd be-
 n to be so hardly press'd that *Bryennius* sent to the
 peror to let him know the Condition he was in,
 and *Alexius* made all possible speed to relieve him. In
 mean time an Officer of the Army, a bold and re-
 nite Man call'd *Alacaseus*, made use of a Stratagem
 which prov'd highly serviceable to the Emperor; for
 like *Zopyrus* of old, tore off his Beard, mangled
 Face, and in a cruel manner disfigur'd his whole
 dy, in which lamentable Condition he betook him-
 to the Usurper, who with much Surprize ask'd
 n what he was on whom so much Cruelty had been
 ercis'd. *Alacaseus* reply'd, that he was the Son of one
 who had been united in an inviolable Friendship to his Ma-
 y's Father, upon which Account *Alexius* had thus inbu-
 ly us'd him; that he was come over to his Majesty as
 Protector, conjuring him by the Memory of both their
 bers to revenge their mutual Injuries upon the Head of
 who with-held his Majesty's undoubted Right from him.
 e Usurper, to whose Ears the Appellation of Ma-
 y sounded very grateful, easily believ'd all he said,
 en'd to his Advice, and repos'd an entire Confi-
 nce in him. Having thus prepar'd him, by vertue
 some specious Pretences he entic'd him and a Com-
 y of his *Scythian* Followers into a Castle subject to
 Emperor, from whom the Captain that comman-
 d in it had receiv'd Orders to observe the Instructi-
 he should receive from *Alacaseus*: Here the Mock
 nce was receiv'd as into a Place betray'd to him,
 d being invited to a Banquet the *Barbarians* drank
 that Excess, that their Horses and Arms were first
 d, and afterwards themselves, being unable to
 ke any Resistance. *Alexius* hearing the Usurper
 s taken march'd against the *Scythians*, with whom
 engag'd, and slew seven thousand upon the Spot,
 took three thousand Prisoners. After which he
 urn'd to *Adrianople*, there to treat with the *Scythian*
 mbassadors who came with Offers of Peace, which
 they

*An ad-
 vantageous
 Stratagem.*

*The Scy-
 thians are
 over-
 thrown.*

they seemingly desir'd, only that their Forces might have time to withdraw into Places of Security, from whence, as soon as they had been refresh'd and recruited, they intended with fresh Vigour to renew the War. But the Emperor, being sensible of their Design, pursu'd 'em with great Diligence, overthrew 'em in two Engagements, entirely broke their Troops, and return'd with a great Booty, which he divided among those who had distinguish'd themselves most in the Service.

The Emperor, being return'd to *Constantinople*, was preparing to restrain the Incursions of the *Turks*, who threaten'd the City of *Nicomedia*, when he receiv'd Information of the Preparations the Western Christians were making for the Recovery of the Holy-Land. And since the Fortunes of those Adventurers bear near a Relation to the ensuing Part of this History, may not be judg'd improper to give the Reader a brief Account what it was that first gave Motion to this mighty Undertaking.

A. D.
1093.
*The Holy
War.*

Among the many Pilgrims that continually resorted from all Parts of *Europe* to visit the Holy-Land, a French Man of *Amiens* in *Picardy*, whose Name was *Peter*, about the Year 1093 took a Voyage to *Jerusalem*, there to perform his Devotions where the Redemption of Mankind had been effected: Here in a miserable Condition to which he saw the Christians reduc'd through the Tyranny of the *Turks*, under which all *Asia*, *Syria*, *Palestine*, and the City of *Jerusalem* groan'd, made him deliberate upon some Means for the Delivery of God's People from their cruel Servitude, and remove those Infidels from the most Holy Places, where they had sacrilegiously tyrannized for five hundred Years together. Upon Examination he found the Eastern Empire in too weak a Condition to give him any Hopes of Assistance and Redress, which were no where to be expected but from the West; and therefore being a Man of Resolution and Courage, as well as zealous for God's Service, he undertook

derro

took to inform the Pope and the Princes of the
 of the deplorable Condition of the Christians in
 Holy-Land, and represent it in so lively a Figure
 em, as would effectually unite 'em in a generous
 solution to break off the Manacles of their Slavery,
 deliver 'em from the tyrannick Yoke of the Ene-
 of Jesus Christ. Accordingly having receiv'd
 ers from the Patriarch to that Purpose, he got
 board the first Merchant Ship he met, and happily
 w'd at the Port of *Bari*, from whence he proceeded
 the Court of *Rome*, where he address'd himself to
 Pope, and having deliver'd him the Patriarch's
 ers, he found in the Pope all the Inclinations he
 d wish to favour an Enterprize so illustrious, so
 antageous to the Glory of God, so necessary to
 Good of all Christendom, and which would ren-
 his Pontificate renown'd to all Posterity. Having
 iv'd the Encouragement he very well deserv'd
 n the Pope, he travell'd over the greatest Part of
 pe, treating in particular with most Princes, and
 ss than a Year's time inflam'd the Hearts of all
 n with such a Desire to share in the Glory of re-
 ming the Holy Land, that both Princes and Peo-
 embrac'd the Design with an equal Ardor, and
 ged for an Opportunity of being engag'd in this
 gious War.

the Pope being inform'd by his industrious Hermit
 ne general Disposition he found in the Minds of
 n to it, first summon'd the Council of *Placentia*,
 re Provisions were made for the Peace of the
 arch, and the People were render'd sensible of the
 ger Christianity in general was in from the pre-
 ng Arms of the Infidels, which had miserably
 -run the Eastern Empire; and shortly after in a
 ncil celebrated at *Clermont*, some things were de-
 d as were thought necessarily previous to it, and
 the Holy War was unanimously resolv'd upon,
 the Crusade publish'd by the Pope, and generally
 rac'd throughout the West.

Urban II.

A. D.
1095.

The

The Princes
of the Cru-
sade.

The Princes, who were to be the chief Commanders in this Religious Expedition, were *Hugh Great*, Brother to *Philip the First of France*; *Robert*, Earl of *Flanders*; *Raimond* of *Tbolouse*; *Godfrey* of *Bulloign*, with his others *Baldwin* and *Eustace*; and others whose Names are particularly mention'd by such as have written History of this Holy War. Most of these Princes who had not Treasures sufficient to maintain an Army equal to so great an Enterprize, generously sold their mortgag'd their Patrimonies, which it is observed were generally purchas'd by the Bishops, who thereby suffer'd the Secular Princes to impoverish themselves to serve Jesus Christ, whilst they enrich'd themselves with the Spoils of those Temporal Potentates.

'Tis incredible to relate the Numbers that voluntarily list'd themselves upon this Occasion; Women as well as Men; the Peasant, as well as him that bore born Arms already; the Superstitious, and the Devout the Old, and the Young; all united in the same Service, tho' some of 'em enter'd into it upon different Views: Which when *Godfrey*, who was the first that advanc'd towards *Constantinople*, where their general Rendezvous was appointed the Year following, arriv'd, and fearing he should be clogg'd by a Multitude of unprofitable People, who were more likely to destroy him by Famine, than assist him by Sword, he contriv'd to send 'em before under the Conduct of the Hermit *Peter*, with the Opinion whose Sanctity they were so prepossess'd, and so charm'd with his Looks, and enchanted with his Words, that he thought he should have a Sovereign Power over them, and therefore readily accepted the Command, and was declar'd Captain-General of this first Army of the Crusades, which had Order to advance first towards *Constantinople*.

Peter the
Hermit be-
gins the Ex-
pedition.

This Army *Peter* divided into two Bodies, one of which he led himself, and committed the other to the Conduct of a French Gentleman call'd *Gautier*, a great Captain.

rain, but being a Soldier of Fortune was furnam'd
Moneyless. *Gautier* began his March on the eighth
 Day of *March*, and having passed through
 many with great Difficulty enter'd into *Hungary*,
 through which *Carloman* the King of that Country,
 being himself a Christian, permitted him a Liberty of
 Passage, provided his Men paid for what they had ;
 notwithstanding which, being refus'd Provisions upon
 Frontiers of *Bulgaria*, they liv'd at Discretion,
 plunder'd the Country ; whereupon the Inhabi-
 tants taking up Arms, to the Number of an hundred
 forty thousand Men, fell upon these unhappy Ad-
 versaries, kill'd great Numbers of 'em, and forc'd the
 rest to suffer the utmost Extremities of Hunger and
 Cold among the Woods ; 'till the Prince of *Bulgaria*
 compassionating their Miseries furnish'd 'em with
 Food, who conducted 'em to *Constantinople*, where
 he waited for the Arrival of *Peter*, who did not join
 'till the first of *August*, having been more unfor-
 tunate in his March than his Precursor : For *Carloman*
 had granted him the same Liberty he had done the
 first upon the same Conditions, *Peter* undertook an
 Expedition in which neither became him as an Hermit or
 Christian, and which sufficiently manifested how
 God was offended at him, for transgressing the
 Bounds of his Profession, and undertaking a Charge
 which did in no wise belong to him. He had with
 him about forty thousand Foot, and a good Number
 of Horse, which observ'd his Orders well enough at
 first setting out, but being arriv'd at *Mallerville*, a
 Town upon the Frontier of *Hungary*, under a
 Pretence of revenging the Injuries which some of
 his Soldiers of the first Army had receiv'd there, he
 attack'd by Storm, contrary to his Faith given, and
 put four thousand *Hungarians* to the Sword ; which
 Example of their General authoriz'd the rest of the
 Army to measure out their own Revenge, so that
 there was no manner of Excess, no sort of Crimes,
 Cruelty, Robberies, Murder, Fire,
 or

*His unhap-
 py Conduct.*

*He arrives
at Con-
stantino-
ple,*

or any kind of Violence, which these brutish
of *France, Lorrain and Germany* did not commit in
March through *Hungary* and the Confines of *Bulgar*
at which the Inhabitants were so justly exasperated
that they took all Occasions to fall upon them,
finding 'em in a disorderly March they slew abo
ten thousand of them upon the Place, took all
Baggage, their Provisions, their Wives, Child
and the old Men who could not fly, together
two thousand Waggon, among which were
that carry'd *Peter's* Treasure, design'd to pay
who had so unadvisedly paid themselves. *Peter* rais
the rest with great Difficulty, and got with much
to his Comrades at *Constantinople*, where the Emper
receiv'd him with a seeming Friendship, and ha
learnt from him the Quality of the Princes who
to be the Adventurers in this Holy War, and
Number of their Forces, advis'd him not to pass
Straits 'till their Arrival, nor expose his harm
Troops against the *Turks*; tho' at the Bottom
jealous Prince was very much concern'd at the
pedition. His late Wars with *Robert* had made
diffident and distrustful, he had entertain'd an i
terate Antipathy to *Bobemond*, who he under
was one of the Adventurers, and could not reflect
their mighty Preparations without a Heart full of
prehensions. Being himself ambitious and aspir
he concluded that tho' the common People might
upon Principles of Religion, yet it was very im
bable the Princes should leave their own Domin
and embark in so long and hazardous an Underr
upon the same Motives. The Sense of his own W
ness, and their Power, which he esteem'd not to
opposed by open Force, made him resolve to be
on his Guard, and prepare to behave himself li
Friend, or Enemy, as the Necessity of his Aff
should require.

Alexius's Jealousies were shortly after fortify'd
the insupportable Insolence of that Army of Peas

which *Peter* seem'd to have the Command, but no indeed were under no manner of Government; being encamp'd without the Suburbs of *Constantinople*, they there renew'd the same Disorders which had been so fatal to 'em before in *Hungary*; they murder'd and burnt all the beautiful Houses of Pleasure, and magnificent Palaces, which were without the City; they sacrilegiously robb'd the Churches, and coming to wage that War with the Christians, which they had vow'd against the Infidels: Whereupon the Emperor, grown weary of such troublesome Neighbours, not only permitted, but persuaded him to pass the Straits, which they immediately did, and behav'd themselves where-ever they march'd with their usual barbarity, which shortly after met with an exemplary Punishment; for as it is seldom known that the Spirit of Union was ever long maintain'd among divided Men, so it happen'd with this unruly Army, the *Germans* and *Italians* separated shortly after from the *French*, which hasten'd the Ruin of them all. For the *Italians* having seiz'd on a Town call'd *Xerigordus* were besieg'd by the Sultan, who upon the first Notice of the great Preparations of the Western Christians, had rais'd a formidable Army compos'd of all Arms, and found it no difficult matter to recover one Town from a headstrong ungovern'd Rabble; most of the Christians were taken with the Town, and those among 'em who would not renounce their Religion were put to the Sword.

and passes
the Straits

The *French* in the mean time lay encamp'd near *Helenopolis* and *Cibolus*, two Villages situate in the Gulph of *Nicomedia*, and nearest the City of *Nice*, from whence they sent out their Parties to forage and depredate the Country, but were shortly after circumvented by the Sultan; who having planted an Ambush in a convenient Place between *Helenopolis* and *Nice*, he sent two Renegades to *Peter's* Camp, who told the Emperor that the *Italians* and *Germans* had taken *Nice*, and that they were plundering; and had hardly Hands

*His Army
is cut off by
the Sultan.*

sufficient to carry off the Booty, whilst they lay in their Camp. The *French* Soldiers were so alarm'd at this News, that without any Regard had to Military Discipline, or the Commands of their Officers they issu'd out in a disorderly manner, and ran headlong into the Snares had been laid for 'em. The Slaughter of these miserable Christians was so great that their Bones pil'd up together appear'd like a Mountain, some of which mix'd with Stones were us'd afterwards in the Building of a City, which was rais'd not far from the Place where they receiv'd their Defeat, and serv'd at once as a Monument to the Dead, and an Habitation to the Living.

Those, who had been able to save themselves from this woful Massacre, retir'd some to the Mountains where they miserably perish'd, and others to *Cilicia* where, the Town being shortly after taken by the *Turks*, they were all made Slaves. So that there did not remain above three thousand of that innumerable Multitude, which *Peter* had led out of the West who with much Difficulty got on Board the Emperor's Fleet, who carry'd 'em disarm'd, and almost naked to *Constantinople*.

*Godfrey
arrives at
Philippopolis.*

The unfortunate Beginning of this War was highly acceptable to *Alexius*, who had his Eyes every where and growing every Day more diffident and jealous had concluded rather to oppose and weaken the Christians upon every little Pretence, than to assist and cherish 'em. The miserable Remains of *Peter's* Army were hardly got to *Constantinople*, before the Emperor receiv'd Advice of *Godfrey's* Arrival at *Philippopolis*, where he had led an Army of ten thousand Horse and seven thousand Foot over the vast Countries of *Bulgaria*, and sent an Ambassador to *Constantinople* to acquaint *Alexius* with his Arrival, and to demand Liberty of *Hugh* the Great, Brother to the *French* King, who in his Passage from *Bari* to *Dyrrachium* having left Part of his mighty Retinue and the Forces he was to lead behind him in *Italy*, and being se-

ted in a Storm from the rest, was seiz'd by the Governor of *Dyrrachium*, and sent by the Emperor's order thro' By-Ways to *Constantinople*, where he was detain'd Prisoner.

Whether this was done either for that the Emperor was offended at an arrogant Message he had receiv'd from *Hugh*, at the Beginning of his Expedition, as the *Greeks* alledge, or for that *Alexius* was well pleas'd to have so great a Prince in his Hands, who might serve for an Hostage to secure him against the *Latins*, is uncertain. However he return'd such an Answer to *Godfrey*, advanc'd by that time with his Army as near as *Adrianople*, that he thought he had just Cause to act against him as an open Enemy, and for eight Days together wasting the Country as he mov'd along, he march'd directly to *Constantinople*, where he caus'd such a Consternation, that *Alexius* gave *Hugh* Liberty, sent to desire Peace, and promis'd *Godfrey* all imaginable Satisfaction. However this Peace, which the Emperor was forc'd to petition, was not indifferently observ'd on his Part; for tho' he undertaken to furnish the Army with Provisions, he fail'd of his Promise, and when upon that Account they began to live at Discretion, he attack'd them by Sea and Land, and in every Respect behav'd himself more like an open Enemy, than a Friend: such detestable Infidelity *Godfrey* punish'd, by wasting all about *Constantinople* for five or six Days together, and by that means compell'd *Alexius* to desire an Accommodation, who offering his Son *John* as an Hostage, invited the Princes to *Constantinople*, where they were receiv'd with great Magnificence, according to the Custom of the Greek Emperors. *Alexius* adopted *Godfrey* for his Son, after which he came to this Agreement, That the Emperor should, from time to time, aid the Princes with all Forces both by Sea and Land, that he would continually supply the Army with Provisions, and be accessible to 'em upon all Occasions. On the other

Marches in an hostile Manner to Constantinople.

An Agreement betwixt him and the Emperor.

Hand, the Princes were to do nothing contrary his Interest, but restore to him such Places of Importance as they should recover in *Asia*, and do Homage for the rest. After many Disputes and Arguments on both sides, the Princes bound themselves by Oath to the Observance of the second Article, but with this Limitation, that they were no longer oblig'd, till whilst he punctually perform'd the first.

When these Matters were thus settled, *Alexius* who was profusely magnificent, loaded the Princes with new Honours, and made 'em excessive rich Presents; but being shortly after inform'd that other Princes of the Crusade were upon their March, the Head of powerful Armies, especially *Bobemond* Prince of *Tarentum*, of whom he thought he had good Reason to be distrustful, he desir'd *Godfrey* to pass with his Army towards *Bithynia*, and encamp near *Calcedon*, alledging he was not able long to subsist his Forces where they lay, tho' the true Reason was to avoid the Presence of so many Guests at once, most of whom he had justly provok'd by his Prevarications and Treachery. However *Godfrey* being desirous to wait for the Arrival of *Bobemond*, and being at the same time sensible of *Alexius's* Jealousies, *Bobemond's* Resentments, he undertook, at the Emperor's Request, a Mediation between 'em, and well manag'd the haughty Spirit of that great Prince, whom he met for that purpose on his March, he brought him with him to *Constantinople*, where he was receiv'd by *Alexius* with all imaginable Marks of Esteem and Affection; and the Prince, who was willing to remove all Obstacles that might retard 'em in their intended Expedition, behav'd himself on his side with an open generous Confidence, so both endeavour'd for the present to conceal what it was impossible for either to overcome.

All things being thus happily concerted at *Constantinople*, the Forces pass'd the *Bosphorus* and encamp'd near *Calcedon*, where the Measures necessary to

men for the Siege of *Nice* were consulted, the Emperor himself promising to assist in Person at that Enterprize, tho' he secretly propos'd to obtain that Victory to himself, rather by the Concession of the *Turks*, than the Force of the Christian Armies.

Nice, the Metropolis of *Bythinia*, famous for the *Oecumenical Council* celebrated here against the *Heretic* of *Nice*.

Nice stands in the middle of a fertile and pleasant Valley, encompass'd by high Mountains, and a capacious Lake, which on the Western Quarter serves as a Natural Fortification, and supplies it plentifully with all the Commodities of the Country; notwithstanding which it was more strongly fortified by *Solyman*, who having push'd on his Conquests as far as the *Propontis*, fixt here the Seat of his Empire, as most commodiously favouring the *Turks* had entertain'd of passing one Day into *Europe*. Here *Solyman*, his Successor, usually maintain'd a strong Garrison, but when first he heard of the Enterprize the Christians were about in the Year 1097, he reinforc'd it with the choicest of his Troops, and went in Person into *Persia*, to solicit the Assistance of the Princes of his Nation. On the sixth of *May* in the Year 1097, tho' *Solyman* was then return'd with a powerful Army out of the East, and had posted himself in the Mountains, the Princes distributed their several Quarters in his open Camp, knowing their Forces superior to his in Number, and by that means able to cover the Siege; for at a general Muster they were found to be no fewer than six hundred thousand Men, of which an hundred thousand were Horse, besides Priests, Monks, Women, Children, and Servants, whose Numbers were infinite; notwithstanding which so just and strict a Discipline was maintain'd among 'em, that the Sports of Debauchery, which usually attend a licentious Multitude, were banish'd the Camp.

During this Siege, which was maintain'd for seven Months, both the one side and the other gave emi-

nent Instances of their Obstinacy and Resolution
Solyman descended twice from the Mountains at the
 Head of a numerous Army, with a design to raise
 but was as often repuls'd by the more numerous Ch
 istians : The Besieg'd made frequent Sallies upon
 Assailants, who receiv'd 'em with a Martial Conste
 ncy, and still forc'd 'em to retire with great Loss
 the Garrison ; who notwithstanding continu'd to
 fend the Place with a chearful Courage, 'till th
 saw the Christians Masters of the Lake, by wh
 they expected to receive the Relief they had sent
 desire of *Solyman*, and then they entertain'd Thoug
 of a Rendition. For whilst that Lake was open
 receiv'd constant Supplies of Provision, and all o
 Necessaries at their Pleasure ; of which when *Alex*
 was inform'd, he fitted out some little Frigots, wh
 commanded the Lake, and intercepted their u
 Commerce.

which is
 surrender'd
 to Alexius.

For tho' the Emperor had promis'd to join
 the Princes, yet considering how much their
 ces exceeded his, that they were chiefly comm
 ed by such of whose Affections he had great
 son to be doubtful, he chose rather to be a Spect
 of that War, in which he had sworn to be a C
 panion ; and therefore continu'd at a Place c
Pelecanus, from whence he observ'd the Progre
 the Besiegers, and at the same time held a Co
 spondence with the Defendants, whom he solli
 by *Butumites* his Lieutenant to surrender the
 to him ; which, upon mighty Promises of Adv
 tages, as the highest Honours, and magnificent
 sions to the Sultan's Wife and Sister, and liberal
 sents to the leading and most deserving Men o
 Garrison, they condescended to. Tho' the Pr
 had timely Intimation of this Treaty, yet being
 sible that it would hasten the Surrender of the
 they chose rather to conceal their Knowledge
 than obstruct it by a Resentment.

Alexius being thus become Master of *Nice*, and the same time conscious to himself of the dishonourable Means by which he obtain'd it, endeavoured to conceal or varnish over his Guilt by his profuse Liberality to the *Franks*, making most magnificent Presents to all the Principal Commanders, and bestowing large Donatives upon the disappointed Soldiers, who had promis'd themselves the Spoils of the vanquish'd City; notwithstanding which the distrust the Princes had entertain'd of him made 'em always upon their Guard, and the common Soldiers urg'd him every Day with whole Volleys of Curses and Execrations.

After the Reduction of *Nice* the Princes took leave of the Emperor, and march'd immediately towards *Asia*, having first separated into two Bodies for the conveniency of Forage and Subsistence, *Bobemond* taking the Left Hand and *Godfrey* the Right, being however both careful that the Army should not be distant above two Miles the one Body from the other. *Bobemond* marching first, was three Days after this Separation discover'd by *Solyman* in a large Plain; who concluding that small Body could not hold the whole Christian Army, and he being reinforced with new Troops, which made his army amount to three hundred and sixty thousand *Turks* and *Persians*, all Horse, besides an infinite Number of *Arabians*, who were also Cavalry, he suddenly posted on all the Passes of the Hills, and the Avenue leading out of the Valley, intending to surprize the Christians early next Morning, as they were going to decamp.

Of this *Bobemond* being advertis'd, he instantly dispatched some Horse to acquaint *Godfrey* of the Danger he was in, and made the best Provision he could to oppose the terrible Shock he expected from the Enemy, who came pouring down into the Valley to charge the Christians, whom they expected to have half conquer'd to their Hands by their Fear

Bobemond his Army in great Danger.

The Turks
defeated.

and Disorder. The Christians receiv'd the Challenge with great Constancy and Resolution, but would to the end have been over-power'd by Numbers, but not *Godfrey* appear'd upon the Mountains, and in the Instant made an Alteration in the Face of the Battle; for *Solyman* retreated presently to the Hill where he thought the Christians would not dare attack him, which however they did with so much Execution, that the Enemy were put to Flight, leaving their Camp, and above three thousand of the Principal Persons of Quality among the *Turks*, besides a prodigious Number of *Arabians*, and other ordinary Soldiers behind 'em.

The Christians, having refresh'd themselves for several Days in the Valley, continu'd their March, advancing towards *Syria*, suffering much as they march'd along; for the *Turks*, who no longer dar'd to counter 'em hand to hand, destroy'd the Country through which they were to pass, which reduc'd 'em to extremum Want, especially in their Passage over Mountains and Desarts. However, after having overcome Difficulties that others would have thought invincible, they arriv'd at *Antioch*, accompanied by *Taticius*, or *Tatin*, the Emperor's Lieutenant, sent thither to be a Spy upon 'em, and betray 'em, that he might assist 'em. The Season was far advanc'd when they arriv'd near *Antioch*, and the Town supply'd with a numerous Garrison, and every thing requisite for an effectual Defence; notwithstanding which, considering it consisted with the Reputation of their Arms to set down before it, they put the whole Army in Order of Battel, and on the twenty first of October march'd in a terrible Triumph, and encamp'd within a Mile of it.

The Christians
besiege Anti-
och.

It is Foreign to my present Design to insist upon the Particulars of this Siege, which lasted several Months, and is most memorable for the many Actions perform'd in the Course of it, it being hard to determine whether the Besiegers or Defendants

pos'd to the greatest Hardships, or endured 'em with
greatest Patience and Resolution. The Fury of
war, and the Vicissitudes of it, appear'd no where
more conspicuous than upon this Occasion. The
Famine and Envy, and Emulation, An-
guish and Despair rag'd equally within the Walls and
about. That which ought to have hasten'd *Alexius*
the Succour of the Assailants, the Necessities they
were under, made him return back when he was up-
on his march towards 'em: So that 'tis no wonder the
Turks did not restore *Antioch* to him, as they had be-
come oblig'd themselves to do, but made *Bobemond*
the Cause of it, and that for a Reason, which because
it includes the Means by which they got it into
their Hands, a brief Account of it may not be judg'd
superfluous in this Place.

Pyrrhus, a Citizen of Quality in *Antioch*, was born
of Christian Parents, but pretended to embrace the
Bobemondian Superstitions to save his Estate, as several
other *Antiochians* had done in fourteen Years time,
when first it was conquer'd by the *Turks*. This Man
obtain'd so great an Esteem among the Infidels,
that *Accien* the Sultan, charm'd with his good Quali-
ties, entrusted him with the Guard of three Towers,
and made him his Secretary of State. Notwithstand-
ing this, *Pyrrhus*, who secretly abhor'd the Abomi-
nations of that Religion, to which he had outwardly
conform'd, and being sensible how difficult it would
be for the Christians to take the Town by Force, con-
ceiv'd an ardent Desire to redeem his Country from
the Servitude and Oppression of the *Turks*; to which
he was prompted by his Son, who at the beginning of
the Siege was in a Sally taken Prisoner by *Bobemond*,
and was so transported with his generous Treatment
and Discharge, (for he refus'd to receive the Ransom
Pyrrhus had offer'd for him) that at *Bobemond's* Insti-
gation he induc'd his Father at his Return to think
of some means of delivering the Town up to the Chri-
istians, and the Father from that time forward main-
tain'd

tain'd a secret Correspondence with *Bohemond* by Son's means, who was often sent out into the Camp under the Pretence of being a Spy, and at length agreed upon a certain Day to put the three Towers of which he had the Command, into his Hands. About this time the Great Sultan of *Persia* had rais'd most formidable Army of two hundred thousand Horse, and an innumerable Multitude of Foot which were then on their March to the Relief of *Antioch*. Whereupon *Bohemond*, who was a politic signing Prince, the very Day that *Pyrrhus* and he agreed, as is before mention'd, told the Princes Council of War with a melancholy Air, That the evils which the Army endured were insupportable, and that they must shortly be forc'd to abandon the Siege, rise from the Town, after they had lost so many brave before it, since so prodigious an Army was marching to Relief. That nothing remain'd more to be done, but if any among 'em could gain the Town by Surprise or Intelligence, before the Succours arriv'd; and to encourage one to undertake something of that Nature for the quick Good, he propos'd the Principality of *Antioch* as a reward to him who should perform the Exploit, and to disengage the Army from so long, so bloody and expensive Siege.

*Antioch
betray'd to
the Christians.*

Tho' the rest of the Princes easily perceiv'd the treachery of *Bohemond*, yet their Scouts continually alarm'd 'em with the Approach of the Succours, the end decreed that he who could gain *Antioch* should be Master of it; whereupon *Bohemond* instantly advis'd *Pyrrhus*, that he was prepar'd to execute what had been concerted between 'em; and *Pyrrhus* the Night following, upon a Signal given, threw down a Chain with which he drew up a Ladder, and fasten'd it to one of the Tower Battlements, whereupon a Company of *Bohemond's* Soldiers, appointed for that purpose, mounted the Tower, which whilst some of 'em master'd, killing all the *Turks* they met, others broke open a Sally Port, at which the Troops enter'd.

seizing the Gates the whole Army was, by break Day, got without any Resistance into the City, where the greatest part of the *Turks* were kill'd, some in their Beds, others in the Streets, and *Accien* himself, who fled away in a Disguise, was taken shortly after, and slain by some Christians of *Syria*.

The Princes being thus become Masters of *Antioch*, *Hugh* the Great, and *Baldwin*, Earl of *Heynault*, gave the Emperor an Account of their Success, and desired him to make good his Oath, and in Person join his Forces with those of the Princes, who got little by the unfortunate Ambassage; for the Earl of *Heynault* perish'd in the way, nor was it ever known what Death he dy'd, tho' it was generally suspected that he was taken Prisoner, and murder'd by the Emperor's Soldiers at *Nice*. *Hugh* got safe to *Constantinople*, but instead of returning to the Princes with an Account of his Ambassy, he parted from thence in so abrupt a manner, that some of the Writers of that Time took Occasion from thence to mention him much to his Disadvantage; and the Emperor was so far from being persuaded to join with the Princes then, that he resolv'd never to do it.

Indeed at that time he had a justifiable Excuse for his Absence, for *Tzachas* still continu'd Master of *Myrna*, from whence he exercis'd his Piracies, and ravag'd the Sea-Coasts of the Empire; and *Tangrimes*, a Man of the same Faith and Practices, had fix'd on *Ephesus*, as some of his Followers had done at *Rhodes*, *Chios*, and other Places, which they judg'd the most fit for their Piratical Excursions. Here they built their Ships, and laid 'em up after any Expedition; here they stor'd their Booty, and sold such Christians, as fell into their Hands, into a miserable Slavery.

This made *Alexius* think it requisite to Man out a Fleet, and raise an Army as should not only be able to restrain the *Barbarians*, but to remove, and, if possible, to extirpate them. Accordingly he besieg'd

Smyrna

A. D.
1098.

Smyrna by Sea and Land, which, despairing of Reliance, surrender'd upon such Conditions as the besiegers themselves requir'd. But before the Fleet loosed from thence, *Caspan*, whom the Imperial General made Governor of the Place, was murder'd by a *Turk*, of whom some Christians had made previous Complaints for his Violence and Extortion, whereon the Sailors and Soldiers in a confus'd Number rush'd into the City, where in an Instant they slew a thousand of the *Turkish* Inhabitants.

Ten Thou-
sand Turks
slain by the
Christians
at Smyr-
na.

The Imperial General march'd from *Smyrna* to *Ephesus*, where he engag'd with *Tangripermes*, and defeated him, killing great Numbers of his Men, and taking no less than two thousand Prisoners, coming chiefly of their principal Officers and prime Nobility among the *Turks*, who by the Emperor's Order were dispers'd throughout the Islands. At this *Philadelphia*, *Laodicea*, and other Maritime Places of no small Importance fell into the Emperor's Hands, which shortly after prov'd the Subject of a War between the Emperor and *Bohemond*, the newly elected Prince of *Antioch*: For that Prince, mindful of the Hereditary Quarrel to *Alexius*, and offended at the Demand he had made of *Antioch*, which he claimed as his, he sent his Nephew *Tankred* with part of his Forces to sit down before *Laodicea*, and take it by Storm if the Defendants refus'd to surrender. The Town was provided with a Garrison, which the Emperor judg'd sufficient to defeat any Designs of the *Turks*, but not strong enough to oppose the Courage of the victorious Christians; so that after some short Resistance it was deliver'd up to *Tankred*, together with other the most considerable Fortresses in all *Asia*. Of which when *Alexius* was inform'd, he renewed his Claim to *Antioch*, and upon a pre-emptive pulse prepar'd to make good his Pretensions by Force of Arms; and hearing that the Bishop of *Pisa* and other Princes in the West were preparing a great Fleet for the Support of the Christians in

, who had lately taken *Jerusalem*, in which they
 and so much Booty, that the whole Army was en-
 d beyond Imagination, he gave Orders for the
 ding more Ships of War to be added to those he
 already at Sea, and made *Taticius* his admiral;
 olving to stop the Passage of the Western Fleet,
 the Princes had deliver'd up such Towns as he
 leng'd from 'em. Accordingly both Fleets met
 engag'd near *Rhodes*, where the Imperialists pre-
 d, and entirely defeated the Enemy's Fleet; but
 e themselves overtaken by a Tempest in their
 urn to *Constantinople*, which destroy'd all their
 s but the Squadron commanded by *Taticius* him-

Jerusalem
 taken by
 the Chri-
 stians.

Bohemond, observing the Emperor was in earnest,
 that after all his Prevarications he began now to
 are more openly, put himself upon his Guard;
 hearing that *Alexius's* General, call'd *Catacuzenus*,
 preparing to besiege *Laodicea*, after he had in vain
 mpted to hinder the *Genoese* from landing, and
 ching to the Assistance of the Christians in the
 y-Land, he resolv'd to march in Person to the
 ef of it. Before his Arrival the *Greeks* were Ma-
 of the Town and Haven, but the *Franks* con-
 d to make a vigorous Defence in the Castle, in-
 which with much Difficulty he threw some Sup-
 s, tho' that shortly after fell into the Emperor's
 ds, and then return'd to *Antioch*, where he con-
 ed what Methods were most proper to oppose and
 oy the Emperor. Upon Examination he found
 ad not Strength sufficient at present either by Sea
 Land to contend with him, that he could hope
 no Recruits but out of the West, and that his
 fence there was absolutely necessary for the rai-
 of 'em, and was sensible at the same time of
 Danger he must unavoidably run in a Voyage
 er, the Emperor being absolute Master at Sea.
 his Extremity he had recourse to a Stratagem,
 ch was no less wonderful in the Contrivance,

*Bohe-
 mond his
 Stratagem*

than

than dangerous in the Execution. Having settled Affairs at *Antioch*, the Management of which he committed to such in whom he could safely confide, commanded a Report to be spread abroad of Death, which was confirm'd by the Behaviour of Friends, and the Conduct of his Court. When thought no one would be so scrupulous as to doubt the Truth of it, he was put into a Coffin, and shipp'd on board a Vessel prepar'd for that purpose, which was to carry him to *Rome* in Order to his Interment. By this Artifice he deluded the Curiosity of the Emperor's Officers, who suffer'd his Corps, as they thought it, to pass unmolested, first to the Island *Coryphus*, thence into *Italy*; and the Emperor was hardly sensible of this unhappy Oversight, till he was inform'd of the mighty Preparations *Bohemond* was making against him.

The unhappy Emperor never labour'd under greater Apprehensions than he did upon this Occasion. He was sensible how highly he had provok'd *Bohemond*, and how ready that haughty Spirit was to revenge. He knew he was already obnoxious to the Pope and the *Italian* Princes, so that it was extremely difficult for him to create any Diversion on that side to divert the Designs of a powerful Enemy, who seem'd foreboding to his Ruin. These Apprehensions were improved by the Appearance of a Comet of an extraordinary size, which rose in the West, and by an unnatural Motion travell'd on towards the East, where it set. The Appearance of this Star, and its irregular Progress, first very much perplex'd the superstitious Emperor, 'till he in some measure was eas'd of his Fears by *Philosophus* a Mathematician, for whom he had a great regard, who assur'd him, that as by its Rising in the West, it foretold the Invasion of the *Latins*, so its Setting in the East intimated, that in the East they would all be destroy'd. At *Thessalonica*, where the Cares of the War, and approaching dangers had drawn him, he narrowly escap'd the Effects

a Conspiracy, which being form'd by Persons of highest Rank, as well in the Church and the Army, it serv'd to let him know how his own Subjects were dispos'd against him.

*A Con-
spiracy a-
gainst the
Emperor,
discover'd.*

Whilst he lay under these Disquietudes his Fleet was ready to put to Sea, and he order'd his Admiral, whose Name was *Contostephanus*, upon Forfeiture of his Eyes, so diligently to watch the Seas, as not to suffer *Bobemond* to pass by him without an Engagement. At the same time he sent Orders to the Governor of *Dyrrachium* to be constantly upon his Guard, not suffer himself to be surpriz'd. But *Contostephanus* instead of following his Instructions, made a Detachment into *Italy*, and laid Siege to *Brundisium*, where he receiv'd an absolute Defeat, which was chiefly owing to the brave Conduct of *Tancred's* Mother. This Misfortune prov'd in the Issue of worse Consequence to *Alexius* his Affairs, than might have reasonably been at first expected. For six *Scythians* being taken Prisoners in the Action they were sent to *Bobemond*, who carry'd 'em to the Pope, telling him 'twas with their Instruments as these *Alexius* endeavour'd to debase and enlarge his own Dominions, and encroach upon his Neighbours, fighting at the Head of Pagans against Christians, and arming Barbarians against the civiliz'd Nations of *Europe*. By these Artifices *Bobemond* stirr'd up the Pope and People against *Alexius* so that his Levies were compleat in an Instant, and one crowding to receive the Pope's Benediction and to engage in the War against so abominable a Tyrant as they conceiv'd *Alexius* to be.

*Great Pre-
parations
in the West
against A-
lexius.*

When the Emperor's Fleet lay at *Aulon* in *Albania*, when *Bobemond* put to Sea; and tho' they had receiv'd Express Orders from their Master to hinder his Passage, yet terrify'd at the Number and Burden of his Ships, they all fled, and *Bobemond* landed his Forces without Opposition at that Place, which they had relinquish'd to him, and prepar'd to besiege *Dyrrachium*, which that impetuous Prince was already Master in

his

Bohe-
mond Be-
sieg'd Dyrrachium.

Alexius his
Artifices.

his own Imagination. In Order to which he sent on all the Towns adjoining to it, and having brought his Ships in the sight of his Army, thereby giving to understand there was no Possibility of their turning home, he sat down with his whole Army before it, and expos'd himself and all his Forces to unavoidable Difficulties, as, had they been foreseen, would have been sufficient to deter him from so dangerous an Undertaking. For the Emperor, being Master at Sea, he could not from thence receive Provisions, which there was no possibility of getting by Land, where *Alexius* had seiz'd on all the Avenues leading to *Dyrrachium*. This begot a great Famine in his Camp, which was follow'd by a Sickness that swept off great Numbers of his Men daily. In the mean time the Besieg'd made a vigorous Defence, and *Alexius*, who was not willing to venture all upon one Stake, declin'd bringing it to a Battel, and endeavour'd to weaken *Bohemond's* Army by sowing Dissentions in it. Having learn'd what Officers in his Army that Prince had the greatest Dependence upon, he sent such Letters to them as seem'd no other than Answers to some others he had lately received from them before, in which he thank'd 'em for great Services they had done him in betraying *Bohemond's* Designs to him, and exhorted 'em to persevere in the good Work they had began, and effectually deserve the Rewards he had abundantly prepar'd for 'em. These Letters were directed to *Bohemond's* Brother, and other his most intimate Friends and Confidants; hoping by such means to create such a Jealousie of 'em, and the Prince, as would in time end in the Ruin both of them and himself. These Letters being thus dispatch'd, he sent a Man of experience and Loyalty, who posting a nearer way to *Bohemond's* Camp, immediately demanded Admittance to the Prince, to whom he pretended, that having received some Injuries from the Emperor, he had renounc'd his Allegiance, and was come to follow his Fortune.

ing able, by a timely Discovery of some Treasons
 ended against him, to make way for his Reception :
 when he was ask'd what those Treasons were, and
 who were the Traitors, he boldly accus'd *Bobemond's*
 Brother, and such others as had been before
 sed upon betwixt him and *Alexius*, referring him-
 to the Contents of some Letters, which he knew
 re upon the Road, for the Truth of what he had
 lar'd ; undertaking to intercept the Bearers of 'em,
 ore they should be able to deliver 'em according to
 r Directions, provided he might be assur'd of the
 es of those who did nothing out of Ill-will to him,
 in Obedience to an haughty imperious Master ;
 ch *Bobemond*, who was surpriz'd at the Novelty of
 thing, without any Hesitation granted. Accord-
 y the Men were seiz'd, and the Letters deliver'd
Bobemond, who opening 'em with great Impatience,
 'em over with an astonish'd Eye, and was at first
 thoroughly persuaded that they were genuine,
 he kept within his Tent six Days together, seri-
 y debating with himself what Councils to take in
 critical a Conjunction. At last, either considering
 the Removal of so many experienc'd Men at
 e would be of a more dangerous Consequence than
 Continuance of them in the Service, however ill
 ed they might be to him ; or having at length
 Reason to distrust the Sincerity of those Letters,
 ontinu'd his Brother and all the rest in their Em-
 ments, gave 'em fresh Instances of his good In-
 tions towards 'em, and of the Trust he repos'd
 m, not to be shaken by so weighty a Testimony
 ose Letters seem'd to produce against 'em.
 the mean time Acts of Hostilities were continu'd
 both sides, and the Siege advanc'd extream slowly,
 he Besieg'd made a vigorous Defence, and had
 Plenty of all things in the Garrison. Momen-
 Skirmishes and Party Engagements happen'd al-
 every Day, in which for the most part the Em-
 had the Advantage, and so closely press'd *Bohe-*
mond,

A. D.
 1109

Bohe-
mond dies.

mond, who began to be in want of almost every thing necessary for a Camp, that that haughty Spirit heard patiently some Overtures of a Peace, and at length was prevail'd upon to conclude it upon Terms very honourable to the Emperor, and no less satisfactory to him, considering the present Condition of his Affairs. After which, having dispers'd his Troops into such Winter Quarters as were allotted him, the Emperor, he himself return'd into *Italy*, by *Anna Comnena*, tho' we learn from others that he went forwards to *Antioch*, where he dy'd within six Months, and went to seek that Peace beyond the Grave, which his Honour and Ambition would not suffer him to enjoy on this side of it. He was undoubtedly one of the greatest Men of that Age, he was tall and well shap'd; of an Appearance mixt with Terror and brightness, at the same time threatening and inviting. He was in Designing judicious, in Execution forward, neither soften'd by Prosperity, nor dejected in Adversity. His great Courage and Generosity made him esteem'd by those that knew him, and admired by Strangers; so that we may have reason to believe *Anna Comnena*, when she saith he was the bravest Man of his Age, except that Idol of her Heart, her Brother *Alexius*.

Bohemond, among other things, agreed, at the Conclusion of the late Peace, to restore to the Emperor such Towns as he with-held from him in *Asia*, which *Tancred* now laid Claim upon his Uncle's Death, in Right of the young *Bohemond* his Cousin, and refus'd to surrender 'em; of which the Emperor made loud Complaints, and requir'd him to observe the Articles: To which he return'd a resolute Answer, and let the Emperor know he was to expect nothing but what he could obtain by down-right Force. Upon this Occasion *Alexius* had recourse to his usual Artifices; he endeavour'd to persuade *Bohemond*, at that time King of *Jerusalem*, to assist him against *Tancred*, or at least to sit Neuter, whilst he

er'd his undoubted Right from him. But finding neither *Baldwin* or any other of the Princes of Crusade were inclinable to favour his Pretences inst *Tancred*, he thought fit to suspend his Claim the present; and the rather because his Jealousie awaken'd with the new Preparations he heard *Italians* were making in the West.

'Tis no wonder if this Prince, having in some Re- or other provok'd all the World, thought the le World combin'd against him, and receiv'd an m from every Motion of those whom his Guilt ht him to consider as his Enemies: On whatever ater he cast his Eyes he thought he had just Rea- to put himself upon his Guard, and that at a when he was least able to make a Resistance.

Turks were not more distrust'd by him than the slians themselves, nor could he safely confide even is own Subjects, who were continually form- Conspiracies against him, or terrifying him by ebellions; add to all this, the Infirmities of ody, afflicted by the Gout, and other Distem- which usually accompany Old Age, and ren- Life a Burden. Notwithstanding which, being m'd that the *Turks* had renew'd their Incursions, h they made up almost as far as the Walls of *Nice*, arch'd in Person against 'em, and gave 'em an throw that was thought worthy such a Triumph *Constantinople*, as the Inhabitants of that Place had een for a long time before.

etwithstanding this Defeat of the *Turks*, they y after renew'd their Incursions, and destroy'd borders of the Empire for a considerable time out Control, for that the Forces of the East had some time before sent against the *Scythians*, who preparing to give *Alexius* new Trouble, and the ror himself was laid up of the Gout. However, at length recover'd, and having review'd his s, he march'd against the *Turks*, who with an nt Barbarity destroy'd all before 'em, but at the

A. D.

1118.

Emperor's Approach retir'd without venturing a Battle; and when they heard he was return'd to *Nicaea*, they renew'd their Hostilities with their usual Confidence, and were frequently defeated by *Alexander's* Lieutenants, who were left behind for that purpose, especially by *Nicephorus*, who drove the Sultan himself out of the Field, and won several Places of importance from the *Turks* near *Iconium*; at which, a second Expedition of *Alexius* against 'em, who were so terrify'd that they immediately desir'd Peace, which was readily granted 'em by the Emperor.

This Peace being so happily concluded, the Emperor never after appear'd in the Field; but became now as cautious of provoking his Neighbours, as he had been heretofore forward in it, he apply'd himself to Acts of Charity, and to the healing those divisions, with which the *Greek Church* was at that time grievously afflicted. These Cares took up the rest of his Time 'till his Death, which happened shortly after occasion'd by a violent Cold, and his own Wilfulness, or the Ignorance and unseasonable Disputes of his Physicians. He dy'd in the eighth Year of his own Reign, the last of *Baldwin*, the first King of *Jerusalem*, and the twenty second after the first Expedition of the Western Christians in the Recovery of the Holy-Land, *An. Dom. 1118.*

Alexius
dies.

His Character.

The Character of this Prince is differently represented by the *Greek Authors*, and those who have written the History of the Holy Wars; the *Greeks* especially his Daughter *Ann*, placing him among those excellent Princes whose Virtues adorn'd the Imperial Throne; and the rest making him worse than the worst of those who defil'd it. It is agreed on all Hands, that he was one of the greatest Politicians of his Time, and knew how to be Master of his Designs by Artifice, when it was not to be effected by open Force. His greatest Fault was his Ambition, and his most shining Talent Diffimulation. He was patient of Labour; and, upon Occasion, a

me-servant. He outwardly profess'd a great Veneration for the Church, but made it appear, when his Necessities requir'd it, how superficial that veneration was. That he was grateful and munificent, appears from his Behaviour to his Brother and the rest of his Friends, who had been instrumental in his Advancement. He was Perfidious, not Cruel, seldom punishing those, who during long Course of his Reign so often attempted him their Conspiracies, otherwise than with Banishment and Confiscation. His Behaviour to the Western Nations was unworthy a Prince and a Christian, that in some measure it was to be excus'd by the business he had upon good grounds entertain'd at *Bobemond*. His Reign was for the most part full of Scares and Anxieties, and at last he left the Empire to his Son, who govern'd more to the Satisfaction of the People than his Father had done before him.

Whilst *Alexius* lay Sick, he was earnestly solicitated by the Empress and his Daughter *Ann*, to depose her Husband *Bryennius* Emperor, and to deprive his own Son *John* of the Succession; and tho' *Alexius* absolutely deny'd their Request, and gave unanswerable Reasons for that Denial, yet they persisted in their Sollicitations; and that the reason was because they heard *John*, having got the Imperial Signet from off his dying Father's Finger, caus'd himself to be proclaim'd Emperor, by the assistance of his Relations and others who were well inclin'd to his Cause. This made 'em more intimate with *Alexius*, who continu'd deaf to their solicitations, 'till *John* was got at the Head of his Army, and enter'd into the Palace, immediately upon which the Emperor dy'd, and left him his Successor without any Competitor.

John, being confirm'd in the Imperial Dignity, was crown'd by the Hands of the Patriarch, remov'd Officers from Court as were suspected by him, and referr'd none to succeed 'em but his own Friends

Calo-Johannes.
A. D.
1118.

John, the
new Empe-
ror, his
great Mo-
deration.

and Relations, and such others as were the most eminent for their Birth in the Empire. Notwithstanding this prudent Management, he had not worn Imperial Purple a full Year before some of his near Relations conspired against him, and by Oath obliged themselves to advance *Bryennius*; this was rather contriv'd by the haughty and ambitious Temper of *John* than desir'd by *Bryennius*, who was so far from proving what had been design'd, that his Remissness and Aversion to publick Affairs blunted the Edge of the Conspirators Swords, who had undertaken to murder the Emperor by Night. A treasonable design not executed proves pernicious to none but Traitors: The Conspirators being discover'd, seiz'd the next Day, suffer'd no other Punishment than a Confiscation of their Goods, which however were shortly after restor'd to 'em through the Clemency of the Emperor, and they receiv'd into his Favour. *Anna* her self, who had given Life to the Conspiracy, being the first who tasted of his Royal Bounty, which was in a great Measure owing to the Vertue and Generosity of *Axuchus*, a *Persian* by Birth who being in the City of *Nice* when it was taken by the Christians, was among other Captives presented to *Alexius*; and that Emperor, observing something extraordinary in the Youth, order'd him to attend as a Companion upon his Son, who from that time forward conceiv'd so great an Affection for him that when he came to be Emperor he was declar'd his chief Favourite and prime Minister, *John* thinking he could never do enough for the belov'd Companion of his Studies and Diversions. *Axuchus*, on the other side, behav'd himself with the greatest Moderation, and tho' his Authority was so great in the Empire, that many of the Royal Blood thought it a Disgrace to alight from their Horses when they pass'd by him, and pay him Homage; yet was he so far from the Arrogance of unworthy upstart Favourites, that he demean'd himself on all Occasions like a Servant.

ly endeavouring to establish a good Understanding in the Royal Family, and reconciling the Offences to the injur'd Prince. By this Man's good Office the Emperor was perfectly reconcil'd to his Mother and Sister, and having establish'd an agreeable Harmony at home, he found himself at leisure to serve the *Turks*, who, in Defiance of the Peace lately concluded with his Father, had broken into *Asia*, where he overthrew 'em in several Engagements, recover'd all the Places of Importance out of their Hands, and among the rest the City of *Iconium*, which he secur'd with new Walls and other Fortifications. After which he laid Siege to *Antiochia*, a considerable Town in *Pamphilia*, from whence the *Turks* by their frequent Excursions very much oppress'd the Subjects of the Empire. The Town was strongly fortify'd, and almost inaccessible, so that he found it difficult to force the numerous Garrison by the usual Methods of a Siege, and Recourse to a Stratagem, which had the Success he desired, and made him Master of the Town: Having by a pretended Assault drawn the *Turks* out, and by a counterfeited Flight entic'd 'em into an Ambuscade, part of his Forces got between them and the City, and fell upon the Rear, whilst the rest fac'd about and attack'd 'em upon the Front, killing great Multitudes upon the Spot, taking several Prisoners, and suffering none to escape, but a few who ow'd their Lives to the Fleetness of their Horses. After which not only *Zozopolis* fell into his Hands, but several other Places in those Parts, formerly Members of the *Roman* Empire, but lately recover'd, and added to the Dominions of the *Turks*. These successful Expeditions in the Beginning of his Reign, render'd *John* terrible to his Enemies, who suffer'd him therefore peaceably to enjoy the Fruits of his Victories at *Constantinople*; 'till the fifth Year of his Reign he was forc'd upon an Expedition against the *Scythians*, who having past the

*His Wars
with the
Turks.*

A. D. 1122. *Ister* had wasted *Thrace*, and like devouring Locusts destroy'd all before 'em. Against these the Emperor led the Flower of the *Roman Army*, preparing however to circumvent by Fraud if possible, rather than engage with such a Multitude of Barbarians in a pitched Battel. Accordingly he sent his Ambassadors to the chief Captains in their Army, for every Tribe, or Clan, had its particular Commander, and amus'd the most powerful among 'em so actually with his fair Promises and magnificent Presents, that they were carelessly consulting among themselves on what Terms they should grant Peace to a Prince, who appear'd so willingly to pay for Peace when the Emperor towards the Evening fell suddenly upon 'em, kill'd great Multitudes before they were able to defend themselves, and forc'd the rest, after a resolute Opposition, to fly, or yield themselves Prisoners.

This signal Victory was succeeded by another, obtain'd shortly after over the *Triballi*, or *Servii*, who having broke the League concluded with them, provok'd the Vengeance of the *Roman Arms* against them. These being likewise overcome by the Emperor, were either incorporated in his Legions, or transplanted to other Parts, where they were not so capable of doing Mischief for the future.

The perfidious *Triballi* being thus punish'd by the active Emperor, he was shortly after forc'd to exert his Victorious Arms against the *Hunns*, who under some frivolous Pretences had invaded the Territories of the Empire. *John*, who thought it advisable to prevent and remove an Evil before it gain'd too much Head, forc'd 'em back over the *Ister*; and passing his own Army over that River, he carry'd the War into their own Country, where he took several of the strongest Holds, obtain'd a considerable Booty, forc'd 'em to such a Peace as he thought fit to grant, having secur'd the Frontiers, return'd in Triumph to *Constantinople*; where he had hardly return'd that

his Success, shewn himself to his Subjects, and
 fer'd his Soldiers to enjoy a short Refreshment, be-
 e new Attempts of his Enemies call'd him out to
 w Adventures.

The *Turks*, who had already seiz'd on so many
 considerable Branches of the Empire, still grasp'd at
 re; with confederate Forces they seiz'd on seve-
 of the *Roman* Cities in *Galatia*, in *Cilicia*, and
 er Places, which this warlike Emperor did not
 y recover, but forc'd 'em to yield up others they
 injuriously detain'd, and did not desist 'till he
 master'd all *Armenia*; he laid Siege to *Baca*
Anazarba, which he took, but was forc'd to rise
 m before *Berrhaea* in *Syria*, after which he took
 other Places of Importance, and made a fruitless
 expedition against *Antioch*, to which he laid Claim
 Virtue of the Treaty concluded between his
 her and the Princes of the *Crusade*: But *Fowk*,
 l of *Anjou*, who had lately succeeded *Baldwin*
Bruges in the Kingdom of *Jerusalem*, undertook
 Defence of the Place, and the Protection of
mond, the Earl of *Poitier*'s Son, who had mar-
 l *Constantia*, *Bohemond*'s Daughter, and by that
 ans was esteem'd the lawful Prince of those Ter-
 rories.

The Emperor, in his Return homewards, was
 pily reconcil'd to his Brother *Isaac*, who in the
 ginning of his Reign had taken some Disgust, and
 drew to the *Turks*, among whom he liv'd, and
 is'd 'em to direct their Incursions with the most
 able Success. But shortly after, as the *Romans*
 re about to engage the *Turks* near *Neo-Cæsaria*,
 c's Son *John*, an arrogant intractable Youth, de-
 ed to the Enemy, which had like to have prov'd
 Destruction of the *Roman* Army; for he in-
 m'd the Barbarians of the Difficulties they la-
 r'd under, how their Horses dy'd daily, and that
 re was a Scarcity of all things convenient in
 ir Camp; and that he might add a greater
 Weight

Weight to his Information, he impiously renoun-
the Christian Religion, and embrac'd the *Maba-*
tan Superstitions. The *Turks* were so encoura-
by this Defection, that they fell violently upon
Romans as they were decamping, and kill'd gr-
Numbers before the Emperor could lead 'em into
Place of Security.

After this he return'd to *Constantinople*, where
was receiv'd with the usual Acclamations by
Citizens, who however murmur'd frequently at
heavy Impositions laid upon 'em for the Supp-
of the War; but considering the Money was
tirely apply'd for the Good and Security of
Publick, and not diverted to any private Use, he
grew asham'd of their Uneasiness, and admir'd
indefatigable Industry of their Warlike Emperor
whose Care for the Good of his Subjects was mo-
extensive than his Dominions, and who thought
it a Shame to lye idle at home, when the Seal
of the Year suffer'd him to be at the Head of
Armies abroad.

Hitherto the many Wars he had been engag'd
concluded all honourably, and most of 'em advan-
geously to the Empire, and he had no great reason
to accuse Fortune; but now she who had so long
tended him in all his Expeditions as a Friend, began
to declare against him. Tho' he had frequently
tempted *Anrioch* in vain, as has been before observ'd
and was oblig'd to come to an Agreement with
A. D. *Latins* there, yet his Ambition still prompted him
1140. endeavour the Conquest of that renown'd City
which had formerly appear'd like an inestimable Di-
mond in the Crowns of his Predecessors. Having
settled his Domestick Affairs he set forward in
Spring, accompany'd by his three Sons, *Alexius*,
Andronicus, and *Manuel*, pretending publicly that
Design of his Expedition was only to settle the Af-
fairs of *Armenia*, to secure his Conquests there, and
confirm the Cities in their Obedience; tho' his Pri-

al Design was, if possible, to reunite *Antioch* to the Empire. How much Divine Providence was afforded at his Undertaking, appear'd from the great Success this Emperor sustain'd shortly after he had begun March. For his eldest Son *Alexius*, whom he had before adorn'd with the Imperial Purple, dy'd by the way; and *Andronicus*, his second, had hardly perform'd the last Office to his deceas'd Brother before he follow'd, to the exceeding great regret of the Emperor, who was ready to sink under the weight of so unexpected a Calamity. However, being in nothing diverted from his intended Designs, he proceeded first to *Isauria*, and from thence into *Syria*, having first acquainted the Inhabitants of *Antioch* of his Arrival. The Citizens immediately sent an Embassy to congratulate his Presence in those Parts, with which he was highly delighted, and promis'd himself an agreeable Success; but as he drew nearer he found he had great Reason to distrust the Integrity of the *Lamians*, who understanding the Design of his Expedition, refus'd to admit him into the City 'till he had solemnly sworn he would attempt no Innovation, but directly depart after a short Residence among 'em. The Emperor having first try'd the Temper of the *Syrians* and *Cilicians*, and found 'em by no means inclinable to a Change, were forc'd to submit; so that after he had taken the Oath prescrib'd, he and a few of his Followers was receiv'd into the City, but he was still pleas'd with his Entertainment there, and the obstinacy of the Inhabitants, who had extorted that from him, that at his Departure he order'd his Soldiers to plunder the Suburbs, which he pretended was done through the want of Provisions in the Army, though it was really contriv'd to revenge the affront he thought they had put upon him. After this he directed his March towards the Confines of *Asia*, where he severely paid for the Outrages committed at *Antioch*. For as he was one Day Hunting a wild Boar, having wounded him with his Spear, the boar enrag'd

The Emperor wounded mortally.

enrag'd Beast bore forward upon the Weapon with all his Strength, and forc'd the Emperor's Hand be upon the Point of a poison'd Arrow, which hung a Quiver at his Back, and gave him a slight Wound of which he shortly after dy'd; for whereas at first proper Remedies were not apply'd, the Strength of the Poison prevail'd by degrees, and caus'd such a Swelling in his Hand and Arm, that at length the Physician declar'd there was no Remedy left but to cut off the Arm; this the Emperor peremptorily refus'd, affirming, that *he wanted both Hands to govern so large Empire.*

*A. D.
1142.*

His Speech before his Death.

Wherefore finding that Death was unavoidable, sent for his Son *Manuel*, and having summon'd the chief of the Nobility to be present, he recounted to 'em the Condition he found the Empire in at his Father's Death, and in what a flourishing State he now left it. He represented to 'em *his many Expeditions, laborious Marches, and Victories obtain'd over such as before for a long time before, reflected on the Roman Arms with Contempt.* He told 'em *he was now call'd to the Enjoyment of an Heavenly Kingdom, and wish'd 'em to choose of a Successor.* He added, *that he had two Sons living Isaac and Manuel, and that if it might be lawful for him to name the Person he would have to succeed him, he would not so much consider the Priority of Birth, as the Superiority of Virtues, nor would he willingly leave the Empire to the oldest, but the most deserving.* He observ'd, *that God was no Acceptor of Persons, that the Dictates of Nature, like the Councils of Old Women, were often to be rejected in things of Moment and Consequence.* After this he proceeded to recount the different Tempers of *Isaac* and *Manuel*, that this was of a sedate modest Disposition and therefore the fitter to listen to, and receive the wise Advice of his Friends; that on the contrary the other was fiery and impatient; and having appear'd incapable of Obedience he judg'd him unworthy to Command; that *Manuel* from his Youth seem'd design'd for the Roman Empire, that several notorious Prophecies and Omens declar'd

Declares his Successor,

Divine Pleasure had mark'd out his way to it, and before that as Isaac formerly conferr'd the Birth-Right to the younger, so he now thought it became him to call the younger to the Succession.

Isaac was by no means gracious to the People, and moreover at this time absent from the Army, so they all readily agreed to receive Manuel from the Hands of their dying Emperor, and was accordingly proclaim'd and acknowledg'd such at the Head of all the Legions, the chief Officers of the Army obliging themselves by most solemn Oaths, never to obey any other. This was chiefly attributed to the prudent Management of *Axuchus*, who thought by this means, to put a stop to the Troubles that might otherwise hereafter arise from different pretenders.

Manuel
Comne-
nus.

The remaining Part of the Emperor's Time was spent in his Exhortations to Manuel, and his private Devotions: He liv'd not long after, but dy'd on the 14th of April, in the twenty fifth Year of his Reign, the fifth of *Conrade* the Third Emperor of Germany, the seventh of our King *Stephen*, A. D. 1142. He was since equally to be admir'd for his private Deportment as a Man, and his publick Administration as Emperor, belov'd by the People for his frequent Donatives and magnificent Buildings. His Thirst after Virtue was his most prevailing Quality, desiring above all things to continue his Name down to Posterity. He was an exact Observer of Forms in his Family and Court, suffering no wanton Discourses in Court, no idle Dresses, nor riotous Banquets. As he was a lover of Virtue himself, so he endeavour'd by Example to encourage it in others. He was naturally Courteous, and free of Access, indulging himself in all sorts of innocent Recreations and Entertainments when the Affairs of State would permit. It is observable of him, that he put none to Death, nor inflicted a Corporal Punishment on any one throughout his whole Reign. So that he was deservedly

and dies.

His Cha-
racter.

servedly belov'd after his Death, and esteem'd Ornament to the *Comnenian* Family, equalling and excelling not a few of his Predecessors.

Manuel's first Care, after his Father's Death, to confirm himself in the Dignity to which he been advanc'd. He was afraid lest his Brother who was then at *Constantinople*, should upon the notice of his Advancement declare against him, which he thought the Imperial Treasure and Ornaments were no small Inducements. He therefore immediately sent away *Axuchus*, who had Orders to cure *Isaac*, if possible, before he had time to attend any Alterations; in which that faithful Minister succeeded so effectually, that he suddenly seiz'd on an unregarded Prince, and shut him up into a Monastery, where he in vain exclaim'd against the Injustice he had receiv'd, and declar'd his Right to Empire; whilst *Axuchus* was intent upon settling Affairs at Court, upon reconciling the Minds of People to the new Emperor, and preparing for publick Entry, which he made amidst the loud clamations of the Inhabitants, who receiv'd him joyfully, both for his Father's sake, and the Reputation he had acquir'd for his own Valour, Prudence and Bravery. He had a lively Countenance, a manly Stature, and a Complexion rather Swarthy than Fair, but what was very becoming; and the Citizens that time discover'd several imaginary Graces in his Person, which had before pass'd unobserv'd. Being Crown'd by the Hands of the Patriarch, and reconcil'd to his Brother *Isaac*, who promis'd an implicit Obedience for the future, he turn'd his Eyes toward the East, where the *Turks* renew'd their Inroads, *Raimond*, Prince of *Antioch*, encroach'd upon the *Roman* Territories in *Cilicia*. *Andronicus* and *Prusianus* were sent to observe *Raimond*, and the Emperor march'd in Person against the Infidels, from whom he recover'd such Places as they had seiz'd in *Phrygia* and other Parts, and engaging with 'em at *Philomela*

he receiv'd a Wound in his Foot; notwithstanding which he continu'd the War, and sat down before Iconium it self, from whence however he was shortly after forc'd to rise, and return in a disorderly manner home, where he began by some unworthy Actions, to render himself unacceptable to the People. He had marry'd Gertrude, Sister-in-Law to the German Emperor, who was not so carelessly by artificial transitory Beauties to adorn her Body, but by solid Virtues to enrich her Mind; which alienated the Affections of the youthful Emperor from her, who continu'd to her her Guards, and the other usual Ensigns of Empire, but abstain'd from her, and wantonly convers'd with his own Niece Eudora, to the great Scandal of his Dignity and Reputation.

The Greek Writers call her Eirene.

Manuel's Administration disagreeable to the People.

Knowing how much such an Action would raise Indignation of his Subjects against him, he endeavour'd to soften 'em by his continu'd Application to the Affairs of State, by his Choice of such Ministers as he knew were acceptable to the People, and his great Charity, Affability, and Magnificence, which however in time degenerated into the most rigid Parsimony and Austerity.

About this Time Ambassadors arriv'd at Constantinople from the German Emperor, and such other Princes who had undertaken the Second Crusade to the Holy Land. Their Business was to desire in their Masters a free Passage for their Troops through the Territories of the Empire, with a supply of Forage and Provision. The Emperor, tho' he was infinitely oblig'd, receiv'd the Ambassadors tolerably well, express'd that generous and most Christian Temper in his Answer to the Masters, and promis'd 'em a Sufficiency of all they could desire, provided they insulted none of his Subjects in their Passage. Notwithstanding this Answer he muster'd all his Forces, and in a secret manner told his chief Officers how much reason he had to fear the Western Christians, who he fear'd would appear

A. D. 1147.

Wolves

Wolves in Sheeps Cloathing. He represented to 'em *Numbers and Inclinations of these Adventurers*, that *they were perfidious, cruel, and revengeful*; that *they us'd to make War before they had declar'd it*; and seem'd by Speech, rather to animate the Minds of his Soldiers for an Engagement with their Enemies, than to prepare 'em for a friendly Reception of their Fellow Christians, who had arm'd themselves for no other purpose, but to drive the implacable Infidels far from their Doors.

His treacherous behaviour to the Western Princes.

When he had thus deliver'd himself to the Army, he dismiss'd part of it to meet the Emperor, not much out of Respect or Honour, as to observe his Motions, and the rest he retain'd for the Defence of the City, which he secur'd with new Fortifications, and behav'd himself as one who expected to be besieg'd by his Enemies; and not visit'd by his Friends. Those he had sent out to attend the Emperor's Parade, carry'd with them that Spirit he had infused into 'em; for they omitted no Opportunity of commoding the Germans in their March, so that frequent Differences arose between 'em, which ended in Blows, and Blood was drawn on both sides. The Emperor had commanded 'em to dispose themselves in Ambuscades on both sides of the Army, during their March, and to kill, as they did without Mercy, such as straggled never so little from the Body of the Army, which for that Reason, not being able to march at any Compass, suffer'd extreamly for want of Provisions; and when the Greeks, by the Emperor's Permission, sold any to the necessary Germans, they first mingled Quick-lime among the Flour, which was to make Bread for the Soldiers, who being extream hungry had not time to discover the cruel Cheat, by which means a strange Mortality rag'd among 'em. But this was not all; the Gates of all the Towns in their Passage were by the Emperor's Order shut against 'em, and when they went to buy their Victuals from the Inhabitants up

Walls, they were first oblig'd to send their Money up in Baskets let down for that purpose, which when the treacherous Villains had receiv'd, they render'd only Derision instead of Commodities in Exchange for their Silver. In a Word, there was no many omitted, which either the Emperor himself did not act against 'em, or committed to the Conduct of others; that thereby their Posterity might ever hereafter be deterr'd from invading the Territories of the Empire.

And that nothing might be wanting to compleat the Ruin of an Army, which otherwise might easily have triumph'd over all the East, Manuel, so soon as he understood what Preparations were making for this second Crusade, secretly acquainted Basil, the Nephew of Solymán, Sultan of Iconium, with it, and press'd him vigorously to take up Arms against this Army of the Crusades which he was to have upon his Hands; whereupon the Sultan immediately sent to all the Princes of his Nation to join in Defence of their common Interest against the Christians, and before one could well think it possible, had a most formidable Army rais'd, sent to his Assistance.

By these Artifices Manuel effected the Ruin of the Army, which might otherwise have been invincible, whereby he has render'd his Name odious to all Posterity; and was in some measure punish'd by a War which about that time broke out between him and Roger, King of Sicily. That Prince, serving the hereditary Aversion his Family had receiv'd against that of Manuel, omitted no Opportunities of annoying the Emperor. Wherefore taking the Advantage of some Discontents among the Inhabitants of Corcyra, who thought themselves oppress'd by too heavy Exactions, he first seiz'd on the Island, and then coasting along without Control, he ravag'd Corinth, Thebes, and most of the principal Cities in Bæotia, which he plunder'd, and dividing

*His Wars
with Ro-
ger King
of Sicily.*

part of the Spoil among his Soldiers, return'd laden home with the rest.

Manuel was at once afflicted and provok'd at the Proceedings, and breathing nothing but Revenge declar'd War against the *Sicilians*. Accordingly collected all the Standing Forces of the Empire into one Body, rais'd new Levies both of Horse and Foot, mann'd out a formidable Fleet, invited the *Venetians* into his Assistance, and declar'd *Stephen* and *Axuchus* Generals in chief against *Manuel*: tho' he follow'd shortly after in Person, knowing how much his Presence would animate the Soldiers, and began the War with the Siege of *Cory* or *Corfu*, the chief Town in the Island so named. Here observing the strong Situation of the Place, that it was secured with strong Walls, and the Walls defended with convenient Towers, he was enrag'd at the Treachery of his Men, who suffered it to fall with so much Ease into the Hands of *Manuel*. At first he summon'd the Garrison to surrender, who answering him no otherwise than with Showers of Arrows from the Walls, he gave Orders for an Assault, which was push'd on with great Bravery by the *Romans*, 'till having lost great Numbers of their Men, and *Stephen* their General among the rest, they were oblig'd to retire. Shortly after the *Romans* renew'd the Attack, in which the Emperor lost four hundred of the best Men in his Army, which Calamity was succeeded by another of more fatal Consequence; for tho' *Manuel* had from the Beginning taken all necessary Precautions to prevent any Misunderstanding between the *Romans* and his Auxiliary *Venetians*, yet there arose between 'em an unhappy Quarrel, which beginning in some trivial Disputes, ended at length in Blood; when *Axuchus* found the *Venetians* would not be brought to Reason by fair Means, he drew out his *Roman* Guards against 'em, and drove 'em to their Ships; whither when they were forc'd, after much

Slau

fight on both Sides, they renewed the Fight by
 and having burnt several of the Emperor's
 ships, they seiz'd on the Admiral, on board of which
 they adorn'd a profligate Black with the Imperial
 ornaments, and with a mock Solemnity saluted him
 Emperor, in Derision of *Manuel*, who, as we ob-
 serv'd before, was of a swarthy Complexion. Tho'
 Emperor was highly provok'd at this Indignity,
 dreading the Effects of a popular Commotion,
 with a wonderful Diffimulation concealing his
 sentiments for the present, he sent some of their
 men, who had the Honour to be employ'd near
 his own Person, with Offers of an Accommo-
 dation, and Promises of Forgiveness for what was
 done, provided they would return to a Participa-
 tion of the War, and once more unite their Arms
 against him he call'd their common En-
 emy. By this prudent Condescension a Pacifica-
 tion was effected, the Siege renew'd, and the Town
 beleaguerr'd both by Sea and Land; 'till the Besieg'd,
 who had made a vigorous Defence so long as they
 receiv'd any Hopes of Relief, but despairing now
 of *Roger's* Assistance, surrender'd upon honourable
 conditions, and some of 'em entring into the Em-
 peror's Pay, among whom was *Theodorus Capella-*
ter who had been their Governor, the rest return'd
 to *Sicily*.

The Emperor leaving a strong Garrison in the
 town, which he found now to be of so conside-
 rable a Consequence, prepar'd to carry the War
 into *Sicily* it self, but was overtaken by a Storm,
 which disperst his Fleet, sunk several of his Ships,
 and suffer'd himself and the Transports to escape
 with great Difficulty to *Aulon*, from whence he
 march'd with some of the choicest Troops of his
 army against the *Servians*, who taking their Ad-
 vantage from the present Troubles, had infested
 the neighbouring Provinces of the Empire, and
 committed the Prosecution of the *Sicilian* War to

the Conduct of *Michael Palæologus*, who by the Emperor's Order went to *Venice*, where he raised Recruits for his Army; with which he marched into *Calabria*, by the Advice of *Alexander*, Roger's Kinsman, who having been disoblig'd by the King revolted to the *Romans*, and perswaded 'em to transfer the War into his own Country, where he frequently defeated *Roger's* Forces, took several Towns, and sent great Numbers of Captives to the Emperor; who in the mean time pressing hard on the *Servians*, they summon'd the *Hungarians* to their Assistance, and for some time made a tolerable Resistance; but being at length overthrown, *Manuel* carry'd the War into *Hungary*, where he razed several of their Cities, and return'd with a great Booty to *Constantinople*: From whence he shortly after made another Expedition against 'em, but upon Submission granted 'em a Peace; which however of no long Continuance, for they were accus'd of favouring *Andronicus Comnenus's* Designs upon the Empire, whereupon the War commenc'd, and was dragg'd for a considerable time with various Force on both sides.

Andronicus's ambitious Designs.

Andronicus, of whom we shall have Occasion to say more hereafter, was Cousin-German to the Emperor, and being a Man of an haughty aspiring Temper, had for a long time privately affected the Empire; of which *Manuel* was sufficiently sensible, but having no plain Proofs against him, he chose narrowly to observe than openly to punish him. But being now justly provok'd at him for his Practices with the *Hungarians* and other States, and cens'd against him by all his Relations, for his importunate Conversation with *Eudocia*, the Emperor's Niece, he committed him to close Custody; hoping by the Inconveniencies of a severe Restraint to bend his intractable Mind, and teach him his Duty. *Andronicus's* Obstinacy was invincible; he was far from learning the Lesson his Calamities ought to

might him, that his whole Thoughts were bent upon his Escape, which would make him capable of deserting himself more openly against the Emperor: and tho' he effected it shortly after, yet he was presently taken again, and more severely handled than before; 'till a forc'd Submission reconcil'd him for the present to the Emperor, tho' in the Issue he made it appear that he was of a Nature not to be oblig'd, as will be shown in its proper Place.

In the mean time *Manuel* having by the Pope's Intervention, concluded a Peace with *Roger*, and in a great measure check'd the unquiet *Hungarians*, took a Progress into the East; and marching through *Armenia* arriv'd at *Antioch*, where the Inhabitants receiv'd him openly with much Respect, yet they beheld him with an unfriendly and jealous Eye. The Design of his Expedition was rather to show himself to the Eastern Provinces, than affect any thing material there; having continu'd some time at *Antioch*, where he was entertain'd with Shows and Festivals, he return'd to *Constantinople*; but was assaulted by the *Turks* in his Passage, who kill'd several of his Men, and took part of his Equipage.

Being arriv'd at *Constantinople*, and angry at the late Behaviour of the *Turks*, he began to reflect on the Manner of their Affairs in *Asia minor*, where they still maintain'd their Dominion, tho' not so extensive as it had been formerly: For a War breaking out between *Man's* Successor, and *Musat*, Sultan of *Iconium*, it had done very much to the weakening of their Nation. This happen'd in the Reign of the late Emperor, who, by stirring the one against the other, was in the end ruin'd by both. But *Musat* in time getting the whole Kingdom of the *Turks* into his Hands, at last divided it among his three Sons; to *Clisastblan* his Eldest he bequeath'd *Iconium*, the Metropolis, with its Dependances; to *Jagupasan* his Second, or rather his Son-in-Law, he gave *Amasia*, *Ancyra*, with the fruitful Country of *Cappadocia*, and the adjacent

A. D.

1162.

Manuel at Antioch.

His Behaviour towards the Turks.

Territories; but the rich Cities of *Cæsaria* and *Sebaste* he allotted to *Dadunes* his Youngest. These Brethren being thus in Possession of their Father's Kingdom formerly belonging to the *Roman* Empire, fell quickly among themselves; the Sultan of *Icom* seeking the Destruction of *Jagupasan*, who was fluenc'd by the same Thoughts against him. The Emperor in the mean time sat still as an idle Spectator, wishing the Destruction of both, and privately incens'd the one against the other, tho' at length more openly favour'd *Jagupasan*, who by virtue of his Assistance overthrew his Brother, and obtained a memorable Victory over him; so that the Sultan grown weary of the Quarrel, not only courted the Emperor's Favour by his Ambassadors, but went in Person to *Constantinople*, where he was honourably receiv'd, and treated with all the Magnificence imaginable.

Among other Entertainments contriv'd for the mutual Diversion of the two Princes, a busie Turk undertook to fly the Space of a Furlong by virtue of artificial Wings, and to take his Flight from the Top of the Tower which stood in the *Hypodrome*. The whole World were surpriz'd and intent upon so desperate Undertaking, the Emperor himself dissuading from it, and the Sultan doubtful of the Event. When Time appointed being come, the Undertaker appeared on the Turret, having a large white Garment gather'd into many Foldings for the better Reception of the Wind; and having for some time suspended Expectation of the Beholders, who derided him, provok'd him at length to perform what he had unadvisedly promis'd, he hover'd a while with his Arms, as Birds do with their Wings, the better to gather the Wind, and committed himself with vain Hopes to the Air; but instead of mounting as he had promis'd, like *Icarus* of old, he tumbled headlong down with such a Force that he broke his Neck, his Arms, and Legs, with almost every Bone in his Body.

body, to the great Satisfaction of the Citizens, who with an inhospitable Freedom jeer'd the *Turks* when they met 'em, for this extravagant Attempt of their Country-man; 'till the Emperor, who observ'd the Sultan to be inwardly displeas'd at their Insolence, commanded a Stop to be put to it.

After this, the Emperor, who was willing to make the Sultan Witness of his prodigious Wealth, show'd in his Treasury, and gratify'd him with so many Royal Presents, that the *Turks* pretended he knew not which to admire most, the abundant Riches or magnificent Liberality of the Emperor. In Token of thankfulness he embrac'd *Manuel*, call'd him Father, and promis'd at his Return to drive *Dadunes* out of *Sebastia*, and restore it to the Emperor. Part of this promise he carefully observ'd, for being return'd to *Constantinople* he rais'd an Army with which he drove *Dadunes* out of *Sebastia*, and having seiz'd on the Dominions of *Fagupasan*, who dy'd at the Beginning of the war, and by that means render'd himself Master of the *Turks* held in *Asia minor*, he forgot all former courtesies; and seeing himself at the Head of a powerful Empire, he invaded *Manuel's* Territories, from whom he took *Laodicea* in *Phrygia*, with the adjacent territories, plundering and destroying all that lay before him, killing the most resolute, and leading the rest into Captivity.

Manuel, who thought at first he had oblig'd a friend, found now on the contrary that he had arm'd an Enemy against him; wherefore, to repress the outrages of the perfidious *Turks*, he pass'd with a powerful Army over into *Asia*, where finding the barbarians rov'd up and down at their Pleasure, he thought fit to fortifie *Dorylaum*, the better to restrain their Incursions; and that his Soldiers might with more Chearfulness undertake the Work, he carry'd the first Basket of Stones himself, which serv'd as an example to the rest, so that in a short time the City was defended with strong Walls and deep Ditches,

maugre all the Opposition of the *Turks*, who continually alarm'd the *Romans*, and endeavour'd to drive 'em from their Works. With the like Care and Industry he fortify'd *Subleum*, another strong Hold, and having left sufficient Garrisons in both, he return'd to *Constantinople*. These Garrisons very much gaul'd the *Turks*, notwithstanding which they continu'd the Hostilities* and Incroachments upon the Borders. This oblig'd the Emperor to expostulate with the Sultan, to remind him of the great Benefits he had receiv'd from him, and to reprove him for his Ingratitude. These Complaints of the Emperor were answer'd by Complaints as earnestly urg'd from the Sultan, who vehemently upbraided *Manuel* for Unconstancy, and Breach of Promise, but insisted on nothing so much as his fortifying those Places contrary, as he said, to the League between 'em.

This Disposition in the two Princes, and their mutual Remonstrances, were look'd upon as the Prelude of an ensuing War; for they were both Men of Resolution, impatient of Injuries, and revengeful. The Sultan was more cautious and circumspect, managing all by his Lieutenants; the Emperor more fiery, open, and adventurous, being the first to restrain the Encroachments of his Neighbours, and fighting in Person at the Head of his Armies: And now finding the Sultan was not to be oblig'd by fair means, he rais'd such an Army, consisting of *Lots* and *Scythians* as well as of his own Subjects, as if intended not only to revenge the Affronts he had receiv'd from the present Sultan, but to call him to an Account for all the Injuries his Predecessors and the *Roman* Empire had sustain'd from the whole Nation, which he prepar'd utterly to extirpate.

With these Thoughts, and at the Head of his numerous Forces, the angry Emperor pass'd over into *Asia*, directing his Marches with much Care and Circumspection, for fear of any sudden Attempt

the Barbarians, and drawing a Trench where-
 he lodg'd his Army. The *Turks* in the mean
 showing themselves in small Parties, and watch-
 their Advantages, insulted sometimes one Part
 the Army, and sometimes the other, destroying
 Forage, and infecting the Water, where-ever
 knew the Emperor was to pass; which ex-
 dingly incommoded the *Romans*, who dy'd daily
 the Flux.

In the mean time the Sultan, having receiv'd a
 verful Assistance from the *Persians*, thought fit, be-
 he had Recourse to the Extremities of War, to
 the Emperor by his Ambassadors, who demanded
 peace of him, and that upon such Terms as he
 self should think fit to grant. This made *Manuel*
 ammon a Council of War, in which they who
 the most experienc'd in the Wars advis'd that the
 an's Offers ought to be embraced, that an ho-
 rable Peace ought to be preferr'd to the Dangers
 Uncertainties of War, as consisting more with
 Emperor's own Honour, and the Safety of the
 pire. In this they were with great Vehemence
 os'd by the young unskiful Courtiers, who ha-
 hardly ever heard the Sound of a Trumpet, but
 d on by a false ill-grounded Courage, declar'd
 for the War; to whom the unfortunate Em-
 adher'd, and dismiss'd the Ambassadors with a
 arrogant Answer: And when the Sultan once
 he courted him to a Peace, he made no other
 y, but that *he would come and let him know his*
fare at Iconium.

Manuel's
 Indiscreti-
 on

he Sultan, perceiving the Emperor deaf to all Mo-
 of a Reconciliation, seiz'd on the Straits of Zi-
 through which the *Romans* were to pass in their
 oval from *Myriocephalon*, an old ruinous Castle,
 of a Name ominous to the *Romans*, as it appear'd
 wards by the Event. The Entrance into these
 was by a long Valley, flank'd on each Side by
 Mountains and craggy Rocks, which at once
 afforded

afforded a painful and amazing Passage to the Veller.

In an inauspicious Hour the desperate Emperor enter'd this Valley, having neither provided for clearing of the Passages, nor Safety of the Carriages, but marching as through a plain and open Country, tho' he had been assur'd before that the *Turks* were strongly possess'd both of the Straits and Mountains in order to dispute his Passage. So that the Romans were no sooner enter'd, but the *Turks* poured down Showers of Arrows upon 'em from the Mountains and broken Cliffs, which did the Execution desired. However they of the Van-guard cast themselves into the Form of a Wedge, and having join'd their Targets in the manner of a Pentagon close over their Heads, by degrees drove the *Turks* out of those Straits, and forc'd 'em farther up the Mountains; and having recover'd the Top of the Hill they there encamp'd themselves, waiting for rest to join 'em.

occasions
the Loss of
his Army.

In this manner the whole Army might probably have pass'd, had they not been encumber'd by Carriages, which lengthen'd their March, and gave the *Turks* time to fall like a Torrent upon 'em from the Mountains, which put 'em into the greatest Confusion; for being continually press'd by the great Multitudes of their Enemies, who had the Advantage of the Ground against 'em, they were by degrees hemm'd in on every side, and had not been left either to retreat or advance, but fell a Sacrifice to the Emperor's Indiscretion, and the Rage of the Barbarians. The Slaughter was so great that the Vallies were in a manner cramm'd with dead Bodies, and the Rivers overflow'd with Blood. Men and Beasts, Christians and *Turks*, the Van-guard and the Coward, lay together in promiscuous Heaps; for during the Action a violent Wind rais'd the Dust of that desert Country as into a thick Darknes, so that both Sides fought with an undistinguishing

ing Friend and Foe in that horrible^d Confusion. The Emperor, whose Courage was equal to his Folly, seeing the Day irrecoverably lost, forc'd his Army, with such as had the Boldness to follow him, through the thickest Ranks of his Enemies, and bore with him the visible Marks of the Danger he had escaped. Being thus disingag'd, he mov'd directly towards the Vanguard of his Army, and observ'd sometimes as he pass'd along some of his own Subjects and most intimate Friends beset and overpowered by the prevailing *Turks*, without being able to stay and relieve 'em; at others he was forc'd to tread over the Bodies of his nearest Relations, either living or dying, who with a dumb Horror severely reproach'd him for his fatal Indiscretion. However, at length, with much Difficulty, he escap'd to the remnant Legions; where wounded, weary, and ready to faint for Thirst, he commanded Water to be brought him from a neighbouring Stream, which when he had tasted, and perceiving it to be infected with a deep Sigh he said, *How unfortunately have I tasted of Christian Blood*; to which a mutinous Soldier, who overheard him, instantly reply'd, *This is the first Time, O Emperor, thou hast drunk the Blood of Christians, but didst even then drink of it to an Intoxication, when first by thy cruel Exactions thou didst oppress and devour thy needy Subjects*. Tho' this reproachful Speech imbitter'd the Sense of his present Calamities, yet knowing how justly he had deserved it, he pass'd it by in Silence, as if he had not heard it.

Shortly after this, *Andronicus Contostephanus*, and several other Officers as had commanded in the Rear, escap'd the Fury of the *Turks*, came up to the Emperor; and he had now time to reflect on the many Brave Men he had lost, and the Danger he was in. Among the slain were reckon'd *Baldwin* the Emperor's second Wife *Matilda's* Brother, and *Manuel's* own Nephew *Andronicus Bataza*; who marching

ing with an Army out of *Paphlagonia* and *Hera Pontica* against the *Turks* in *Amasia*, was intercepted by the way, and slain. The Miseries of the D were more than equal'd by the Horrors of the e suing Night: The Christians were in a foreign ffile Country, encompass'd by their Enemies on sides, who alarm'd every Quarter of their Cat threatening, with an insolent Barbarity, to destr 'em all at the Return of Day; whereupon they gan, whilst living, to number themselves amo their dead Companions. No one drew a dee Draught of this sorrowful Cup than the Emper who being himself the Occasion of all these C mities, had a double Portion: Having called Chief Officers together, after some Deliberation told 'em, *he was resolv'd to fly and secure himself, advis'd 'em to shift for themselves in the best manner could.* Which infamous Resolution being by cha overheard by the Soldier before mention'd, w stood then at the Tent Door, he ask'd him in reproachful manner, *If it was not he who had led into those Dangers, and to such invincible Necessity. Had they more reason to complain of the Barbarians him, who had brought 'em into that Vale of Miseries Mouth of Hell; and would he now betray 'em by a shameful Flight, and leave 'em as Sheep design'd for Slaughter?* The Emperor was touch'd to the Qu with this severe Reprehension, and therefore ing aside all Thoughts but of Fighting, he reso to expect the worst; tho' his Enemies on ev side were ready to devour him; Help he saw n at hand, and nothing remain'd but Death and spair.

An unexpected Deliverance.

Whilst *Manuel* labour'd under these Agonies, vine Providence touch'd the Sultan's Heart with unwonted Tendernefs and Pity to distress'd Mfty. He, having recall'd the *Turks*, who by B of Day began to assault the Camp, presented Emperor, by the Hands of *Gabras*, a Man of great

Aut

authority next himself, with a Horse richly caparison'd, and a Sword of an inestimable Value. These Presents were attended with Proposals for a Peace on such Terms as the Emperor, in that Exigency of his Affairs, could not reject. Whilst *Gabras*, in an eloquent Speech, at once comforting the Emperor for his present Misfortunes, and recommending to him the Study of Peace, he observ'd a yellow Robe which the Emperor wore over his armor, and concluded with telling him that Colour was not proper for a Soldier, but was ominous and attended ill Luck; at which the Emperor with a smile gave it him, and receiving the Presents sent from the Sultan, sign'd the Peace: Which being concluded beyond all Mens Expectations, *Manuel* prepar'd to march home, desiring to return another Way than that by which he came, on purpose to avoid offending his Eyes with the Sight of those he had lost in the Straits; but his Guides, either through Design or Necessity, conducted him back the same Way, where he could not but behold the lamentable Effects of his late Overthrow: The Straits were fill'd up, the Vallies rais'd into Hills, and the streets lay cover'd with the Carcasses of the Slain: Every Man, as he pass'd by, call'd with a doleful Voice on his Friends and Acquaintance, whom he had seen; and they were all so touch'd with that inexorable Scene of Woe, that they once more seem'd to be surrounded by the merciless *Turks*, and again to repeat those Dangers they had lately with so much difficulty escap'd.

Having at length pass'd those doleful Straits, the *Turks* appear'd again in their Rear; for the Sultan, perceiving that he had suffer'd the Prey to escape out of his Hands, gave leave to such as would to pursue 'em, who slew many of 'em, especially of the Sick and Wounded, who could not keep up with the rest. After many Inconveniencies, the Emperor conducted the Army to *Chonas*, where he distributed

buted Money among those that were wounded, having discharg'd 'em proceeded forward to *Philippia*, where he staid some time to refresh himself and attend the Cure of his Wounds.

Among other Conditions of the Peace, which Emperor had oblig'd himself to observe, One was That the Fortifications of *Dorylaeum* and *Subladium* should be raz'd: This the Emperor, being now in a State of Danger, and considering the great Importance of those two Places, was very unwilling to perform; however he did it by halves, dismantling *Subladium*, but continuing *Dorylaeum* in the same Condition it was in before the Wars; and when the Sultan exhorted him by his Ambassadors to a better Observeance of the Treaty, he answer'd, *That what had been extorted from him during his Necessities could be no Force*, and therefore refus'd a Compliance: At which the Sultan was so enrag'd, that he sent *Atapachus* the Head of twenty four thousand of his best soldiers, to waste and destroy all the Provinces and Cities without Distinction down to the Sea- Coast, strictly commanding him, as a Proof of his Obedience, to bring him some of the Sea Water, and some of the Sand. These Orders were executed with so much Resolution, that *Atapachus* immediately laid all *Phrygia* waste, sparing neither Man nor Woman, nor Child; but as he was returning with a prodigious Booty, he was met in his Passage by the River *Meander* by some of the Emperor's Centinels, who had been posted there for that purpose, and who cut him off together with his whole army, and recover'd the Prey. The *Turks* were dispirited by this Overthrow, that they grew more arrogant for the future, tho' they never observed any Peace, but watch'd all Opportunities for enlarging their Dominions.

Manuel having thus in some measure secur'd himself and the Empire from the *Turks*, was too jealous and active to enjoy long the Tranquility his late Dan-

purchas'd. *Frederick* the First, surnam'd *Barba-*
 was at that time Emperor of *Germany*, who ha-
 pacify'd the Affairs of that Country, and made
 States of *Italy* submit to his Pleasure, appear'd as
 dangerous Rival to the distrustful *Manuel*; who was
 ble, that if any one Prince should become absolute
 the West, he might easily insult the Eastern Em-
 which had been so considerably weaken'd by the
 miling Power of the Barbarians. Of this he had
 aware long before, and therefore maintain'd, at
 Expence, his Pensioners in most of the *Italian*
 Courts, by which means there was scarce any thing
 acted even in the Conclave of which he had not
 account. By his Munificence he had brought over
Venetians, *Genoese*, the *Pisans*, and the Inhabitants
Ancona to his Interest; and of those he made fre-
 use to embarrass *Frederick's* Affairs. *Frederick*,
 was sensible of this Proceeding, knew not how
 declare himself openly against *Manuel*, but sate
 before *Ancona*, of which he pretended to be the
 in chief, and which he knew was particularly
 d to the Eastern Emperor. The Siege lasted
 r than was at first expected, and the *Germans*
 at length forc'd to quit it, the Inhabitants un-
 ing with great Chearfulness all the Difficulties
 ing a Siege, to which they were encourag'd
Manuel's Ambassadors, who continu'd all the while
 the Town.
 have nothing else considerable of this Emperor
 s Death, except that, of an ill Emperor, he,
 the latter End of his Reign, set up for a worse *Manuelian*
 ; proceeding so far in the Heat of his Dis- ill *Divine*.
 as to defend even some of *Mahomet's* Absur-
 This created great Divisions in the Church,
 some adher'd to the Truth out of Conscience
 and others, blinded by their Interest, implicitly
 d the Emperor: But Death shortly after put
 d to these Disputes, which he manag'd with
 ch Application.

He

A. D.
1180.

He was taken ill in *March*, and tho' he dy'd not the Month of *September* following, yet he could be prevail'd upon all that while to settle the affairs of State, and appoint a Guardian to his Son who being young was incapable of governing himself. The Reason of this was, that confiding in judicial Astrology, he affirm'd he had fourteen Years of Life still remaining, during which he was to have the Pleasure of obtaining new Mistresses, and recovering several Towns from the *Barbarians*. But finding at length the approach of Death, and that it was irresistible, he renounc'd his former Vanities, took the Habit of a Monk, the Sight of which drew Tears from his Assistants, in Consideration of the Imbecility of Human Affairs. He did not long survive this Change, but dy'd in the thirty sixth Year of his Reign, the twenty ninth of *Frederick Barbarossa* the twenty sixth of *Henry the Second*, King of *England*, A. D. 1180.

His Death,

and Character.

He was a Prince whose good and bad Qualities were so intermixt, that it was no easie thing to determine which had the Predominance. The Beginning of his Reign was so propitious, that he seem'd devotedly to enjoy that Dignity, which had been conferred on him in Prejudice to the Right of his Elder Brother. He was naturally brave, fearless, hardy, daring, and ready in the Execution of what he had undertaken. He delighted very much in War, and yet took little Care to encourage and reward Military Merit, especially towards the latter End of his Reign, when he had the greatest need of 'em: And indeed he seem'd properly design'd for War, for in Times of Peace the Prince was ever more dissolute in all manner of debauches, which threw him upon Extravagances, oblig'd him to oppress his Subjects with illegal Taxes, and most scandalous Impositions. He was remarkable for his Cruelty, which proceeded from his great Covetousness and Superstition. The most execrable of his Qualities was his Perfidiousness, which made

commit the blackest and most horrid Crimes upon occasion of the second Crusade, and thereby render'd Name eternally infamous to the whole Earth.

Manuel being dead, he was succeeded by his Son *Alexius II.*

Comnenus, a Child of about twelve Years of Age, had the Name of Emperor, but the Authority was in his Mother, and such of his Father's Relations as she thought fit to trust; who govern'd the Empire no better than *Phaeton* is said to have guided the chariot of the Sun; the young Prince in the mean time being suffer'd to indulge himself in his Pleasures, unable to discern what would contribute most to the Honour and Reputation of the Empire, or what would be most prejudicial to it: Whilst they, who managed the Affairs, study'd nothing less than the Care of his Education, and follow'd every one his private Interest and particular Inclinations. Some, who were drawn in with the Beauty of the young Empress, for whom she was worthily celebrated, made their Court to her, and spent their Time in Gallantries, and various Amusements; others enrich'd themselves out of the publick Treasury; and a third sort, who were the most dangerous, had greater Things in View, aiming at nothing less than the Empire it self.

Whilst the Court was thus taken up, and no Room was had to the publick Affairs, the *Turks* without any Resistance invaded the Frontiers, and took *Adrianople*, with several other Towns in *Thracia*, and encroach'd upon the Provinces of the Empire: This rais'd in the People a general Dislike to the present Government, and prepar'd 'em for any Revolution.

Among those who endeavour'd to gain the Affection of the Empress, no one succeeded so well as *Andronicus*, at that time President of the Council, and near-est to the Emperor, with whom he was thought more familiar than consisted with her Honour, so that by her Assistance he hop'd to be advanc'd to Imperial Dignity, which was judg'd no difficult

The ill Management of the Ministry proves the Ruin of the young Emperor.

matter to be effected in that Conjunction. this the other Grandees of the Court were alarm'd and highly resent'd the great Authority of *Alexander* not out of any tender regard to the young Emperor but a jealous Concern for their own Safety.

Andronicus, of whom mention has been made ready, was quickly inform'd of these different Actions, and divided Interests at Court; having a long time affected the Purple, he was too sagacious not to think this the fittest Time to attempt the obtaining it. He was a Man of a haughty turbulent Spirit, and for that reason had liv'd either as a Prisoner or an Exile, during the greatest Part of the late Reign, residing at present at *Oenæum*, whither he had been confin'd for some new Attempts, by the late Emperor. He was a Man of great Address, and highly recommended himself to the Commons, and some also among the Nobility, by his insinuating popular Behaviour. That which *Manuel* had sign'd to curb and restrain him, he now made use of as a Step to ascend the Imperial Throne; and was one Clause, among many other Things in his Oath of Obedience, which the late Emperor had forc'd him to take to himself and his Son *Alexander*, whereby he was oblig'd to discover whatever he knew at any time contriv'd or attempted that was prejudicial to the Honour and Safety of their Person, and with the utmost of his Power to oppose it. His Obedience to this Oath, as was pretended, he express'd in Letters full of Respect to the young Emperor, *Theodosius* the Patriarch, in which having profess'd profound Veneration for the Memory of the late Emperor, and an implicit Love and Obedience to the Person and Authority of the young Prince, he complied in high Terms of the unbounded Authority of the Emperor, and his scandalous Familiarity with the Emperor, so notorious, as he said, to the whole World. That he could not be suffer'd without a Violation of the Imperial Dignity, which he was bound by Oath to assert to the

most, and to die rather than see the young Emperor in so notorious a manner insulted. These Letters had their desired Effect: *Andronicus* was consider'd as a Man of great Experience, and the only Person fit to reform the Abuses of State. Being inform'd by his Emissaries at Court of the Peoples Disposition towards him, he left *Oeneum*, and mov'd towards *Constantinople*; declaring, where-ever he came, That he was marching in Obedience to the Oath made to the late Emperor, and to redeem *Alexius* out of the Hands of his Enemies, who like sensual Brutes fed upon the Fat of the Land. In this manner he came as far as *Papblagonia*, being receiv'd by the People as their Deliverer and Defender; for he had a Tongue so fluent, that he was able to convince the most obstinate, and soften the barbarian: His Words were attended with Tears, which flow'd as it were from two Fountains, and commiserated the deplorable Condition of his Country, that call'd aloud for his Assistance. The Numbers of those Country People, that were by these Artifices drawn over to him in his March, were incredible, that no one dare to oppose him 'till he came into *Thracia*, where *John Ducas*, Governor of *Nice*, shut his Gates against him, as an Enemy of the State: The same Treatment he met with at *Nicomedia*; withstanding which he continu'd his March, and being, near a Castle call'd *Charace*, defeated *Andronicus Angelus*, whom the President had sent out against him, he proceeded forward, encamp'd a little from *Chalcedon*, almost opposite, and in sight of *Constantinople*.

Andronicus marches towards Constantinople.

The Citizens were by this generally prepar'd for his Reception, courting him by Letters, and urging him to be speedy in the Execution of his just and honourable Designs; for the President had so provok'd 'em by Tyrannical Proceedings, his Arbitrary Exactions, and Cruel Oppressions, that he was universally detested by them; particularly *Mary*, the young Emperor's Mother, by the Mother's side, who was highly offended

*A Sedition
in the City.*

to see the vast Treasure, which her Royal Progenitors had been so long hoarding up, and the Empire self become a Prey to the Ambition of one Man, and the Lust of a Woman, to whom she had always express'd an irreconcilable Aversion, stirr'd up the People against 'em, and rais'd a Sedition, which occasion'd the spilling of much Blood, and was with great Difficulty appeas'd. The President perceiving how unable he was to contend with *Andronicus* by Law, had in the mean time mann'd out the Imperial Fleet, which was committed to the Conduct of *Contostephanus*, who claim'd it as his Right, and was order'd to prevent *Andronicus* his Passage over the *Bosphorus*; but he, watching his Opportunity, revolted with the whole Fleet, which, being the greatest Stroke, determin'd the Fortune of the War, and secur'd to *Andronicus* all his Pretences. For now *Alexius* had no longer any Authority in the City, where the Citizens revolted against him to his Face, and with repeated Acclamations declar'd for *Andronicus*, the Guardian of the young Emperor, and Genius of the State. In the mean time *John* and *Manuel*, *Andronicus* his two Sons, whom the President had thrown into Prison, were set at Liberty, and the President himself, with those of his Faction, were clapp'd under a strong Guard 'till the arrival of *Andronicus*, who was impatiently expected. *Alexius* himself, who but lately was attended by thousands, whom he could command with a Nod, and who was Emperor in every thing but the Name, in a few Days after seated on a scurvy Jade, with a Rag plac'd on the Top of a Reed in manner of an Ensign, carry'd before him, attended with Scoffs and Execrations of the People, conducted to the Sea-side, and there thrown into a little Boat, which transported him to *Andronicus*, who having insulted him himself, and expos'd him to the severe Reprehensions of the Nobility about him, shortly after order'd his Eyes to be pluck'd out.

By this time all things having been manag'd and settled in the City, according to the Pleasure of *Andronicus*, he pass'd over, and was conducted into the City, attended with the Shouts and Acclamations of the People. The Emperor lay at that time with his Mother at a Royal Seat in the Country, which was given by *Andronicus* his Appointment, who, out of a pretended Respect to his Prince, went to wait on him before he would be receiv'd into the City. Before he came into his Presence he fell on the Ground, kiss'd his Feet, and wash'd 'em with his Tears, which he had ready at Command, as he had several Texts of Scripture, which he properly apply'd to the present purpose. He saluted the Empress with a Coldness that sufficiently express'd the Aversion he had for her.

Having staid some Days with the Emperor, he then march'd into the Imperial City, where, among other things, he went with a pretended Devotion to visit the late Emperor *Manuel's* Grave, where he wept bitterly, roaring, as it were, with excess of Grief, to the great Admiration of those Spectators who were not acquainted with his great Talent of Dissimulation, and who therefore imputed it to the great Love he had for him, who had been his cruel Persecutor. When one of his Relations would have remov'd him from the Tomb, telling him he had indulg'd his Sorrows enough, he refus'd to be remov'd, saying that he had something in secret to say to the Dead. And accordingly, with his Hands lifted up, and his Eyes fix'd fast on the Tomb in the Posture of a Suppliant, he mov'd his Lips, and said something secretly, the Purport of which no Man could tell. Some said it was a Charm or Incantation, others, who were better acquainted with *Andronicus*, made a Speech for him, which they knew was agreeable to his Temper, and which they commended in Words like these. *I have thee now fast,*

Andronicus enters the City.

Nicot. P. 166. Pa. 115 Edit.

driven to the last Extremity, an Outcast, and Wanderer upon the Face of the Earth. But now art thou confin'd the Limits of this narrow Tomb, and lock'd fast in the Arms of Death, shalt arise no more 'till the last Trump awake thee. Know thou that I will severely revenge my self upon thy Family, and, like a Lion possessor of his Prey, will satiate my self with Blood, when once I have master'd this Imperial City.

*His cruel
Behaviour.*

Having receiv'd the Submission of the Citizens, and been acknowledg'd Protector of the Empire during the Minority of the young *Alexius*, he apply'd himself to the Management of the State, and recall'd the Memory of that unhappy People the Days of old, and the Proscriptions of *Marius*, *Sylla*, and others, who, having trampled over the Liberties of their Country, dy'd their Swords in the Blood of their Fellow Citizens. Many were murder'd, others depriv'd of Sight, and great Multitudes thrown into Prison without any Cause assign'd, but the Will of the Tyrant, which proceeded either from long old Grudge, or for that they were of the Nobles, and wish'd well to *Alexius*. His Ears were open to all Accusations, so that if any Man had conceived Prejudice to his Neighbour, his ready way to be reveng'd was to accuse him of some pretended Crime to *Andronicus*. In this Confusion the Father spoke not the Son, nor the Son the Father; the Brother labour'd for the Brother's Destruction, and it so happen'd that the Accuser and Accused shar'd in a common Fate.

The first who tasted of his Cruelty was *Mary*, Daughter of the late Emperor, who tho' she had appear'd the most zealous to promote the Revolution, yet was she poison'd by the Tyrant's means, and her Husband is said to have tasted of the same Cup, to have dy'd shortly after. The very Favours and Commendations of this Tyrant were fatal; for those whom he pretended most to esteem to Day, were to bleed to Morrow, so that they appear'd no

an Victims deck'd out for the Altar; as if Death it
 If had not been sufficient unless it was aggravated
 by these Circumstances. As yet the Empress was
 offer'd to be near her Son, but when the Tyrant
 had polluted the Streets of *Constantinople* with his Mur-
 ders and Massacres, then he began to reflect how
 much she had oppos'd his Designs during the late
 reign; and tho' there was no reason to think she
 could ever be capable of hurting him in this, yet he
 resolv'd to destroy her. Accordingly he exclaim'd
 publicly against her, call'd her Traitors, and a de-
 ar'd Enemy to the Emperor and the State, threaten-
 ing once more to depart if she were not remov'd from
 her Son's Presence.

Tho' he would have done any thing sooner than
 that, yet the unthinking Multitude, who were still
 misled by a wonderful Opinion of him, flock'd in
 great Numbers to the Patriarch's House, and threa-
 n'd to Mutiny if *Andronicus* was not oblig'd in that
 point. Whereupon a Council was summon'd, con-
 sisting of such as, for the most part, were too com-
 plaisant to oppose the Tyrant's Pleasure. In this
 Council she was charg'd of Treason, as that she by
 letters should invite *Bela*, King of *Hungary*, her
 brother-in-Law, to invade the Empire. And that
 the Council might know before hand what they
 were to do, *Leo Monasteriotes*, *Demetrius*, *Tornicius*, and
Constantinus Petrenus, who among others were summon'd
 to assist in it, were seiz'd by Order of *Andronicus*, and
 hardly escap'd the Fury of the Mob, for desiring to
 know *Whether that Council was call'd by the Emperor's*
Consent and Approbation? The unhappy Empress was
 judg'd guilty of the Matters alleg'd against her;
 and she, who not long before was one of the greatest
 Princes of the East, and receiv'd a double Obedience
 from her Subjects, on account of her irresistible Charms
 and Imperial Power, was now reduc'd to the utmost
 Grief and Despair, deserted by her Friends, and
 abandon'd even of her Keepers. In this Condition she

The Em-
press stran-
gled by An-
dronicus's
Order,

lay not long, for *Andronicus*, to compleat his Villany commanded her shortly after to be strangled, and committed the Execution of it to *Pterigionites* the Eunuch, who was already stain'd with the Blood of *Mary*, and her Husband *Manuel*; *Andronicus* his own Son, and *Georgius Augustus*, having first refus'd so ungrateful an Office.

All this while the Tyrant express'd the tender Love to the young Emperor, whom he took care to have solemnly crown'd by the Patriarch, he assisting in Person with Tears in his Eyes, the Witnesses of his inward Joy, as he would have it thought, upon the Occasion; which made those that observ'd him, and were not yet acquainted with his bloody Hypocrisy, to think the young Prince exceeding happy in so faithful and loyal a Protector and Counsellor: But having by this time got both the Emperor and Empire into his Power, and remov'd all those whom he judg'd adverse to his Designs, he began more openly to declare himself. In a Council consisting chiefly of his own Favourites, he enlarg'd upon the present Dangers of the Empire, threaten'd at once with intestine Division and foreign Invasions, and requir'd their speedy Assistance in so great an Exigency; they watching the Cue, affirm'd the Empire would be irrecoverably lost unless he was associated to *Alexius*, and by his great Wisdom and Experience divert the Storm, or teach the State to weather it; after which with one Voice they cry'd out, *Long live Alexius and Andronicus Roman Emperors!* Which Acclamation was taken by others employ'd for that Purpose, and in a moment communicated through the whole City. The young Emperor himself seeming outwardly glad of so worthy a Companion, and congratulated him for his Advancement; whilst the crafty Tyrant affected an Aversion to what he had so long coveted, and was willingly suffer'd 'em to place him in the Imperial Seat, and adorn him with the Purple; and being as it was customary, at his Coronation to partake

Androni-
cus.

A. D.

1182.

Blessed Sacrament, having receiv'd the Bread, taken the Blessed Cup in his Hand, with a countenance devoutly fram'd, and his Eyes cast to Heaven, he solemnly swore by those dreadful mysteries that *he had taken upon him the Fellowship of Empire for no other End, but to assist Alexius, his son, in the Government, and support his Authority.* A dreadful Imprecation and proper Introduction to what follow'd soon after, for after he had spent a few Days in his feign'd Devotions, in the midst of which he secretly resolv'd upon the Death of *Alexius*, he summons'd his Council, who had done so many great things for him already, wherein the Inconveniency of many Governours was discoursed of at large, and how much a single Dominion was consistent with the safety of the State, and that the Age of an old man was more valuable than the Youth of a Lark. At which seasonable Preparation, they decreed that *Alexius* should be dethron'd; and as if that was not sufficient, he was shortly after condemn'd to die; such abominable Sentence was accordingly executed by *Stephanus Hagiochristophorites*, and some others, who entering the unhappy Prince's Chamber by Night, without any Regard had to his Dignity, or Compassion to his Youth and Innocency, cruelly strangled him with a Bow-string; and *Andronicus* coming in shortly after, spurn'd the dead Body with his Foot, branding the Memory of his Father with Perjury, and of his Mother with Whoredom.

This was the unfortunate End of the young Emperor *Alexius*, who had not liv'd full fifteen Years, nor more than three, before he was cropt, like a Flower in the Bloom, by the execrable Hands of Treason and Murder. And now *Andronicus* being Emperor without a Rival, as he possess'd his Predecessor's Dignity, so he resolv'd to enjoy his intended Bride; for he was no less than threescore and ten Years of Age, yet he thought himself a fit Match for *Ann*, French King's Daughter, whom he marry'd, tho' she

who does
the same by
the young
Emperor
Alexius.

she was no more than eleven Years old, and had fore been betroth'd to *Alexius*.

Finding the People reproach'd him for the Breach of his Oath made to *Manuel* and *Alexius*, he by his Dexterity perswaded the Bishops to release and absolve him from it. For which presumptuous Absolution those very Bishops, who had thereby exceeded their Commission, were shortly after punish'd by *Andronicus* himself, who contemn'd 'em as Men forgetful of their Duties and Calling.

A. D. After this he apply'd himself without Intermi-
1184. to the Establishment of his Power, sparing nei-
Androni- Age, Sex, or Condition, where he conceiv'd he
cus being reason to apprehend any Danger ; so that every
now sole was distinguish'd by the Execution of some
Emperor Man or other, and Murders were grown so common
his great that they began to be unregarded. Some were
Tyranny. priv'd of their Sight, others hang'd, some poison'd
and not a few burnt alive : But that which aggravated these undeserved Punishments was, that the while the merciless Tyrant would pretend to be sorry for 'em, and with Tears in his Eyes seem to blame the Severity of the Law, which would not suffer him to show Mercy to so many, whom he thought brave Men. Nor did *Andronicus* rage against such as were near him at *Constantinople*, but extended his Cruelty to the remotest Provinces of the Empire ; so that all those who were the least inclinable to the Family of the Emperor *Manuel*, were forc'd to fly as from an enrag'd Lion, or an irresistible Torrent that bore down all before it. *Isaac Comnenus*, *Manuel's* near Kinsman, took Refuge in *Cyprus*, where he turn'd Tyrant himself, and is said as much to have exceeded *Andronicus* in all manner of Barbarities. *Andronicus* out-did the rest of Mankind. *Andronicus* *Comnenus*, *Manuel's* own own Brother, fled into *Syria*, where he perswaded *William*, the King of that Kingdom, to declare War against *Andronicus*. The King landed at *Dyrrachium* took the City, and march'd from thence

without meeting any to oppose him, through the
 art of *Macedonia*, having order'd his Fleet to at-
 tack him at *Thessalonica*, whither he led his Army, and
 in the City, rather through the Cowardice of the
 Governor, than the Courage of his own Troops. The
 Outrages the *Sicilians* committed in that Place
 are unspeakable, they not only thrust the Inhabi-
 tants out of their Habitations, and depriv'd 'em of
 their most valuable Substance, but stript 'em naked,
 exposing those Parts to publick View which by Nature
 were design'd to be conceal'd; and suffer'd 'em to
 lie in the Streets, whilst they revell'd in their
 excesses, devouring that in a Moment, which the pa-
 ragonous Industry of many Years had been purchas-
 ing: After which they spoil'd all the Country round
 about, and threaten'd the Imperial City it self. In this
 extremity *Andronicus* sent out some in whom he could
 confide against the *Sicilians*, who easily defeated
 the cowardly *Gracians*, and grew more formidable
 in so ineffectual an Opposition. This very much
 weaken'd the Authority of *Andronicus* at home, where
 the Number of the Malecontents encreas'd proporti-
 onally to the Success his Enemies met with abroad,
 and threw him upon more desperate Courses, if possi-
 ble, than any he had recurr'd to before: For now
 he proscribed whole Families at once, and sometimes
 his own Favourites, who had hitherto been the Exe-
 cutors of his Tyranny, were carry'd off in the
 general Destruction. Among others appointed to the
 slaughter was *Isaac Angelus*, a Man of great Nobility,
 who was obnoxious upon no other Account but for
 the two first Letters of his Name, with which the
 Tyrant was told his began who was to suc-
 ceed him. *Hagiocristophorites*, *Andronicus's* chief Mi-
 nister, went with a sufficient Force to apprehend him,
 but *Isaac* defending himself with much Valour slew
 the Villain with his own Hands, and escaped through
 the midst of the rest, with his Sword-bloody, into
 the great Church, where he took Sanctuary. Hither
 he

*The Sicili-
 ans Cruel-
 ties at
 Thessalo-
 nica.*

he was follow'd not only by his Uncle *John* and his Son *Isaac*, who had been Sureties to distrustful Tyrant for his good Behaviour, as he been for theirs, but by Multitudes of People, who flock'd thither out of all Parts of the City, and pity'd *Isaac*, whom they highly esteem'd for his Birth, without any Thoughts as yet of farther Favour towards him. Some there were, who resort thither, not so much to behold *Isaac*, as for their Security, apprehending the like Usage from the placable *Andronicus*; these exclaim'd with great Freedom against the Tyrant, and in artful pathetic Speeches appeal'd to the People, *whom they adjure to stay, and protect 'em from the Fury of a Monster, that become the general Enemy of Mankind.*

Isaac Angelus taking Sanctuary is declar'd Emperor.

The Hand of Divine Providence appear'd eminently visible upon this Occasion; for *Andronicus* happen'd to be absent at that time from the City, his bloody Ministers were too secure to apprehend any thing from the neglected Mob; who being caress'd by the Malecontents, and perceiving no offer'd any thing in Behalf of the Tyrant, or Dissuade of the Tumult, they proceeded from pitying *Isaac* to curse *Andronicus*, every Man giving his Tongue Liberty, which 'till then it durst never have exercised. A great Part of the People continu'd with *Isaac* all Night, the rest retiring not so much for their Repose as to prepare their Fellow-Citizens, and create a general Dislike in the Inhabitants to *Andronicus*.

Early in the Morning *Andronicus's* Favourites endeavour'd to appease the People, who were far from listning to them, or *Andronicus* himself, who arriv'd shortly after, that at a Signal given, as Men inspir'd with one Spirit, they flock'd together into the Temple of *St. Sophia*; where having revil'd those who appear'd without Weapons in their Hands and deal not with them, they broke open all the Prisons, releas'd the Prisoners; whereof some, who were of the Dregs of the People, but had been comm

Andronicus for some trivial Offence, or ill-grounded
 opinion, so effectually animated the Multitude a-
 gainst him, that they declar'd him a publick Enemy
 to the State, and saluted *Isaac* Emperor.

Isaac being thus advanc'd to the Throne by this
 promiscuous Assembly, refus'd at first the
 Crown, which having been worn by *Constantine* the
 Great, hung for a Monument over the Altar, and was
 taken down by the Sexton, and presented to
 him; whose Aversion to it proceeded not from his
 want of Ambition, but his Fear of the Dangers that
 attend'd it from the Power of *Andronicus*: Which
 when his Uncle *Ducas* observ'd, he desir'd the People,
 that his Nephew declin'd it, that they would bestow
 it on him; but they in a tumultuary manner reply'd,
 that they would no more yield Obedience to an Old Bald Pate,
 who had already suffer'd too much from the hoary Hairs of
Andronicus; whereupon *Isaac* at length suffer'd him-
 self to be Crown'd, after which he was conducted
 by the Rabble to the Palace.

In the mean time *Andronicus*, who saw how far the
 Power of the Multitude was like to carry 'em, endea-
 vour'd to appease 'em by an Offer of a Resignation to
 his Son *Manuel*; with which when he observ'd 'em to
 become more enrag'd than before, he divested himself of
 the Imperial Purple, and escap'd with his Wife *Ann* to
Constantinople, a Royal Palace on the East-side of *Pro-*
spers, resigning all to *Isaac*, who, by a wonderful
 change of Fortune, was advanc'd from the Jaws of
 Death to the highest of Worldly Honours. Being
 thus saluted Emperor in the Palace, with the repeated
 acclamations of the People, he sent out some in
 which he had the greatest Confidence to seize on
Andronicus, who had embark'd himself on board a
 ship with a Design to fly into *Tauro Scythia*, but was
 several times forc'd back by foul Weather, the Sea,
 and were, abhorring so monstrous a Burden. Being
 repuls'd by the Weather, and pursu'd by Divine
 vengeance, he was at length apprehended by those

Isaacius
Angelus.
A. D.
 1184.

Androni-
cus flies,

and is ap-
 prehended,

who

who were sent out in quest after him, who clasp'd him in Irons, and presented him to *Isaac*, as he was busied in composing the Minds of the People, and reforming the disorder'd City. The Indignities suffer'd from the incens'd Multitude were answerable to the Injuries with which he had provok'd some of 'em revil'd him and spit in his Face, others pluck'd him by the Nose, and tore off his Beard whilst the Women, whose Husbands had been either blinded or murder'd by him, were more outrageous in their Resentments. Having his Right Hand cut off, he was committed to Prison, where after he lay a few Days without either Meat, Drink, or other Comfort, he was set on a scabbed Camel, having one of his Eyes pluck'd out, and with his Face toward the Tail, was led as it were in Triumph through the *Forum*, his bald Head being all the while bare, was such a miserable Spectacle as might have drawn Tears from Cruelty it self; but the relentless and incens'd Mob, forgetting the high Character he had lately born, thrust some their Nails into his Head, others threw Filth in his Face, some prick'd him in the Sides with Spits, others cast Stones at him, and all loaded him with their Reproaches and opprobrious Language, no less bitter to him than the rest striving among themselves who should do him the greatest Villany. In this shameful Manner they conducted him to the Theatre, and hang'd him up by the Heels, between two Pillars, where they stripp'd him of all his Cloaths, cut off his Privities, and torment'd him with Hooks and Harping-Irons for three Days together. All this he supported with an incredible Courage, sometimes crying out, *Lord have Mercy upon me*; at others, *Why do you break a bruised Reed*. At length one, more merciful than the rest, thrust his Sword in at his Throat up to the Throat and so dispatch'd him. This was the miserable End of this infamous Emperor, after he had tyranniz'd two Years, and done as much Mischief as

and after
grievous
Torments is
murder'd.

his Predecessors in so short a Space. He was a
 of a venerable Aspect, well built, and of a
 Countenance even in his old Age; for ha-
 ving from the Beginning led an active abstemious
 life, he had enjoy'd an uninterrupted Series of
 Health; he never took any Physick 'till after his Ad-
 vancement to the Throne, and then but once by way
 of Prevention, and that upon the earnest Sollicitati-
 on of his Physicians. He is said once in the *Circensi-*
Games to have pointed to the two Pillars between
 which he was hung, and have told *Manuel*, that he
 saw a certain Roman Emperor would one Day, after
 having suffer'd the greatest Indignities, be hung up there
 by his Rebellious Subjects; to which *Manuel* reply'd,
 that the Prophecie, if it was one, did not in the least re-
 late to him, as it too manifestly appear'd afterwards. *Nicet. p.*
 And not *Andronicus*, saith the Greek Annalist, too 227.
 who abandon'd himself to Ambition and Cruelty, and
 stained the Purple with an Effusion of Blood, he
 might have been esteem'd one of the best of the Com-
 mon Race; for he was not quite devested of Huma-
 nity, but like the Centaure had a Human Counte-
 nance, tho' the Parts below were of the Brute. He
 was Magnificent, and Charitable; he delighted much
 in publick Buildings, and, had he liv'd longer, would
 have added much to the Beauty of the City. That
 which the same Author relates concerning the Image
 of *St. Paul*, which is said to have wept before his
 Death, because he always express'd a profound Respect
 to the Writings of that Apostle, favours more of the
 foolish Bigottry, than the Sincerity of an Historian.
Isaacius Angelus, being thus advanc'd to the Imperi-
 al Throne, at first behav'd himself with much Leni-
 ty and Moderation; he recall'd all such as had been
 banish'd by *Andronicus*, and restor'd 'em to their E-
 states, and reliev'd such as were in Want out of the
 publick Treasury. This gain'd him the Good-will of
 his Subjects, who looking on this happy Change,
 began a fruitful Spring after the Severities of a tedious
 Winter,

Nicet. p.
 227.
His Cha-
racter.

Winter, flock'd from all Parts to *Constantinople*, th
to behold a second *Moses* or *Zorobabel*, and to
themselves in the Service against the *Sicilians*, w
during the Distractions of the late Times had p
pos'd nothing less than the Subjection of the Imper
City it self, *Jahn*, *Andronicus's* eldest Son, was at
time absent in the Provinces, where when the Ne
of the late Revolution was arriv'd, the Soldiers sei
on the unfortunate Prince, and pluck'd out his Ey
of which Cruelty he dy'd shortly after. *Manuel*,
Brother, was in like manner blinded shortly afte
tho' he had been in no manner consenting to his
ther's Actions, of which no one was more sensib
than the Emperor *Isaac* himself.

*Isaac de-
jects the
Sicilians.*

All this while the *Sicilians*, who had not as
heard of *Andronicus's* Fate, rovd up and down at th
Pleasure, destroying all before 'em, when *Bras*
the Imperial General, fell suddenly upon 'em, a
totally overthrew 'em. The Defeat was follow'd
the Surrender of such Cities as had fallen into
Enemy's Hands, and the Destruction of the wh
Sicilian Army. Those who had been dispers'd
broad in Garrisons, or sent out upon Parties, fell
to the Hands of the Country People, who cut
all off. Their Fleet, consisting of two hundred S
met with no better Fortune, but in their Retu
home were either destroy'd by a Tempest, or
weaken'd by Sickness, that they fell into the Em
ror's Hands, whose Cruelty to his Prisoners ve
much sully'd the Honour of the Victory, which
had obtain'd both by Sea and Land; for he suffer
some thousands to perish in Prison for want of Foo
and when the King of *Sicily* upbraided him for
Want of Humanity, he contemn'd the Message, a
severely check'd those who had the Tenderness
relieve 'em, tho' with no other Sustenance than w
Bread and Water. This Behaviour was more suita
to *Isaac's* Temper than his former Moderation
Lenity, as it afterwards appear'd, when his blood

verities made him compar'd to *Andronicus* himself. Having put an End to the *Sicilian* War, and bought a shameful Peace of the *Turks*, who had taken several Places of great Consequence from the Empire the lesser *Asia*, and being now a Widower, he thought of marrying again, and made choice of a foreigner, the Daughter of *Bela* King of *Hungary*, who was not yet full ten Years of Age. The Nuptials were celebrated by the parsimonious Emperor, who was willing to spare his own Purse, at the Expence of the Provincial Cities, which very much oblig'd the Inhabitants, and forc'd those of Mount *Emus* into a Rebellion, and consequently drew a great Charge upon the State.

All this while *Isaac Comnenus* tyranniz'd in *Cyprus*; was he to be reduc'd either by large Promises of mighty Rewards made to him by the Emperor, nor Terror of the Forces he saw *Isaac* arming against, but exercis'd the most barbarous Cruelties over Inhabitants. The Emperor mann'd out a Fleet consisting of seventy Sail, and chose *John Contostephan* and *Alexius Comnenus* for his Admirals; the first of which being old and infirm, and the other who was Emperor's near Kinsman, having lost his Eyes by *Andronicus's* Order, tho' otherwise a Man of Courage, of an Age fit for Action, they who wish'd well to the State entertain'd melancholy Apprehensions of Success. The Fleet setting Sail was first horribly shaken by a Tempest, and at length, through the Infection of the Commanders, lost entirely to the Enemy for *Margarites*, a notorious Pirate, watching his opportunity when all the Forces were order'd ashore to fight the Enemy, who seem'd ready to give 'em up, seiz'd the Ships thus weaken'd and disarm'd, and the Tyrant fell on the Soldiers that were left from whom all Possibility of a Retreat was cut off, and obtain'd an easie Conquest over 'em.

His Forces
defeated by
the Cypri-
ots.

This Misfortune encourag'd others who were not affected to the Empire to declare themselves against

The Mysi-
an War.

Branas w-
surps.

gainst it, especially the *Mysians*, who having been oppress'd by the Emperor's unjust Exactions, flew into an open Rebellion; and when they had receiv'd a small Defeat from the Imperialists, they drew the *Scythians* into the Quarrel, and having rais'd a formidable Army consisting of both Nations, they renew'd their Hostilities, and exceedingly harass'd the Borders of the Empire. *Isaac*, who was himself naturally sloathful and unactive, sent out *John* his Uncle against 'em; and *John* behav'd himself with so much Prudence and Conduct, that had he not been call'd by the unworthy Emperor, who was grow'n jealous of those that were more deserving than himself, he had in all probability made an End of the War. *John* was succeeded by another *John*, surnam'd *Cautacuzenus*, who having marry'd the Emperor's Sister, had been declar'd *Cesar*. He was a Man of great Courage and Resolution, but rash and inconsiderate, and by his ill Conduct gave the Enemy frequent Advantages over him; whereupon he was call'd, and *Branas Alexius* appointed to succeed him. *Branas* was one of the greatest Captains of his Age, but Proud and Ambitious; he had serv'd as General before in the *Sicilian War*, but at his Return aspir'd to the Imperial Dignity, for which notwithstanding he was pardon'd upon his Submission, and was now again declar'd General against the *Mysians*. His Success in this War reviv'd in him his former Pretensions. For having obtain'd some Advantages over the Enemy, he return'd on a sudden with his most intimate Friends and nearest Relations to *Adrianople*, the City of his Nativity, where he was declar'd Emperor, and march'd instantly towards the Imperial City, preying upon the Negligence and Weakness of the *Byzantine* Emperor, and the Valour and Experience of the *Latins*, who had espous'd his Interest. Being advanc'd with his Army near the City, he attempted several Ways to get it into his Hands, but found it difficult to get an Entrance into it, as 'twas for

Emperor to drive him from before it. The Besieg'd ally'd out frequently upon their Enemies, who always drove 'em back not without a considerable Loss on their side; so that the Usurper finding it impossible to obtain his Ends by Force, thought it advisable to try what he could oblige 'em to by Famine, for the neighbouring Provinces, both on the *Asiatick* and *European* Side, having declar'd for him, he was able to cut off all Supplies of Provisions.

In the mean time the Emperor had Recourse to nothing but his Devotions, 'till he was rous'd by *Conde*, the Marquis of *Montferrat*, who having been a Prisoner to *Manuel*, the late Emperor, and done him great Services in *Italy*, was now in great Esteem at *Constantinople*. This Man awaken'd the Emperor out of his Religious Lethargy, and summon'd him to the discharge of his Imperial Function. He collected his Forces into one Body, march'd out at the head of 'em, and presented *Branas* with Battel. The dispute lasted on both Sides with a great Obstinacy for a considerable time, till in the end the Emperor's Forces prevail'd, and *Branas* and most of his accomplices were either slain or taken Prisoners. The Use the Emperor made of this Victory show'd it unworthy of it, for he suffer'd his Soldiers to plunder and destroy the Possessions of all such as revolted to the Usurper, so that all the Buildings in the Suburbs, and upon the *Propontis*, were in a Moment devoured by the Flames; and there was no Villany which the licentious Soldiers did not commit upon that Occasion with the greatest impunity.

This Insurrection being so happily quell'd, the Emperor look'd with a jealous Eye upon the mighty preparations which the renown'd *Frederick Barbarossa*, Emperor of *Germany*, was making in the West, directed by him for the Holy-Land, but suspected by an unworthy Prince as directed chiefly against him. *Aladin*, the *Turkish* Sultan, who had great Reason

Isaac's Behaviour to the German Emperor.

to be terrify'd at the Storm which so apparent threaten'd him, had so artfully prepar'd *Isaac*, the Surrender of some Fugitive Traitors, and Promise of restoring *Palestine* to him, upon Condition that he would obstruct the Passage of the Western Christians, that he equall'd most of his Predecessors in his Perfidiousness towards 'em. Though he had promis'd to grant *Frederick* free Passage through his Territories, and to afford him all manner of Refreshments and Accommodations for his Army, yet he no sooner heard of his Arrival upon the Borders, but he sent his Cousin *Manuel*, Great Master of his House, at the Head of a powerful Army to dispute the Passes with the Germans, and to intercept their Provisions; having some time before thrown the Bishop of *Munster*, the Earl of *Nassau*, and Count *Walram*, *Frederick's* Ambassadors into Prison, without any Regard had to the Rights of Nations, and the high Dignity of their Masters. The German Van-guard, provok'd at *Isaac's* Perfidiousness, easily forc'd their Way through the Mountains who were sent to oppose 'em, and passing the Mountains which lead into *Thrace*, the whole Army follow'd into that Country, where they were suffer'd to live at Discretion, and to seize on the Grain, which they found in great Abundance of all Kinds in the Fields, before the Greeks had time to remove it from the fortify'd Towns, according to the Orders which he had receiv'd from the Emperor.

Though the Germans were by this time got into the Heart of *Thrace*, and the Greeks had neither Power nor Courage sufficient to restrain 'em, yet *Isaac* with an insupportable Vanity send to *Frederick*, to whom he deny'd the Title of Emperor, obliging him to understand that he knew of his being Emperor, which was himself, and that if he would in that Quality acknowledge him as his Lord and Master, and give him so many Hostages as he demand'd for his Security, that he would attempt nothing

ry to his Service or Interest, but give him a Moi-
of whatever he should obtain by Conquest from the
racens, then, and upon no other Terms, he was
ld to allow him the Liberty of Passage which he
r'd.

Whether this was really what Isaac had in so in-
ent a manner demanded, or the Ambassadors had
advisedly exceeded their Commission, as Nice- Nicet. p.

our Historian assures us they did, Frederick 257.

ought fit to conceal his Resentment 'till he had
tain'd the Release of his Ambassadors, and an-
er'd with a disdainful Smile, that he trusted too
ch in the Merits of his Cause, and the Courage of those
ve Men who attended him, to comply with such disho-
rable Conditions; that however, when Isaac had re-
d him his Ambassadors, whom with so much Inbu-
nity, and scandal to the Christian Religion, he held
Chains, he should then think himself oblig'd to make him
Acknowledgments, as consisted with the Honour of
and of the Empire. After which he advanc'd,
hout waiting for an Answer, and seizing upon
the Places in his Passage without any Resi-
ce, he encamp'd on the twenty fifth of August
hin View of Philippopolis, which was shortly af-
quitted by the Inhabitants, who left their Habi-
ons, with a prodigious plenty of Provisions to
erick's Soldiers.

This Advantage of the Germans highly incens'd
against Manuel, his General, whom he accus'd
Cowardice, and sent him express Orders to fight
the Enemy; accordingly he advanc'd within six
es of Philippopolis, but was so little acquainted with
like Affairs, that a Party of Germans being a-
ad to scour the Country, and discover the Posture
the Enemy, presum'd to assault his whole Army,
did it with so much Courage and Success, that
degenerate Greeks turn'd their Backs, and left a
dful of Germans Masters of the Field; who after
found none who had Resolution enough to op-

pose

pose 'em, but seiz'd on *Nicopolis*, *Adrianople*, and the Cities between the *Agean* and *Euxine* Sea, and enlarg'd their Conquests on both Sides to the very Gates of *Constantinople*.

Isaac being by this time sufficiently punish'd for his Perfidy, which had brought him to the last Extremities, set *Frederick's* Ambassadors at Liberty, and in a suppliant manner su'd for a Peace, offering to supply him with whatever Ships were necessary to transport him into *Asia*; desiring at the same time that his Passage might be as quick as possible, and that he might have Hostages deliver'd him for his Security. But *Frederick* who thought it became him to chastise the Pride of this feeble but presumptuous Prince, let him know that he look'd on himself to be the Rightful Emperor of the *Romans*, and as such answer'd the Ambassadors, that it was the Right of the Conquerors to prescribe Laws to the Vanquish'd, and that it belong'd to him who had conquer'd *Thrace*, to dispose of it at his Pleasure; that therefore he was resolv'd to winter there with his whole Army, since he by his Perfidiousness had retarded his Voyage 'till it was too late in the Year now to attempt it. He order'd him at his Peril to provide him with a sufficient Number of Ships against the Winter, and since he had no reason to repose any Confidence in his Promises, he commanded him to send four and twenty of the principal Officers and Lords of his Court, and eight hundred Persons of inferior Quality, as Hostages for his good Behaviour; which when he had done, he was ready to give him the Assurance of his Oath, that he had no Designs upon his Empire, as he had perswaded himself vainly to imagine, thereby to get a tolerable Pretence for his perfidious Dealings, and the Violation of his Faith.

Isaac is forced to submit to the Germans.

Isaac, who had before born it with so high a Heart, sufficiently discover'd the Meanness of his Soul in this Conjunction; for he with great readiness accepted these Dishonourable Conditions, and without De-

at the Ratification, with the Hostages, and great presents to the Emperor; who winter'd at *Adrianople*, till the Spring approach'd, and then he remov'd to *Thessalonica*, in Order to pass the *Hellepont*, and upon his arrival found a greater Number of Ships than he had been promis'd by *Isaac*, who was glad at any Expence to remove those dangerous, troublesome, and expensive Guests.

Isaac, being thus deliver'd from the *Germans*, busied himself in the Settlement of his Family; his eldest daughter was made a Nun, and his youngest marry'd *Tancred*, the King of *Sicily's* Son, and his Son *Alexius* (of whom we shall have Occasion to say more hereafter) was design'd for his Successor, tho' he still promis'd himself a Reign of thirty two Years, notwithstanding that he was hourly alarm'd by daily conspiracies, and frequent Usurpations.

Among the many Pretenders that claim'd a Right to the Imperial Crown, none prov'd at first more dangerous than one, who pretending himself to be *Alexius*, the Son of *Manuel*, depos'd by *Andronicus*, did not murder'd, as it was falsely reported, plaid Part with so much Address in the Sultan of *Iconium's* Court, that, by Leave from the Sultan, he in a short time rais'd an Army consisting of eight thousand Men accusom'd to Depredations, with which he seiz'd most of the Cities seated on the *Bosphorus*. The Disaffection of the People in general to *Isaac* made this Usurpation more dangerous, for as there were very few but mistrusted what the Emperor had so confidently affirm'd, yet all wishing it had been so, they all seem'd to believe it. By this means he gain'd Ground daily, and having defeated several of the Emperors General's, he was thought so considerable at length, that no less a Man than the Emperor's own Brother *Alexius* was judg'd the most proper to oppose him; and *Alexius*, tho' a Man forward and courageous, durst not venture a Battel with him, but thought he should do a considerable piece of Service

Frequent
Usurpations.

vice if he could preserve those Towns firm in the Obedience, who had not yet revolted to him. That in all probability, the War might have been prolonged to the apparent hazard of the Emperor's Dignity, and weakening of the Empire, had not God thought fit to remove the Usurper by the Hands of a Priest, who cut off his Head as he lay fast asleep, after he had taken a larger Draught of Wine than usual.

The Scythians prevail against the Emperor.

The Fate of this Usurper did not deter others from the like Attempts; the Contempt they had entertained of the present Emperor made 'em bold and daring, and tho' none of 'em obtain'd the Crown they aim'd at, they made it sit uneasie on his Head who wore it. At the same time the *Scythians*, encouraged by these Domestic Commotions, renew'd their incursions, and harass'd the Borders of the Empire. Against these *Isaac* thought fit to undertake an Expedition in Person, but prepar'd to return before he had effected any thing considerable, and lost the greatest part of his Army in his Retreat, he himself escaping with much Difficulty. This Disaster encouraged the *Barbarians*, so that they ransack'd the *Roman* Towns at their Pleasure, destroying the Inhabitants, or leading 'em into Captivity.

Isaac neglects the Affairs of State.

In the mean time *Isaac* abandon'd all the Care and Trouble of the Empire, first to an old doting Eunuch call'd *Theodorus Castamonita*; and after that to some young fantastical Boy, scarcely pass'd the Discipline of a School, who notwithstanding govern'd both the Emperor and Empire at Pleasure, whilst *Isaac* delighted in nothing but the luxurious Enjoyment of Riches, expensive Buildings, and ridiculous Amusements; for the Support of which he had Recourse to all manner of exorbitant exactions, and abstain'd from Sacrilege it self; Till he was once more routed by the prevailing Arms of the *Scythians*, who in a late Engagement near *Adrianople*, had defeated both *Arrianus Guido*, General of the Eastern, and *Batatzes Balisus*, Commander of the Western Forces, the first

which with great Difficulty escap'd, and the other, being lost all his Men, was kill'd upon the Spot. For his Reason *Isaac* order'd new Levies to be made, and having hir'd considerable Forces from abroad, march'd to the Head of his Army against the *Barbarians*, resolving never to return till he had severely chastis'd them for these Indignities offer'd the Empire; which however was not so much in Danger from the open attempts of Foreign declar'd Enemies, as he was expos'd to the secret Machinations of Domestick Trai-

Alexius Angelus, the Emperor's Brother, had in a particular manner been caress'd and indulg'd by him from the time of his Advancement; and tho' he had receiv'd frequent Intimations, especially towards the latter end of his Reign, of *Alexius* his treacherous designs, and the Danger he was to apprehend from him, yet he severely reprov'd his friendly Admonishers, as Men desirous to create Dissentions in his Family, and sow Divisions in the State, and at the same time repos'd a greater Confidence in *Alexius* than ever; so fatally blind are those Men to their own misery, whom God in his infinite Wisdom has determin'd to destroy.

Being arriv'd at *Cypsella*, a Town near the Frontiers, there halted, till the rest of his Army could join him. He was now grown into a general Dislike of the Nobility, some justly abominating him for his macer Cruelties, others for his Negligence in the publick administration, and not a few uniting in a Conspiracy against him from the desire of a Change, and a prospect of the Advantages they promis'd themselves in it; so that *Alexius* found enow among 'em ready to espouse his Interest, and combine against *Isaac*. Having concerted all things in such a manner as they thought safe and convenient, the Conspirators propos'd to put their Design in execution at this Place. One day when the Emperor invited his Brother out to a Hunt, *Alexius* pretended an Indisposition, and desir'd to be

A. D.
1194.

and is de-
posed by his
Brother
Alexius
Angelus.

be excus'd, and the unhappy *Isaac*, who mistrusted
thing of what follow'd, prepar'd for the Chace wi
out him; where whilst he was diverting himself,
Conspirators, many of whom were nearly ally'd to
Emperor, forc'd *Alexius*, as it had been agreed amo
em before, to the Imperial Pavillion, and with re
rated Acclamations declar'd him Emperor; in wh
they were follow'd by the whole Army, and even
Isaac's own Servants and chief Favourites, who jo
with the Croud, wishing *Alexius* a long and auspici
Reign. *Isaac* at the first Alarm turn'd his Horse,
thought by his Presence to divert that Storm, wh
having been so long gathering, stood now ready
destroy him; which when he too late observ'd,
committed himself to the Divine Protection, and
with great Precipitation to *Macra*, where he was o
taken by those his Brother had employ'd to appreh
him; who by vertue of the same Order pluck'd
his Eyes, and threw him into Prison, where he
as it were out of the World, condemn'd to perpe
Darkness by an inhuman ungrateful Brother, wh
in his Prosperity he had redeem'd for a great Sum
Money from the *Turks*, for which he was thus
worthily rewarded in the tenth Year of his Re
and fortieth of his Age, *An. Dom. 1194.*

Isaac's
Character.

If we consider rightly the Character of *Isaac*
lus, the late Emperor, we shall have no great Re
to wonder at the ready Concurrence of the Army,
Senate, and Clergy, in his Destruction. He was a
who had little either of Courage or generous Rel
tion, the want of which was abundantly supply'd
Vanity and Presumption, which made those V
more expos'd, by which Princes render themse
hated, and become despicable to their Subjects;
he was sottish even to downright Folly, incons
cowardly, effeminate, voluptuous, foolishly pa
gal, and most infamously covetous, making no
culty to take any thing that pleas'd his Fancy,
bing even Churches of their Jewels, Plate and C

rated Vessels, which he us'd without any scruple at publick Entertainments. He had no Sense of Honour, nor regard to his Word, any further than consist with his own Humour or Interest. This made him happy in his Government, and unpity'd in his Fall, which introduc'd such a Revolution as *Constantinople* not known before, and which was shortly afterwards by the Dissolution of the Empire.

Alexius being thus with the general Consent of the People acknowledg'd Emperor, sent to acquaint his Friends and Relations, whom he had left behind in the Country, with his Advancement: At the same time he endeavour'd to reward those who had appear'd most forward in his Promotion, and by several popular Measures labour'd to confirm the People in their Obedience to that Government, to which they had so voluntarily submitted. His publick Reception into the City was attended with many Omens, which seem'd to denote the Divine Displeasure, and to denounce the calamities which afterwards beset the Empire. As he was going to mount an *Arabian* Horse, which he had formerly to his Brother, and was now adorn'd with the Imperial Trappings, as the Solemnity requir'd, the Beast disdain'd the Burden rear'd himself on his hind Feet, and gave the astonish'd Beholders evident Signs of his Indignation. When the Assistants with much Address mollify'd him, and the new Emperor was mounted, the angry Steed grew more ungovern'd than before, as if he had been ignorantly brought into that Compliance, and would never be pac'd 'till he had thrown the unworthy Rider upon the Ground. This, and other Accidents, gave some of the most Curious an Occasion of reflecting upon the late Transactions, and presented 'em with a melancholy Prospect of what was to come.

Notwithstanding this the unworthy Emperor polluted the Throne with the same Vices, for which he was deposed to have remov'd his Brother. Instead of civilizing the *Mysians*, who continu'd their Depredations,

Nicet. p.
294.

Alexius is
as bad as
his Brother.

tions, or arming against the *Turks*, who since the Death of the Emperor *Manuel* had taken several strong Towns in the lesser *Asia*, and great part of *Phrygia* from the Empire, he abandon'd himself to Riot and Luxury, and the Gratification of his sensual Appetites, squandering away with both Hands his Predecessors Treasure, never considering how much he should want hereafter, and how difficult, if not impossible, it would be to recover it. And as if one Tyrant was not sufficient to afflict a dejected State, he was married to another who equall'd him in all his Extravagance, and in many exceeded him: Her Name was *Euphrosyne*, a Woman of a valuable Tongue and ready Mind, withal ambitious, immodest, and prodigally Luxurious, who imitating her Husband in all his Arbitrary Proceedings, acted with an uncontroul'd Authority, and presum'd sometimes to contradict and reverse what the Emperor himself had ordain'd.

These dissolute Proceedings in the Court gave encouragement to several Impostors, with which the Times were pregnant, who being countenanc'd and supported secretly by the *Turks*, brought great Commotions upon the Empire; at the same time that restless implacable *Myrians* continu'd their Hostilities, and destroy'd whole Legions at once, growing arrogant from their frequent Advantages, and entertaining a thorough Contempt of the *Roman* Emperor: Notwithstanding which he had once an Opportunity offer'd him of reducing the whole Country, whilst the *Myrians* were at Variance among themselves, which he either totally neglected, or manag'd with so much Indiscretion, as gave the World reason to think he had no Sense of the Trust repos'd in him, but that he govern'd for his own sake, and not for the Safety or Honour of the Empire, whose Fate was unavoidable, and its Destruction nigh at hand.

His Aversion to publick Affairs fatal to the Empire.

This proceeded in a great Measure from the Aversion *Alexius* had to publick Affairs, and the great Confidence he put in his Favourites, who govern'd

with a mercenary Hand, and made the highest Em-
ployments of the Empire venal; so little regarding the
Talents or Abilities of those they prefer'd, that even *Sy-*
rians and *Scythians* enjoy'd Posts of the greatest Ho-
nour and Profit: So that the *Barbarians* prevail'd on
every side, the Emperor being unable to resist 'em
when assaulted, or manage those Divisions which of-
ten happen'd between 'em to his Advantage.

Thus for seven Years together did the State suf-
fer under this unhappy Prince's Administration, 'till
Divine Vengeance at length overtook him,
stripp'd him of those Honours he had so long
enjoy'd, and of which he was so highly undeser-
ving. Tho' at first he had us'd his Brother *Isaac*
with the greatest Barbarity, and having pluck'd out
his Eyes caus'd him to be lock'd up in Irons with
his young Son *Alexius*, a Prince of about twelve
Years of Age; yet by degrees growing fatally se-
vere, he began to pity those he had stripp'd of the
Imperial Ornaments, and suffering his Brother to
live in an handsome Palace without the City, he re-
call'd the young *Alexius* into the Court, where he
rested upon his Person, and shar'd with him in all
Diversions.

However the two injur'd Princes either thought
themselves too highly affronted ever to forgive the
Usurper, or perceiving how odious the Usurper
was to the People, and into
what Calamities he plung'd the State, began to reflect
on the Dignity they had lost, and to consider how
they might recover their former Honours. *Isaac*,
regaining the Liberty to admit all such as came to
him, treated so secretly with the *Latins*, that
by their means he found a way of corresponding
with his Daughter *Irene*, at that time the Wife of
the *German* Emperor, who promis'd to dispose
of the Spirit of her Husband, to undertake the Pro-
tection of the two unfortunate Princes. Whilst this
was in Agitation, the young *Alexius*, who was at Li-
berty

A. D.
1202.

berty to go where he pleas'd, withdrew secretly,
 got aboard a Ship belonging to a Merchant of
 who undertook to carry him off. The thing
 manag'd with so much Cunning, that when
 Guards the Tyrant upon the News of his Escape
 sent to search all the Vessels, came on Board the
san, riding then on the Mouth of the *Hellepont*
 to sail, and search'd her with more Exactness
 all the rest, the Prince disguis'd like an *Italian*
 or boldly receiv'd 'em upon the Deck, and un-
 took himself to be their Conductor, leading 'em
 the most secret Places of the Ship, and thus by
 being hid escap'd the Danger of being found
 that the Ship being thereupon discharg'd, the Pr
 landed safe in *Sicily*; where having for some
 conferr'd with his Sister, he proceeded from th
 to *Rome*, to solicit the Assistance of Pope *Inno*
 and from thence he pass'd with his Retinue by
 into *Germany*. *Philip*, who had an entire Affection
Irene the Empress, *Alexius* his Sister, was sens
 touch'd with the Misfortunes of his Family, but b
 at that time oblig'd to dispute the Empire with
 his Competitor, he had too great Affairs upon
 Hands already to attempt the Restitution of the Pr
 himself, and therefore advis'd him to engage the *F*
 and *Venetians* to assist him, who had then a great
 my on foot in *Dalmatia* for the Conquest of the
 ly-Land, and to whom it behov'd him to make
 advantageous Offers, as would encourage 'em
 comply both out of Interest, Honour, and the
 lick Good of Christendom. To this the Prince
 dily consented, and agreed to such Terms, upon C
 dition they would restore him, as had he then n
 ly consider'd he would have found difficult, if
 impossible to perform. Having in this manner
 certed his Matters with *Philip*, he apply'd him
 to the Princes by his Ambassadors, who had O
 to omit nothing that might oblige the Republick
 the *French* to conclude the Treaty: Being adm

Alexius,
the Son of
Isaac en-
gages the
Latins to
restore him.

Audience, they told 'em, *They were not come to re-
their glorious Enterprize for the Conquest of the Holy-
d, but to present 'em with a Way safe, easie, and ab-
ly necessary for the Accomplishment of it. That
reas they at first design'd to carry their Arms into
pt, and by that Way to enter into Palestine, they re-
ed they would rather employ those Arms in the Recovery
Constantinople to the lawful Heir, by which Means
would render themselves Masters of it; the Omission of
had heretofore caus'd the Loss of two such flourishing
ies, as might otherwise have easily triumph'd over all
East, that great City being the very Key of Europe
Asia. They represented to 'em, the little Trust
to be repos'd in the Usurper, who had barbarously
nted both the Emperor and the King of France; they
rd 'em of his Cowardice and Inactivity, and how
ily his Subjects would renounce their Allegiance to him,
once they beheld the young Prince, whom they ador'd,
the Head of so flourishing an Army. They concluded
ngaging for the Prince, that as soon as they had esta-
d him upon the Imperial Throne of Constantinople,
ould pay 'em two hundred thousand Marks in Silver
ards the Expences of the War, maintain ten thousand
a whole Year at his own Charges to assist 'em in the
quest of Eygpt, and to pay, during his Life, five hun-
Knights well arm'd for the Preservation of the Con-
ts which they should make in the Holy-Land.*

After some Disputes among the Princes, which were
ag'd a while with great Heat, the Major Part in-
d to these Propositions, being principally induc'd
t by Henry Dandolo, Doge of Venice, who being
above fourscore Years old, tho' neither decrepid
ody nor decay'd in Mind, his great Age render'd
still more August and Venerable. He was a great
tain, valiant Soldier, and able Politician, which,
des his great Thirst of Glory, which he retain'd
n in those Years, made him more sensible of the
antages that would arise to the Crusade from the
reement propos'd by Alexius his Ambassadors. Be-

Henry
Dandolo,
Doge of
Venice.

sides

sides this, he had for a long time cherish'd an incredible Hatred to the *Constantinopolitan* Emperors, when about fifty Years before he was employ'd the Republick as their Ambassador at *Constantinople*, where he generously sustain'd his Character, boldly maintain'd the Interest of his Country, the perfidious Emperor *Manuel*, not accusom'd to such honest Freedom, caus'd a red hot Plate of Iron to be held before his Eyes, with which his Sight was not wholly lost, tho' it mightily impair'd it; the Scandal of which barbarous Outrage, and Violation of Law of Nations, liv'd in his Memory 'till his dying Day.

The Articles of the Treaty being ratify'd by mutual Oaths on each side, Part of the Army embark'd and set Sail for *Corfu*, where the whole Navy was pointed to rendezvous, whilst the Doge and the Marquis of *Montferrat*, who had been chosen Head of the Crusade, and had the Honour to be ally'd to young *Alexius*, staid behind in Expectation of the Prince's Arrival, who came in a few Days after, magnificently attended. The Marquis and Doge having done him all the Honours imaginable, protested they would sacrifice all for his Service, the Fleet weigh'd Anchor, and for a happy Beginning of the War, as they came before *Dyrrachium*, the Inhabitants being inform'd that the young Prince was aboard that Fleet, they presented him with the Keys of the Place, and swore an inviolably Fidelity to him. Encourag'd by this happy Presage, they continued their Course a few Days after, and join'd the other Part of the Army, which was already landed upon the Island of *Corfu*, where they were supply'd with all manner of Necessaries for their Refreshment, and young *Alexius*, at his Arrival, was met by the rest of the Princes, and conducted in a triumphant March to the Camp.

Here they continu'd 'till *Whitsun-Eve*, to allay the Disputes that had prevail'd in the Army; after which

they embark'd, and having coasted all *Morea* and *baia*, the Fleet came to an Anchor in the *Negro-*
; the next Place they anchor'd at was *St. Stephen's*
rt upon the Bank of the *Propontis*, from whence
Wind and Current carry'd 'em Eastward along
the Coasts of the City, whose Walls were crouded
th the Emperor's Soldiers, and who from thence
held one of the fairest and yet most terrible Sights
the World, three hundred Vessels in Order of
rel, with their Standards flying upon their Poops,
ir Ensigns display'd, and their Flags and Pendants
tationing in the Wind; in which Condition that
ant formidable Navy, bearing with full Sails be-
the Wind, was carry'd to the Port of *Chalcedon*,
posite to *Constantinople*, where the Army made an
mediate Descent, and march'd by Land in Order
Battel along the *Bosphorus*, whilst the Fleet was
ducted to *Scrutari* or *Chrysopolis*, opposite likewise
the Imperial City.

*The Latins
Fleet before
Constantinople.*

In the mean time *Alexius*, the *Roman* Emperor, as
Greek Writers still term'd their Princes, tho' he
receiv'd timely Intimation of the great Preparati-
the *Latins* were forming against him, and that
had undertaken to settle the young *Alexius* in the
one, had taken no Care for his own Defence and
of the State, but drowning himself in his sensual
sures, would sometimes, in the Jollity of his En-
inments and Heat of Wine, tell his debauch'd
companions, that a Party of his Guards should go and
that Handful of Madmen bound fast in Irons, who
weary of their Lives were come so far to receive
honour of dying by his Commands. Nor did he re-
out of this profound Stupidity, 'till he under-
that the Confederate Army, after the Reduction
Pyrrachium, had assur'd themselves of *Corfu*, and
indeed he was persuaded to give necessary Or-
for the Defence of *Constantinople*, summoning all
Soldiers that were quarter'd in the adjacent Parts
march thither. He was able to man out no more

*Alexius
his senseless
Security.*

than twenty Gallies to guard the Chain, which was drawn from a Tower near *Galata*, and being fasten'd to the *Acropolis* lock'd up the Entrance into the Haven; the Arsenal having been so impoverish'd by *Michael Stryphnus* his Admirall, who had marry'd his Wife's Sister, and had sold the Sails, Cordage, and Anchors, and exchang'd even the Bolts and Iron Nails of his Navy for Gold.

After he had in this manner provided for the Defence of *Constantinople*, he drew out his Army, and camp'd upon the Banks of the *Bosphorus* opposite to the Confederates, whose Numbers were far inferior to his, who notwithstanding pass'd over the *Bosphorus* shortly after in admirable Order, and landed in front of that great Army, who at first pretended to oppose 'em with their Arrows and Cross-bows; but when they saw the *French*, without waiting 'till their Ships were landed, march directly towards 'em with their Swords in their Hands, they fled so swift that nothing but their own Fears was able to overtake 'em.

A. D.
1203.
Constantinople
Besieg'd.

The *French*, being thus happily landed, lodg'd that Night in the *Jews* Quarter upon the *Bosphorus*, the next Day assaulted the Castle of *Galata*, which they took after a great Slaughter, at the same time that the *Venetians*, being favour'd by an Easterly Wind which bore their Ships up to the Chain, cut the Chain with two prodigious Scissors of Steel, which were open'd and shut with an Engine, by which means the whole Fleet enter'd the Port, and all the *Christian* Vessels were either taken, disabled, or sunk. At this they prepar'd to attack the Town in two Places, one by Sea, on the Port-side, which the *Venetians* undertook, and the other by Land, which was committed to the *French*. Having batter'd the Walls ten Days together, they at length resolv'd to give a general Assault both by Sea and Land, which they did on the seventeenth of *July* by Break of Day, at which time the whole Army fell on with a

Courage and Resolution imaginable. The *Greeks*, being assisted both by their Number, and the Advantage of the Place, defended themselves at first with great Success, till *Dandolo* did an Action which eterniz'd his Memory to all Posterity, and left him the Reputation of having been one of the greatest Men in the World: For aged as he was, transported with a valiant Impatience, he posted himself in the forepart of the Admiral Gally with his Sword drawn, and the great Standard of *St. Mark* before him, commanding his Men upon peril of their Lives, to use their utmost Skill and Force to get ashore. His Command, enforc'd with so terrible a Menace, was follow'd with such a quick Obedience, that the Gally was in an Instant brought to the Shore, and the Doge advanc'd with the Standard to the Gallies; by which Example of Heroick Courage he drew all from on board the Fleet after him; for they who were in the other Gallies, fearing they should live under the Infamy of having abandon'd their General in so noble a Danger, row'd with their utmost Force, and gain'd the Shore almost at the same time together, and ran like enrag'd Lions after their Leader to the Assault. The *French* were astonished when they beheld on a sudden the great Standard of *St. Mark* placed upon one of the Towers, which redoubled their Courage, and animated 'em with fresh Vigour, 'till such time as a terrible Cloud of Dust, which advanc'd towards 'em, the sound of Campets, the neighing of Horses, and the noise of an infinite Number of People, oblig'd them to quit the Assault, and put themselves in a Posture of Defence.

For *Alexius* the Emperor, being compell'd by the Cries and Murmurs of his People and Soldiers, to openly reproach'd him with his Cowardice, and being left in the heat of their Resentments they would fall upon him and pull him to pieces, had at last sally'd out of the City, with an intent to charge

Alexius
sallying out
is repuls'd.

the Army in the Rear, if they continu'd the Assault or give 'em Battel in the open Field if they had Courage to accept of it; not doubting but he should be able to surround 'em and cut 'em in pieces, having above sixty Battalions of fresh Men supported by all his Cavalry, to no more than six of theirs, ready weary'd with a desperate Assault. As the Princes were drawing up their Troops in the most commodious manner to receive him, they received with an incredible Joy a Reinforcement, which the generous *Dandolo* brought to their Assistance. *Dandolo* had by this time master'd twenty five Towers part of a hundred built on the Side of the Harbour and hearing now that the Emperor had made a Sally, he caus'd himself to be conducted immediately to the Camp, with all the Forces he could rally, to sustain the Shock of the Enemy, who having promised themselves that they should be able to oppose the Confederates with Multitude, when they found now they would not be drawn from their Intrements, but expected 'em there with a resolute Courage, they quickly retir'd into the Town, never daring once to turn Head against that Handful of Men who had the Confidence to follow 'em for some time in good Order, discharging continually upon the Rear in the open Field, where they might have cut 'em Battel.

This shameful Retreat was not occasion'd more by the Cowardice than the Jealousie of the unworthy *Alexius*, who would not suffer his Son-in-Law *Theodore Lascaris* to make one in the Sally; for had he commanded, being both a Soldier and Captain, the most valiant of his Nation, he would have made a better use of that infinite Number of Hands, which remain'd wholly unprofitable that Day, by which their Commander had neither Courage nor Skill enough to manage 'em to the best Advantage.

Alexius, being thus shamefully retir'd into the City, pretended the better to shelter himself from the

approaches of the People, that he had deferr'd the Command, by reason it was late, and that the next Morning he was resolv'd to attack the Enemies in their Camp, if they had the Courage to expect him; but being pursu'd and terrify'd by his own Conscience, instead of preparing for the Encounter, he secretly embark'd himself with a few of his Domesticks, all the Gold, Silver, and the Imperial Ornaments, and fled to *Adrianopolis*, anciently call'd *Debelus*, a City of *Thrace*, and *flier*. standing at the Foot of Mount *Hæmus*, where, by reason of his Guilt, his Cowardice, and the Concept into which he was fallen, having Cause to fear the great Revolution in his Fortune he had before-hand assur'd himself of a Retreat.

The People had no sooner discover'd the Flight of the Usurper, but detesting his infamous Cowardice, and fearing lest the *Latins* should in so favourable a Conjecture assault the City a second time, and take by Force, ran to the Prison, where the Tyrant, and the young *Alexius* his escape, had caus'd *Isaac* to be detain'd, and knock'd off the Manacles of the Prince, who had been so barbarously treated by his own Brother, and having placed him on the Imperial Throne, from which about eight Years before he had been so violently driven, they sent Deputies to the Princes, to give them an Account of the Flight of the Usurper, and the Re-establishment of the Emperor *Isaac*, and to invite the young Prince to share the Empire with his Father. The Princes were agreeably surpriz'd at so unexpected a Revolution, but being grown from long Experience distrustful of the *Greeks*, they the next Morning, at the Head of their Army, which they had drawn up in Battalia, acquainted the young *Alexius*, that they expected an Assurance of the Performance of the Treaty, and to have it ratify'd by the Emperor his Father; whereupon two Lords of *France*, and two *Italian* Noblemen were dispatch'd to that Prince, who receiv'd 'em with all manner of Honour and

Isaac is restor'd with his Son Alexius,

who is
Crown'd in
Constantinople.

Magnificence, and tho' he found the Articles very hard, yet over-joy'd at his Re-establishment, and fearful of losing his Empire a second time, should he a Refusal provoke his Deliverers, he instantly ratify'd 'em, and oblig'd himself with solemn Oaths to an inviolable Performance: After which the young Prince was conducted by the Confederate Lords in great Triumph to *Constantinople*, where he was associated with his Father in the Empire, and Crown'd the first of *August*, with all Magnificence and Solemnity.
A. D. 1203.

Among other things that *Alexius* had oblig'd himself to perform, he promis'd to renounce the Schism of his Ancestors, and subject the *Greek Church* to the See of *Rome*; wherefore, that he might satisfy the Princes in so important an Article, he writ a handsome Letter to Pope *Innocent*, whom he acknowledg'd to be Christ's Vicar upon Earth, and Supreme Head of the Universal Church; promising to render him and his Successors that filial Obedience which was their Due, and to imploy all his Power to re-unite the *Greek Church* to the Head. These Letters and Promises cost him nothing, but he found it more difficult to answer the other Parts of his Engagement, to furnish the Money he had promis'd, and furnish the Troops he had oblig'd himself to maintain in the Holy Land. Wherefore having laid down a considerable part of the Money he ow'd 'em, he perswaded the Princes to stay for the rest, and defer their Departure 'till the next Spring, without which it would be impossible for him to furnish 'em with the Shipping and Transport he had promis'd; for that he was not firmly established in his Empire, since his Uncle was still in *Thrace*, supported by a strong Party who continued their Duty to him, and *Theodorus Lascaris* had a great Body of Troops on the other side the *Bosphorus* in *Thynia*. He therefore desir'd 'em to perfect the Work they had so happily begun, and fix that Throne in Safety, on which they had plac'd him with so much

generosity; promising in the mean time plentifully to furnish 'em with whatever was necessary for the Subsistence of their Army, and pay the *Venetians* all their charges in maintaining the Fleet during the War.

To this the Princes readily agreed, and that the Remainder of the Year might be employ'd to the best Advantage, they march'd against *Alexius*, who had retir'd on *Adrianople*, from whence they drove him, and forc'd him to search for a more secure Retreat elsewhere. After which they reduc'd the greatest part of *Thrace*, and the Winter approaching they return'd full of Glory to *Constantinople*, which had been reduc'd almost to Ashes in their Absence, by a terrible Conflagration occasion'd by some *Latin* Soldiers, who in a drunken Fit plunder'd the Houses and a Mosque of the *Saracens*, which the late Emperor had scandalously allow'd 'em to build in the Imperial City. The *Saracens*, supported by the *Greeks*, the sworn Enemies of the *Latins*, flew upon this small Number of disorderly Soldiers, and press'd 'em so hard, that one of 'em, more desperately brutish than the rest, set Fire to a Row of wooden Houses that stood upon the Key the better to favour their Escape. It is impossible to express the horrible Ravage this dreadful Fire made, for expanding its Flames in an instant in those Tinder Buildings, it ran on in a Train like Wildfire from Street to Street, 'till it grew Mangle, and consum'd the most stately Edifices, the magnificent Palaces, and capacious Store-houses of that opulent City.

*A dreadful
Conflagration.*

This horrible Conflagration seem'd a certain Prelude of the approaching Ruin of the *Grecian* Empire, which God thought fit to punish for their many innumerable Treasons committed against the first Adventurers in the Holy-War, and to translate it to the *French*, who did shortly after, and that at a time when it seem'd ready to recover part of its ancient Beauty and Splendour. The Manner was as follows.

There was at that time at *Constantinople* one of an Illustrious House of *Ducas*, whose Name was *Alexius*, and commonly call'd *Murtzuphle*, by reason of his Eyebrows join'd and hung very thick over his Eyes, which was always consider'd as a Mark of an ambitious Man; and indeed History can hardly afford one who had a blacker Soul, or more savage Nature, or who would attempt more abominable Treasons for the Accomplishment of his own Ends. Following the Example of the late Usurper, whom he had serv'd against *Isaac*, he thought it no difficult Matter to make himself Master of the Empire, especially at so happy a Conjunction, when *Isaac* the old Emperor, who could not endure so sudden and unexpected a Change, was just deceas'd, and *Alexius* had render'd himself obnoxious to the People by his great Familiarity and Friendship shown to the *Latins*: he rightly concluded that his first Step was by his popularity, to ingratiate himself with the discontented Multitude; he therefore seem'd to lament the hard Condition of the Empire, engag'd by a Boy in a covetous and proud Nation, their implacable Enemies; he said *Alexius* had already given 'em the rich Island of *Crete*, and oblig'd the Greek Church to yield to the Pope of *Rome*, and was now preparing new Exactions to satisfy the insatiable *Latins*.

A. D.
1204.

A Remonstrance of this Nature, urg'd by a Man of *Murtzuphle's* Quality, had its desir'd Effect upon the discontented *Greeks*, who could not hear the Name of a *Latin* without Grief and Horror, esteeming them the Cause of all their Miseries, especially of the late Devastation of their City. When this was done, he, being a Man of a most supple and smooth Conversation, presently convey'd himself into the Esteem and Affection of *Alexius*, who being weak and unexperienc'd made this Traitor his only Confident. Having thus by double Artifice impos'd both upon the Prince and the People, he first perswaded the miserable *Alexius*, who acted wholly by his Councils, and esteem'd him

Oracle, to disoblige the Princes; and when they, who were justly provok'd at his unhandsome Behaviour, began to punish him with Acts of Hostility, then procur'd a Deputation for himself to go to the Marquis of *Montferrat*, to whom he promis'd, in behalf of the deluded Prince, and by his Order, to deliver to him the Palace and Fortrefs of *Blaquernes*, as a token of his Fidelity, provided the Princes would forgive what was past, and he would come and deliver them from the impatient Populace, who had by this time proclaim'd another Emperor in his room. The Marquis, not doubting the Concurrence of the other Princes, readily accepted the Proposition; but the perfidious *Murtzuphle*, immediately upon his Return the Night following, advertis'd the principal Persons of the City and of the Militia of this Treaty, and his Agents instructed for that purpose rais'd a Tumult in the City, which, he said, *Alexius* had sold to the *Latins*. When he had rais'd the Storm up to the height he desir'd, he then rush'd at Midnight into the Bed-Chamber, where the unhappy Prince was asleep, and having awaken'd him, with a trembling Voice and repeated Sighs he told him that all was lost, that the Commonalty, Nobility, and Gentry, and the Guards, were all ready to fall upon the Prince and cut him in pieces, upon an Intimation that he design'd to deliver up the City to the *Latins*: whereupon the amaz'd Prince, wholly abandoning himself to the Conduct of *Murtzuphle*, that perfidious traitor, who press'd him to save himself, threw about him a Morning Gown, carry'd him through many windings into the remotest and most secure part of the Palace, from whence some of his Instruments, employ'd there for that purpose, dragg'd him to a loathsome Dungeon, where he liv'd in great Misery for a long Time. Days, 'till the Tyrant, who had attempted his Life several times unsuccessfully by Poison, went himself to Prison, and cruelly strangled him with his own hands, the better to secure to himself the Crown, which he immediately Usurp'd.

Murtzuphle murders the young Emperor, and Usurps.

For

For having thus dispos'd of *Alexius*, he instantly presented himself to the People, to whom he gave an Account of what he had done for the Security of their Liberties, and earnestly exhorted 'em to assist him in the Preservation of 'em, and to make Choice of an Emperor who had Courage enough to defend 'em against the *Latins*, that were ready to oppress and enslave 'em. Hereupon the Guards and all those of his Faction, with mighty Acclamations saluted him Emperor, in which they were followed by the People, who are apt in all popular tumults blindly to take those Impressions which are given 'em.

When this abominable Parricide was discovered to the Princes, they for the present deferr'd the Prize of the Holy Land, and resolv'd to turn their Arms against the Usurper, as well to revenge the terrible Murder committed upon the Person of him that had made Emperor, as to make themselves Masters of *Constantinople*, a thing the most necessary for the Conquest of the Holy-Land, as had been too evident in all the other Crusades; so that the War began more both by Sea and Land.

Constantinople
besieg'd by
the Princes,

The Tyrant, who had been bred a Soldier, knew his Safety entirely depended upon a vigorous Defence, fail'd not of giving all necessary Orders. Notwithstanding which the Princes, who were not much concern'd at his Preparations, resolv'd on a general Assault, which they made on the eighth of *April*; and tho', animated by an ardent Desire which they had, and a certain Hope of taking that Day the richest City in the World, the Soldiers performed Miracles upon that Occasion, yet the Number of Defendants being infinite in Comparison of the Assaultants, they were forc'd to retreat about three in the Afternoon, after they had lost several brave Men and a great many Engines of Battery. Notwithstanding which the same Night in a Council of War they resolv'd upon a second Assault, concluding

that the *French* should be intermix'd with the *Venetians* both by Sea and Land, that so the two Nations might lay the blame of a Miscarriage, if any should happen, upon one another : Upon *Monday* therefore, the eleventh of *April*, they renew'd the Assault with great Vigour, and after many desperate Attacks and frequent Repulses, some *Frenchmen* planted their Engines upon one of the Towers adjoining to a Hill where the Tyrant was posted, and issu'd out his necessary Orders for the Defence ; which when the rest beheld, as well they who fought on Shore, as those who were on the Gallies to support 'em, were so alarm'd to see themselves behind-hand, that some of them throwing themselves with Precipitation ashore, whilst others planted the Ladders against the Walls, they all mounted in Shoals, and killing those who in this horrible Disorder made any Resistance, they quickly made themselves Masters of four other Towers, where they likewise planted their victorious Ensigns.

Whilst this was doing, others, who fought upon the Key, enrag'd to think they should be the last in taking *Constantinople*, with their Rams broke three of the Gates open, and they who were got into the town over the Walls, open'd some others that were between the Towers they had taken, so that the whole Army enter'd, and drew up in Order within the Walls, where they continu'd in a Condition ready to attack any that should be commanded to oppose 'em ; 'till finding the Tyrant posted with full force into the great Palace, which had one Gate upon the *Propontis*, and that the rest following that Example ran in a dreadful Disorder through the Streets to gain their Houses, then the Victors overthrew and laid all they could reach in their first Fury, as it is usual in taking a City by Storm, and made a most dreadful Slaughter among those miserable People. The Night put a Stop to the Current of this Fury, and the Princes having sounded a Retreat distributed their

their Men into three Quarters, where they had Orders to fortifie themselves, not doubting but that was still something more remaining to be done before they gain'd the rest of the City; but the next Morning they found all their Precautions unnecessary, for instead of being encounter'd with least an hundred thousand Enemies, as they expected, they were met with nothing but Processions, which from all Quarters of the City came before 'em, bearing the Crosses, the Banners, and Images of their Saints, to implore the Clemency of the Victors.

For whilst the Princes had been distributing their Forces, as was before observ'd, *Mutzuoble*, following the Example of the Tyrant *Alexius*, as well as this as his Usurpation, tho' he at first threaten'd to attack the Princes in their Quarters, yet he made his escape by Night upon a Ship provided for that purpose, taking with him the Empress *Euphrosyne*, the old Usurper's Wife, and her Daughter, the Princess *Eudoxia*, with whom he was so desperately in Love that he chose rather to lose his Honour and Dignity than hazard the Loss of her, whom he was resolv'd to enjoy, cost what it would, and for whose sake he abandon'd his lawful Wife.

and plunder'd for a whole Day together.

The Princes, surpriz'd to find Suppliants where they expected Enemies, promis'd them their Lives, their Honour, their Liberty, and one part of their Estates which they knew by the Laws of War belong'd to the Conquerors; and having commanded 'em to return to their Houses, they gave the Soldiers the Plunder of the City for that Day, but with a strict Charge to shed no Blood, and to preserve the Honour of the Women; they also commanded 'em to bring all the Spoils into common Repositories, to the end a just Distribution might be made, according to the Merit and Quality of every Person.

From hence we may judge of the mighty Riches of this Imperial City; for though the Greeks

me enough, during the Night after the Assault, to
e, as they did, their most valuable Effects, which
y afterwards peaceably enjoy'd ; notwithstanding
Fire must needs be suppos'd to have consum'd an
nite deal of Goods and Treasure, besides that the
perors, and most eminent Persons of the Empire,
o had made their escape both by Sea and Land,
carry'd with them what was most portable and
cious ; without accounting the Moveables, the Sta-
s, the Pictures, the Jewels, and other Things of
ghtry Value, and that part of the Booty which
st of the Soldiers reserv'd to themselves, not-
withstanding all the Prohibitions to the contrary, yet
French had distributed among them above four
dred thousand Marks in Silver, after the *Venetians*,
o had half of the Spoils, had receiv'd their Share,
a fourth Part of the whole had been reserv'd for
who should be chosen Emperor ; so that both the
cers and Soldiers, who were before reduc'd to an
eam Necessity of all Things, became that Day
, and in an Instant exchange'd their Want for a
prodigious Plenty.

Thus the City of *Constantinople*, the most famous in
East, the Seat and Glory of the Eastern Empire,
ough the miserable Dissention of the *Greeks* for
ereignty, fell under the Power of the *Latins*,
t hundred seventy four Years after the Removal
he Imperial Seat from *Rome* thither by *Constantine*
Great ; seven hundred twenty eight after the Fai-
of the Western Empire in *Augustulus* ; four hun-
and four after the Re-establishment of it by
les the Great ; one hundred and six from the first
edition of the Princes for the Recovery of the
y-Land ; the twenty fifth of *Philip Augustus*,
g of *France* ; and fifth of *John*, King of *England* ;
Dom. 1204.

CHAP. V.

*From the Expulsion of the Greek Emperors
of Constantinople, 'till their Restoration.*

Containing the Space of Sixty Years.

I**T**H O' the *Latins* had in this manner expelled the *Greeks*, and made themselves Masters of *Constantinople*, yet the *Byzantine Empire* was thereby dissolv'd, but divided; for *Theodorus Lascaris* having escap'd during the general Confusion to *Adrianople*, fled afterwards into *Bitbynia*, where he was joyfully receiv'd by the Inhabitants, not only that Country, but of *Phrygia*, *Misia*, *Ionia*, and *Caria*, from the Windings of the River *Maeander* Southward to the *Euxine Sea*. At the same time *David* and *Alexius Comneni*, the late Tyrant *Andronicus's* Grand-Children, seizing on the more Eastern Provinces of *Pontus*, *Galatia*, and *Cappadocia*, founded a new Empire, and fix'd their Imperial Seat at *Trapezus*, or *Trapezond*, where their Posterity flourish'd, and maintain'd the Honour and Majesty of the Empire in an higher Degree than the *Constantinopolitans* themselves; 'till the Time of *David* the last Emperor, in whose Reign it was abolish'd by *Mahomet* the Great, who led the Prince prisoner to *Constantinople*, where he was cruelly murder'd.

But to return to *Constantinople*, where the *Latins*, after some Debates, proceeded to the Election of a new Emperor; for which Purpose twelve Electors had formerly been nam'd, at the same time that they had resolv'd to besiege the City, which were *Venetians*, and six *French*. After Deliberation the Choice fell upon *Baldwin* of *Flanders*, a Prince who had all those admirable

is requisite to an Emperor, which never fail to
 act the Esteem, Veneration, Love and Affections
 his Subjects, and who was accordingly Crown'd
 the Church of *Sancta Sophia*, with all the Magni-
 nce usual at the Coronation of the Emperors, and
 the Applause and Acclamations of the *Latins* and
 ks. To him the Princes assign'd, with the Im-
 al City of *Constantinople*, all the Country of *Thrace*,
 a limited Sovereignty over the rest; after which
 proceeded to a Division and Distribution of the
 er Lands and Provinces of the Empire: *Thessaly*
 erected into a Kingdom, for *Boniface*, Marquis
Montferrat; the *Venetians* had the Isles of the *Archibi-*
go, great Part of the *Peloponnesus*, with many Cities
 on the Coasts of the *Hellespont* and *Phrygia*, toge-
 with the Isle of *Crete*, or *Candia*, which they
 chas'd from the Marquis of *Montferrat*, to whom
 ad been given by the young *Alexius*. Liberal Shares
 e allotted to the other Adventurers, proporti-
 ble to the Charges they had been at in the Expe-
 on.

Baldwin
 Earl of
 Flanders,
 chosen Em-
 peror of
 Constan-
 tinople by
 the Princes.

This mighty Alteration in the *Constantinopolitan* Em-
 was attended with such Consequences as usually
 company all violent Mutations. The *Greeks*, who
 with Impatience the *Latin* Yoke, took all Op-
 portunities of asserting their Liberties; and when
Baldwin, the new Emperor, had reduc'd all *Thrace*
 pt *Adrianople*, thither the better sort of the dis-
 sented *Greeks* fled as to a Sanctuary and Refuge,
 on the prevailing Power of the *Latins*. On the
 er side *Baldwin*, who knew of what Consequence
 ace so considerable as that was would be to him,
 ight it proper to reduce it whilst his Friends
 e near to assist him, and therefore closely be-
 d it. Those within defended themselves with
 resolution hardly to be equall'd, whilst others
 heir Nation, who had withdrawn into *Bulgaria*,
 cited *John*, the King of that Country, to re-
 em; and *John*, being assisted by the *Scythians*,
 readily

A. D.
 1206.

Baldwin
 besieges A-
 drianople,

readily embark'd himself in their Quarrel. Where marching at the Head of a gallant Army to the Relief, as he approach'd the City he detach'd a Part of *Scythians*, who were well acquainted with a Vice of that Nature, to draw the Emperor, if possible, out of his Intrenchments, and by a pretended Flight intice him into a Place among Woods and Mountains, where the King had planted himself, the rest of his Army in order to entrap him. This Design was attended with the Success desir'd, the whole Army was overthrown with a great Slaughter and *Baldwin* himself taken Prisoner, by which means the City was reliev'd: But the *Bulgarians*, after Victory, greedily pursu'd their good Fortune, with an inhuman Barbarity over-ran all the Country, laying all the wealthy Cities of *Thrace* waste and desolate, except *Adrianople* and *Didymotibi* which were valiantly defended by the *Greeks* and *Latins* who had escap'd this Fury of the *Barbarians*. So dangerous it is for a People, even in the last extremity, to call Foreigners into their Assistance who usually pay themselves for their Service at the Expence of those they have preserv'd: As for unhappy Emperor himself, he was sent bound to *Ternova*, or *Ernoe*, the Capital of *Bulgaria*, where shortly after, having his Hands and Feet first cut off by the King's Command, he was thrown into a Valley, where he lay in excessive Misery for several Days together, at the End of which he dy'd, and was devour'd by the Wild Beasts and Birds of Prey.

and is put
to a cruel
Death.

Nicetas.

This was the unhappy End of *Baldwin*, the Emperor of the *Latins* in *Constantinople*, whose Reign was not more short and troublesom, than his Death was cruel, and beyond all Imagination terrible. *Nicetas* was a Prince whom the *Greek* Historian himself, we may imagine was not over partial to his Memory allows to have been of an exemplary Piety towards God, of admirable Charity and Goodness towards his Subjects, especially the poor and miserable

great Lover of Justice, and so nicely Chaste, that as never bestow'd any amorous Glances upon any other Woman but his own Wife, so did he forbid, by publick Proclamation twice every Week, those who in any manner violated the Laws of Chastity to continue in his Court. His extraordinary Temperance had so well manag'd his Constitution, that he was able with great Chearfulness to support all the rigours of War, and Inconveniences of Life.

In the mean time *Lascaris* found it no easie matter to settle and secure himself in his new Empire at *Nice*; was long before the People would allow him the Imperial Title, and even after he was declar'd Emperor, he found many of his own Nation who pretended as just a Right to that Dignity, and endeavour'd to deprive him of it; tho' none appear'd more dangerous than his own Father-in-Law, the late *U-ber Alexius*: Who having, shortly after the Reduction of *Constantinople*, been taken Prisoner by *Boniface*, was sent him under a strong Guard into *Montferrat*, and Means to escape from thence, and passing over *Asia*, the perfidious *Dotard* stirr'd up the *Turks* against the new Emperor, tho' he had marry'd his Daughter; and the *Turks*, pretending what they did was in Vindication of *Alexius* the rightful Emperor, grievously infested the Territories of this Empire, and added several Places of great strength to their own Dominions. Whereupon the Emperor march'd at the Head of two thousand men, the most he was able in that Exigence to raise, to the Relief of *Antioch* upon the *Mæander*, which lying upon that great River, the Boundary of his Empire, would open a Way for the *Turks* into the Heart of his Dominions, should he suffer it to fall into their Hands. In a Battel which was here fought between 'em, *Fathatimes*, the Sultan of *Iconium*, was slain by the Emperor's own Hand, as some have writ-
and *Alexius* was taken and clapp'd up into a Monastery, where he had Time to reflect on the Mis-
eries

ries with which he had involv'd his Country, and finish his Life in Repentance.

Lascares, having thus overthrown the *Turks*, concluded a Peace with them, and had time to settle his State, and secure his Dominions against *Henry*, the Brother of the late Emperor *Baldwin*, and his Successor at *Constantinople*. The War was continu'd between 'em with various Success for several Years, being both Princes of great Courage and Sagacity, as indeed the State of both their Empires seem'd at that time particularly to require.

For during the Confusions which immediately follow'd the Loss of *Constantinople*, several Princes of the Imperial Family erected to themselves independent Principalities, where they exercis'd a Sovereign Power, and treated not only the *Latins*, but the *Greeks* as their Enemies, who would not acknowledge their Subjection; by which means this miserable Nation, being divided in it self, was less able to oppose the *Latins*, who confirm'd themselves in their Dominion under the Administration of this Emperor *Henry*, and oblig'd *Lascares* at last to own their Authority, and conclude a Peace with them.

Nor was *Lascares* the only Enemy *Henry* had to contend with during his Reign; for *Michael Angelus*, a Prince nearly related to the late Emperors, having seiz'd on *Ætolia* and *Epirus*, of which he declared himself Despot, was succeeded by his Brother *Thomas*, who was a Man of great Designs, and impatient to bore the Domination of the *Latins*, with whom he constantly warr'd, and took several Towns from 'em on that Side, which he added to his own Dominion.

Henry the
Latin Emperor,
embarrass'd in
his Affairs.

This War continu'd during the whole Reign of this Emperor, who was at that time busy'd with Affairs of the greatest Importance at home. The *Latins*, being made themselves Masters of *Constantinople*, not only declare *Baldwin* Emperor, but promote *Thomas Morefina*, a *Venetian* to the Patriarchate, which

Crete

ation being shortly after authoriz'd by Pope
 cent, the *Greek Church* was by that means re-
 ted to the *Latin*; but this was done so much a-
 nst the Inclination of the *Greek Ecclesiasticks*, that
 y omitted no Opportunity of declaring how far
 y were from complying with it; and when *Pelagi-*
 was sent from *Rome* to receive their Submission in
 Pope's Name, they oppos'd him so resolutely,
 the angry Legate caus'd several of 'em to be
 pp'd up in Prison, which threw all *Constantinople* in-
 an Uproar. The Monks in a Remonstrance to
 ry told him, *That in Things Temporal they had wil-*
ly subjected themselves to him, and were ready to obey
; but in Things Spiritual they had a Sovereign Pontiff
their own, who exacted their Obedience, and for that
son they could not submit themselves to the Bishop of
me. Henry was naturally of a pacifick Temper,
 was unwilling to oppress those whom by his
 ce he was bound to protect; so that, tho' he had
 at Veneration for the Pope's Authority, yet he
 se rather at present to oppose the Legate, than
 the Hazard of a popular Insurrection; where-
 he releas'd such as had been committed, which
 eas'd the Tumult, but could not put an end to
 Contests and Divisions that continu'd for a long
 e after.

in the mean time *Lascaris*, having concluded a
 ce, as is before observ'd, with the *Latin Emperor*
Constantinople, not only fortify'd his chief Cities
 nst the Invasion of his Enemies, as well *Turks* as
 s, but endeavour'd to secure himself by such
 ances as he thought would prove most service-
 to the present Face of his Affairs. He had three
 ghters by his first Wife *Ann*, one of which he
 marry'd to the King of *Hungary*, and *Irene*, who
 the Eldest, having bury'd her first Husband *An-*
icus Palæologus, was now marry'd to *John Ducas*,
 am'd *Batatza*, or *Vataces*, a Man of great Autho-
 and no less Merit in his Court, whom he de-

Lascaris
appoints his
Successor,
John Du-
cas Vata-
ces.

sign'd for his Successor ; for tho' he had a Son by his second Wife, who was an *Armenian* by Birth, yet being an Infant was judg'd unable to sit at the Helm of State in such Times of Danger, and that when the Empire it self was in its Infancy.

After this we meet with little memorable during the Reign of this Emperor, but we ought not to conclude it 'till we have given the Reader a brief Account of the Fortunes of the *Latin* Princes, that reign'd in his Time in *Constantinople*. To *Baldwin*, the first of those Emperors, succeeded *Henry* of *Heinrich*, as has been before observ'd, who maintain'd the Empire with great Glory and Success for ten Years together, and dy'd a Conqueror ; after his Death, *Philip* of *Auxerre*, who had marry'd his Sister, and signaliz'd himself upon several extraordinary Occasions, was unanimously chosen to succeed him. This Prince arriving at *Rome* in his Way to *Constantinople*, was solemnly crown'd there, together with his Wife, *Pope Honorius III.* in the Beginning of *April*, *An. 1217* and having sent his Wife and Children before him by Sea, he enter'd into a Treaty with the *Venetians*, pursuant to which he march'd by the Way of *Thessaly* and *Epirus*, and laid Siege to *Dyrrachium*, which was then in the Possession of *Theodorus Comnenus*, Prince of *Epire*, and in whose Behalf it was vigorously defended by the Garrison that was in it. So that being forc'd to raise the Siege, he came to an Agreement with *Theodorus*, who promis'd him a safe Passage to *Constantinople*, but set suddenly upon him in *Macedonia* took him and the Principal Officers of his Court Prisoners, and put him to Death in the Year following. The *Greek* Writers, who are partial to their Countrymen, vary from this Account in some Particulars, and tell us that he was slain in an Engagement, and endeavour by that means to vindicate *Theodorus* from the Treachery imputed to him by the *Latins*, who however seem to have a better Authority for what they have written.

Peter, the
Latin Em-
peror, put
to Death by
Theodo-
rus Com-
nenus.

The Affairs of the *Latins* in *Constantinople* became embarrass'd by the untimely Death of this Prince, at *Philip*, Count of *Namour*, his eldest Son, refus'd the Succession; so that *Robert* of *Courtney*, his second son, was in a manner courted to accept of the Imperial Purple, and had the Misfortune to see the Empire miserably dismember'd in his Time, losing whatever his Predecessors had been Masters of on the other side the *Bosphorus* and *Hellepont* to *John Ducas Batatzas*, of whom mention has been made already, and who succeeded *Theodorus Lascaris* at

Lascaris had govern'd that Part of the Empire the *Greeks* retain'd in *Asia* with great Success for eighteen Years together, during which he acquitted himself with great Reputation in all those Difficulties which usually attend new States surrounded with potent Enemies. He had frequent and signal Advantages over the *Turks*, the *Latins*, and *Bulgarians*, which he exceedingly strengthen'd the Empire, which he may in a great measure be said to have founded. This made him universally belov'd by his Subjects, who, in Imitation of their Prince, profited in the School of Adversity, and attempted not only to recover the Dominions of their Ancestors, but to revive their Glory and Military Discipline. Before his Death he took care to leave such a Successor behind him, as might be able to preserve the Remains of the old *Roman* Empire, by him collected into one Body, and for that reason put by not only his own Son, but his two Brothers, *Alexius* and *Isaac*, therein preferring the publick Weal before his own private Affections, or the aggrandizing of his Family. As he was a Man of many Virtues, so was he subject to some Vices; being fiery and Impatient, almost abominably addicted to the Love of Women. His Liberality and Expences exceeded in the some of his narrow Estate, which made him frequently oppress his Subjects with heavy Taxations;

who observing in how higher a degree their Neighbours on every side were harass'd and impoverish'd submitted chearfully, and oftentimes supply'd him with their voluntary Contributions. He dy'd before he was full forty eight Years of Age, and after he had reign'd about eighteen, in the first of Roman Emperor of the *Latins* in *Constantinople*, the tenth of *Frederick* Emperor of *Germany*, and fifth of *Henry* King of *England*, A. D. 1221.

A. D.
1221.

Lascares being dead, *John Ducas* was crown'd in the Hands of *Manuel*, Patriarch of the *Greek Church* at *Nice*: Being a Man of Spirit, slow in resolution but indefatigable in the Execution of what he once resolv'd, the Eyes and Expectations of all his Subjects were fix'd upon him; and upon Experience they found, that the Erection of their new Empire was owing to the Activity of *Lascares*, but to support it requir'd the deliberate Care, Prudence, and Circumspection of his Successor *Ducas*.

This new Emperor, immediately after his Coronation, began to enquire into the State of his Army and beheld with Regret the narrow Limits of his Empire, which he prepar'd with great Industry to enlarge, he rais'd new Levies, augmented his Armies, and invited such Officers into his Service as he judg'd would be of use to him. Having no less a Design in view than the Recovery of *Constantinople* itself, and whatever the *Latins* held in *Greece* and *Thrace*, which he knew could not be done without a powerful Navy, he built a great Number of Gallies in the several Ports of *Asia*, and Mann'd out a strong Fleet, with which in the Course of his Wars he conquer'd in most of the Islands in the *Aegean Sea*, and pass'd the *Hellespont* he invaded the *Chersonese*, and afterwards pierc'd up even to the Gates of *Constantinople*, to the great Terror of the *Latins*, who gave an unhappy Beginning to the War themselves: For *Aleximus Isaac*, the late Emperor's Brothers, offended at the Preference of *John*, withdrew to *Constantinople*, where

John Ducas his Successor against the *Latins*.

they earnestly solicited Aid from the *Latins* against him, whom they consider'd as no other than an *Urrper*. Robert, the *Latin* Emperor, readily undertook their Protection, and having rais'd a formidable army, committed it to their Conduct: In the mean time *John*, who had been inform'd of their Designs, prepar'd for their Reception, and engaging with 'em in a Place call'd *Poemianenum*, got the Advantage after long and bloody Dispute, cut off the Flower of the army, and took the two Brethren Prisoners, who shortly after lost their Eyes by his Command. The Loss of this Victory prov'd a great Stroke to the Affairs of the *Latins* in the East, as on the other hand it serv'd to exhilarate and revive the afflicted *Greeks*, who receiv'd new Courage from this Success, and consider'd it as a Pledge of their future Prosperities.

A. D.
1224.

Assan, or *Azen*, the King of *Bulgaria*, who had for some time been equally terrible both to the *Latins* and *Greeks*, was so touch'd with the Reputation of this Prince's Exploits, that he made a voluntary offer of his Daughter *Helena* in Marriage to *Theodore*, the Emperor's Son, which was readily embraced by *John*; for he knew of what Consequence the Alliance of so powerful a Prince would be, who otherwise was able effectually to stop him in the Course of his Victories, and assist his Enemies against him; so that the Matter was quickly concluded, and the Nuptials celebrated with great Solemnity, tho' neither the Bride or Bridegroom were at that time much above ten Years of Age.

He marries
his Son to
the King of
Bulgaria's
Daughter.

This Advantageous Alliance was no sooner established, but the Sultan of *Iconium* sent his Ambassadors to *Nice*, to confirm and prolong the Truce between the two Crowns. The Sultan was at this time grievously straitn'd by the *Tartars*, who having driven the *Turks* out of *Persia*, and the more Eastern Provinces, began now to press hard upon 'em in the West of *Asia*; and the Sultan fearing lest he should be

and concludes a
Peace with
the *Turks*,

assaulted by the *Greeks* at a time when all his Forces were oppos'd to so potent an Enemy, earnestly courted the Emperor to a Peace; to which *John* upon weighty Considerations, readily inclin'd: For he not only knew how difficult it would be for him to contend with the *Turks* in *Asia*, at the same time that he was engag'd with the *Latins* in *Europe*, but he was also willing to preserve the former, as a Barrier to his Dominions, against the more prevailing Power of the *Tartars*.

Theodore.
Prince of
Epire, press-
es hard
upon the
Latins,

About this Time, whilst the Emperor *John* was distress'd the *Latins* on one side, *Theodorus Comnenus* Prince or Despot of *Epire*, press'd 'em with equal Vigour and Success on the other. He took from 'em all *Theffaly*, and *Thrace*, and so far enlarg'd his Dominions, that disdaining a more moderate Title, assum'd that of Emperor, and was crown'd by the Hands of *Demetrius*, Arch-Bishop of *Bulgaria*, which both the Pope and the *Greek* Patriarch were highly offended, whilst *Vatases* rather silently permitted, than approv'd or condemn'd what had been done. But *Theodorus* his Success had transported him beyond all Prudence and Moderation, and render'd him so arrogant and presumptuous, that tho' he had lately concluded a perpetual Peace with *John*, the Son of *Azen*, King of *Bulgaria*, and marry'd his Brother *Manuel* to that Prince's Daughter, yet this restless, haughty, imperious Spirit, impatient of Restraint, broke through all, and in Defiance of the Peace lately confirm'd, declar'd War against *John*, whom he consider'd as a petty Prince, unable to oppose so renowned a Conqueror. Having rais'd a powerful Army, consisting of *Latins* as well as *Greeks*, he enter'd *Bulgaria*, where he receiv'd an entire Defeat, lost the most experienc'd Officers of his Army, and was himself taken Prisoner by the Conqueror, who order'd him to be blinded, as a just Reward for his Perfidiousness and Ambition.

but is over-
thrown and
blinded by
the *Bulga-
rians*.

By this time the Emperor *John Vataces* had so effectually weaken'd the *Latins*, during the Reign of their unactive Prince *Robert*, that they were glad to sue for a Peace, which upon advantageous Conditions was granted 'em; and the Subjects of the Empire being now deliver'd from a long and bloody War, continu'd for several Years, sometimes with the *Turks*, at others with the *Christians*, apply'd themselves with great Industry to the fruitful Arts of Peace, in which the Emperor himself became a most remarkable Example, and earnestly encourag'd all his Subjects to follow it. He not only supply'd his own Household with the Fruits of his Husbandry, but daily reliev'd the Poor, and stock'd great Store-houses with the Overplus. From him this commendable Industry deriv'd it self, as from a Fountain to the rest, so that in a few Years every Granery was stor'd with Corn, every Cellar fill'd with Wine, and a general Plenty shin'd throughout the Land; and this at a time when the *Turks* were pinch'd with a grievous Famine, who therefore had Recourse to the Emperor's Territories for Provisions, which they purchas'd at whatever Price the *Christians* thought fit to demand of 'em; this in a short time fill'd the Countrymen's Houses with the Wealth of the *Turks*, and stor'd the Emperor's Coffers with their Treasure, for they were forc'd in that Extremity to part not only with their Gold and Silver, but their Jewels, and whatever else they had of a more precious Value. And it is not a matter the least remarkable during this Emperor's Reign, that so much Money was collected in a short time by the Sale of Eggs, as serv'd to make the Empress an Imperial Crown of Gold adorn'd with Oriental Pearl and Jewels of an inestimable value.

The Effects of Peace.

A. D.

About this time dy'd *Robert*, Emperor of the *Latins* at *Constantinople*, after an unfortunate Reign of Seven Years, during which he saw his Countrymen weaken'd and distress'd more than ever they had been before.

1228. *Robert, the Emperor of Constantinople, dies.*

A barbarous Outrage committed upon the Person of the Empress.

He dy'd in *Achaia*, as he was returning from Rome where he had been to be Crown'd in a more solemn manner by the Pope, as some have written; others say his Business there was to complain of a barbarous Outrage committed upon his beautiful Empress by a *Burgundian* Lord, to whom she had been contracted formerly, but had deserted him at the Instigation of her Mother, who was charm'd with the Honour of the Imperial Bed: For this Reason the incens'd Lover cut off her Nose and Ears, and threw her ambitious Mother into the Sea. Tho' the Account be true in Substance, yet 'tis most probable this Barbarity was committed during the Absence of the Emperor, whose Power and Authority had he been present, might have been sufficient to have protected the unhappy Princess from so inhuman a Treatment. However it were, the Shock of it struck so deep into his Mind, that it hasten'd his Death, and left the *Burgundian* to triumph unpunish'd in his bloody Revenge.

Baldwin II. *succeeds.*

Robert being dead, *Baldwin*, the second that bore his Name, succeeded him being his Son, as most of our *Latin* Writers will have it, or rather his Brother, as we learn from more Authentick Accounts. This Prince was, at *Robert's* Death, no more than eight Years of Age, for which Reason 'twas judg'd necessary to marry him to some Lady, an Alliance with whose Family might prove a Support to his tender Years and the declining Empire.

From the time that the *Latins* had driven the *Greeks* out of *Constantinople*, an Emulation and Enmity had been preserv'd between the two Imperial Families of *Nice* and *Trabezond*, which animated 'em to so high a degree, that nothing but the common Fear they had of the *Latins* restrain'd 'em from open Acts of Hostility; so that upon this Occasion *Comnenus*, the Emperor of *Trabezond*, earnestly desir'd to marry the Daughter to *Baldwin*, promising no less than the utter Ruin of *John Vataces* from such an Alliance.

This Offer had undoubtedly been embrac'd by those at *Constantinople*, had they not still, upon good Grounds, mistrusted the Sincerity of the *Greeks*: This Consideration made 'em reject the Proposal, and incline to *John de Brienne*, at that time General of the Pope's Armies in the West, whose Eldest Daughter *Jolante* had been formerly marry'd to *Frederick*, the Western Emperor, who depriv'd him of the Kingdom of *Jerusalem*, to which he had been advanc'd in Right of his Wife *Mary*, Daughter of *Isabella* the former Queen. *John* was at that time, according to the *Greek* Writers, near eighty Years of Age, of an establish'd Reputation in Arms, being esteem'd one of the greatest Captains in his Time, and an exact Observer of his Word. Him the Lords at *Constantinople* sent to desire of the Pope for their Emperor, assuring him that after his Death the Succession should return to *Baldwin*, who was to marry the Princess *Mary*, or *Martha*, his Daughter, whom he had by his second Wife *Berenaria*, the Daughter of *Alphonso* King of *Castile*. By this means *John*, whose extraordinary Merits had rais'd him first to the Royalty from a private State, and at length advanc'd him to the Imperial Dignity, was receiv'd with great Solemnity at *Constantinople*: Some say he declin'd the Name of Emperor, contenting himself with that of *Cæsar*, and Guardian of the Empire; however, since he acted with an Imperial Authority, he is by some added to the Catalogue of their Emperors.

John de
Brienne
Guardian
at Con-
stantino-
ple.

Whilst *John de Brienne* was applying himself in some measure to re-establish the Affairs of his miserable Empire, the *Greek* Emperor, in Conjunction with *John Azen*, King of *Bulgaria*, exceedingly harass'd the *Latins*, and having recover'd several Towns from the *Venetians*, as well as the *French*, they fell with their confederated Forces upon *John*, who behav'd himself with a Courage and Magnanimity equal to his former Reputation, but was not attended with his usual Success. At first Fortune seem'd to countenance

nance his Labours, for with an handful of Men overthrew a powerful Army, which had laid cloſe Siege to *Conſtantinople* both by Sea and Land; the continu'd Wars with thoſe two Princes had time ſo weaken'd and diminish'd his Forces, that had no more left than were neceſſary for the Defence of *Conſtantinople*, when he was attack'd with two potent Armies on both Sides, which oblig'd him ſhut himſelf up in the Imperial City, and ſend young Emperor *Baldwin* to ſolicit in Perſon Alliance from the Pope, and the Princes in the West, which was at this time miſerably diſtracted by different Factions, eſpecially by the *Guelphs* and the *Gibellines*, who laid waſte all the Provinces, and, to ſatiate their Revenge, bury'd one another under the Ruins of the miſerable Country.

A. D.
1237.
where he
dies.

This made *Baldwin* meet with many Difficulties in his Negotiation, which he zealouſly purſu'd in Rome, in France, and England; but *John*, his Father-in-Law dy'd during theſe Tranſactions at *Conſtantinople*, after he had receiv'd the Satisfaction of ſeeing his Enemy defeated by the *Venetians*, and when he had govern'd as Adminiſtrator of the Empire ſeven Years, according to ſome, tho' others make it ten, and ſome extend even to twenty. The Loſs of this Great Man without doubt have prov'd fatal to the *Latins* in *Conſtantinople*, had not ſome unhappy Diviſions interrupted the Friendſhip that had been confirm'd between *Vataces* and *Azen*, who, in defiance of all former Oaths and Obligations, cunningly recover'd his Daughter he had marry'd to the Emperor's Son, and confederated himſelf againſt him with the *Latins*; which proved of ill Conſequence to *Vataces* his Affairs, and would in all probability have recover'd from the *Greeks* they held in *Europe*, and ſhaken their Empire it ſelf in *Asia*, if ſome unfortunate Attempts had not alarm'd the Conſcience of the unconstant *Azen*, and recalled him to his former Engagements.

Shortly after this, *Azen*, having lost his former wife, who was an *Hungarian* by Birth, marry'd *Irene*, the Daughter of *Theodorus Angelus*, who had formerly usurp'd the Imperial Honours, and having been overthrown by *Azen*, lost his Eyes by his Order, as we serv'd before, and was now kept in honourable restraint. This unexpected and advantageous Alliance produc'd a wonderful Alteration in his Fortune, *Azen* not only releas'd him, but assisted him in the recovery of *Thessalonica*, and all the adjacent Territories, out of which he drove his Brother *Manuel*, who govern'd for some time with an independent Authority in those Parts. Being by these Means in a great measure restor'd to his former Power, the blind Prince declin'd the Imperial Title himself, but conferr'd it on his Son *John*, whom he caus'd to be acknowledged and honour'd as Emperor.

The Emperor *John Vataces* beheld these Transactions with a jealous Eye, but forasmuch as *Theodorus* was supported by the King of *Bulgaria*, who was likewise his Allie, he thought he could not at present attempt it as he ought, and therefore deferr'd it to a more favourable Opportunity, which shortly after presented him: For *Azen* dying, left the Kingdom of *Bulgaria* to *Callimanus*, a Son by his former wife, who being but a Boy was easily perswaded by the advice of his Court, who were *Vataces* his Pensioners, to renew the Alliance with the Emperor, and to sit down whilst he saw *Vataces* strip *Theodorus's* Son of those honours with which his Father had invested him. By a wonderful Dexterity he prevail'd with *Theodorus* to abandon his own Son, and having engag'd the *Thracians*, who not long before had pierc'd through *Bulgaria* and settled themselves in *Macedon*, to espouse his Quarrel, he past over into *Thrace*, where he recover'd such Towns as were in the Possession of the weak Emperor, and forc'd him to abjure his Title, and be contented with that of Despot.

A. D.
1255.

Vataces
dies.

His Cha-
racter.

By these Means *Vataces* recover'd several Places great Consequence, and enlarg'd his Dominions those Parts; and the young King of *Bulgaria* dying shortly after, he extended his Conquests yet farther and grew almost as powerful in *Europe*, as he was in *Asia*.

The rest of this active Emperor's Reign was spent in the Settlement of his new Conquests, and in frequent Expeditions against those, who having once own'd his Authority perfidiously renounc'd it, and took up Arms against him; in which he was attended with his usual Success, seldom or never attempting any thing which he did not effect. At length, being full of Years, as well as Honours, he paid the Debt to Nature, after a glorious Reign of thirty three Years, and when he had liv'd upwards of sixty leaving the Character of a great Soldier, a vigilant Prince, and consummate Statesman, behind him, appears by his frequent Victories and successful Negotiations. 'Tis observable of him, that in the beginning of his Reign he was affable, and easie of Access; but having been once alarm'd by a Conspiracy form'd against him, he grew more difficult and reserv'd, to which he was instigated by *Irene* the Empress, a Woman of a Temper manly and imperious. Tho' he was an indulgent Master, yet was he more liberal to Strangers and Ambassadors than his own Subjects and Servants, as desiring to be renown'd by his Magnificence abroad rather than at home. After the Death of *Irene*, who dy'd several Years before him, he marry'd *Ann*, the King of *Sicily's* Sister, who had in her Service a Lady of an uncommon Beauty call'd *Marcesina*, with whose Love the Emperor grew so much ensnar'd, that she became absolute in his Affections. Whilst he was in the Possession of this Dotage, the fair Favourite reign'd with almost unlimited Authority, equalling the Empress in State and Magnificence, and by far exceeding her in Followers and Attendants; 'till straining her Power too far, the aged Emperor at length became ashamed

his Folly, and his Mistress fell into Disgrace. *Va-*
dy'd in the twenty eighth Year of *Baldwin II.*
twentieth of *Lewis IX.* King of *France*, and thir-
teenth of *Henry III.* King of *England*, A. D.

John Ducas Vataces being dead, his Son *Theodorus*
Caris, who was about thirty three Years of Age,
succeeded him in the Empire. The Beginning of this
Emperor's Reign was remarkable for the Treaty renew'd
between him and the Sultan of *Iconium*; to which he
was readily inclin'd, because he was inform'd that
his Brother-in-Law, the King of *Bulgaria*, and *Michael Angelus* the Despot, hearing of his Father's
Death, had rais'd new Troubles in *Macedonia*, and
were not without Hope at length of joining what
the Emperor held in *Europe* to their own Territories.
Whereupon having first provided for the Security of
his Affairs in *Asia*, he pass'd the *Hellepont* with a pow-
erful Army, and acted with so much Courage and
Success, that those Princes were glad to accept of a
Peace upon his own Terms, and restore whatever
they had taken from him. Whilst he lay at *Thessalo-*
nica he receiv'd Letters from *Nice*, informing him
that *Michael Palæologus*, whom he had left for his
Lieutenant in *Asia* during his Absence, had se-
cretly withdrawn to the *Turks*; with which he was
more concern'd, because he knew *Michael* was a
Man of great Interest and Authority, being descended
from no less than five Imperial Families, and well
vers'd in the Arts both of Peace and War.

Whilst the Emperor was dreading the Consequen-
ces of such a Revolt, he was inform'd that *Michael*
had declar'd that what he did proceeded not from a
Disaffection to the Emperor, or Ill-will towards
him, but that he had devoted himself to a voluntary
Exile, to avoid those Dangers with which he was
threaten'd by the implacable Malice of his Ene-
mies, who fill'd the Emperor's Ears with odious
Complaints against him, and render'd him suspected
to his Master.

Theodo-
rus La-
scaris II.

Michael
Palæolo-
gus with-
draws to
the Turks.

Palæo-

Palæologus was receiv'd with an hearty Welcome the *Turks* at *Iconium*, where he found the Sultan fix'd in his Preparations against the *Tartars*, who having driven the *Turks* out of *Persia*, pursu'd their Fortune, and by their continual Incursions haras'd the Territories in the lesser *Asia*, lying now with a formidable Army at *Axara*, a Town not far from *Iconium*. *Palæologus* had the Command of such *Greeks* as had enter'd into the Sultan's Pay, with which he did Service in the Battel that was fought shortly after that the *Tartars* had been absolutely defeated, by a *Turkish* Officer, who had a principal Command of the Army, and was nearly related to the Sultan, who not revolted in the Heat of the Action, and turn'd the Fortune of the Day. After this the *Tartars* rove up and down without Control, plundering and destroying all the Provinces belonging to the *Turks*, whilst no one had the Strength or Courage to oppose 'em. In this Extremity the Sultan fled for Refuge to *Theodorus* the Emperor, who granted him such Supplies as he could well spare; notwithstanding which the *Tartars* still prevail'd in all Parts, 'till at length they forc'd the *Turks* to accept of a dishonourable Peace, and become Tributaries to 'em.

The *Turks*
tributary
to the *Tar-*
tars.

Palæolo-
gus re-
call'd home.

Palæologus had acquir'd so extraordinary a Reputation in these Wars, that the Emperor earnestly desir'd to recover so deserving a Servant, and by his kind and gracious Letters, attended with most solemn Promises for his Security, invited him home. When upon *Palæologus*, having first taken an Oath of Obedience and Fidelity to the Emperor and his Successors, and oblig'd himself never to aspire after the Empire, or encourage any Innovations, return'd with great Joy home, where he was restor'd to the Emperor's Favour, and all his former Honours and Employments.

Theodorus had great reason to exact that Oath from *Palæologus*, whose Ambition was almost equal to the Interest he had in the Empire. The Emperor him-

decl

declin'd daily in his Health, and his Son was not then six Years of Age, which were Temptations sufficient to try the Temper of a Man less aspiring than *Palæologus*, who made it appear shortly after how difficult it is for Men to be restrain'd by Oaths, tho' never so solemnly made, when they oppose them in their Pursuit to Empire.

The Emperor, perceiving that Death approach'd, recommended the Care of the young Prince his Son, and of the Empire, to his chief Favourite *Muzalo*, and *Arsenius* the Patriarch; exacting at the same time an Oath of Fidelity from the Nobility and principal Officers in his Army. When this was done, *The Emperor dies.* he dy'd full of Prophetick Fears of what follow'd afterwards, when he had reign'd not three Years compleat, according to some, or as others will have upwards of four. Some time before his Death he took the Monastick Habit, dispos'd great Sums of Money to the Poor, and sincerely apply'd himself to Acts of Devotion. His Death was usher'd by a remarkable Eclipse of the Sun, which was so great that Stars appear'd at Noon-Day. He dy'd in the thirty third of *Lewis IX.* King of France, the third of *Henry III.* King of England, A. D.

1259. A Man often by his Prudence can foresee, what it is in his Power with all his Care to prevent. *Theodore Palæologus.* before his Death, made that Provision for the Security of his Son and the State, as became a Father of an Emperor, but the Will of God was otherwise, and all his Precautions were in effectual.

Muzalo, one of the young Prince's Guardians, was a Person of obscure Birth, but having been educated at the Court from his Youth with the late Emperor, was so entirely affected to him, that he did nothing without first consulting his faithful Favourite, who was a diligent Observer of his Will, a ready Minister of his Affairs, and the uncorrupted Partner of all his secrets. This * Man, tho' he worthily deserv'd the Trust

* *Muzalo*,
Guardian
to the
young
Prince,
envy'd by
the Nobili-
ty.

Trust the Emperor had repos'd in him, was howe
 envy'd by the Nobility, who presuming upon their hi
 Birth, thought the Care and Tuition of the you
 Prince belong'd more properly to some of the
 This kindled in 'em an irreconcilable Hatred to *Muzalo*, and that was follow'd shortly after by an Av
 sion to the unhappy young Prince himself. *Muzalo*
 who was a Man of a just and ready Apprehensio
 soon perceiv'd how disagreeable he was to the discon
 tented Nobility; whom therefore having summon
 together, he in a set Speech represented to 'em
 great Trust had been repos'd in him by the late E
 peror, how difficult he found the Execution of t
 Trust to be, and how ready he was to resign it
 such of them as they should in their Prudence th
 fit to appoint for the Execution of it. Tho'
 was what all of them desir'd, yet none among
 appearing ready to accept of it, they unanimou
 agreed no one was so worthy of that Charge as h
 self, and therefore they resolv'd it should be co
 nu'd to him. *Muzalo*, who sincerely desir'd to re
 to a private Life, and withdraw himself from
 Dangers with which he saw he was threaten'd,
 pos'd 'em at first with great Resolution; but w
 all he could say or do was to no purpose, he t
 once more receiv'd a solemn Oath from 'em, and
 fer'd himself to be confirm'd in his Charge, every
 swearing to defend and obey the young Empero
 the utmost of their Power, and support and pro
Muzalo in the Tuition of him, and the Admini
 stration of the Empire.

Notwithstanding all these repeated Asseverati
 they grew in a Moment forgetful of whatever
 had sworn, and resolv'd upon the Death of him w
 they had just before declar'd Protector of the E
 ror and Empire. The Day appointed for this Sac
 to their Envy and Discontents was that which
 been design'd for the Obsequies of the late Empe
 at which time the Conspirators repair'd to the

Sofandra, where *Theodorus* was to be interr'd, mixing themselves among an infinite Multitude of People, who had resorted thither, as it is usual at such solemnities; and in the midst of the Holy Office, at Word given, they with their drawn Swords pursu'd *Muzalo*, who, with his two Brothers, *Andronicus* and *Theodorus*, had fled for Refuge to the Altar, where they were most inhumanly massacred: And tho' the Masters appointed for Mourners fled away in great Confusion, yet these Butchers forc'd the Monks, who were going with the rest, to return and finish the bloody obsequies.

and is
murder'd

Muzalo being thus barbarously remov'd, *Arsenius* was left sole Guardian to the young Prince. This Prelate was a Person of great Learning and Integrity, but living from his Youth led a retir'd contemplative Life, as a Stranger to State-Affairs, and the Management of an headstrong ungovernable People; wherefore he call'd those very Persons to Council, who had commended the Death of his Collegue, with whom he consulted what was to be done in that Exigency.

In this Council it manifestly appear'd of how much Power *Palæologus* was among 'em; to him they directed their Discourses, and fix'd their Eyes on him, as a man the most proper, for his Wisdom and Experience, to be entrusted with the Care of the young Prince, and the Management of the State. The Patriarch had some time before made him Pay-master of the Army, in virtue of which Trust he had a mighty Treasure at command, and was by that means able to oblige such as he thought would prove the fittest for his Purpose, with the first Opportunity favour his ambitious designs. He was therefore upon this Occasion unambiguously declar'd Protector of the Prince and Empire, and by that means invested with so large a Power, that he wanted nothing but the Title of Emperor.

and is de-
clar'd Pro-
tector.

This extraordinary good Fortune might have satisfied any Man of less aspiring Thoughts than *Palæologus*. That the World might see how worthy he was of

those

those Honours to which he was advanc'd, by a time Care he check'd the Insolence of *Michael Angelus*, D spot of *Epirus*, who presuming upon the Distractio of the State after the Death of the late Emperor, a being supported by the King of *Sicily* and some oth of his Allies, had enter'd with a powerful Army in *Macedonia* and *Thrace*, burning and destroying all fore him. *Palæologus* sent his Brother *John* at Head of a considerable Body of Forces against him who was attended with so much Success, that *Michael*, after a great Loss, was forc'd to retire into own Territories, leaving the Flower of his Army dead behind him.

The Reputation of this considerable Service streng en'd the Authority of *Palæologus*, who apply'd all the perfecting his own ambitious Designs. He had this time so far prevail'd upon the good Opinion the People, especially some of the most powerful among the Nobility and Clergy, that he was with general Applause saluted Emperor; and tho' the Patriarch *Arsenius* was in no manner consenting to what had been done, but threaten'd at first to Excommunicate both *Palæologus* and his Adherents, yet was at length either perswaded or terrify'd into a Compliance, and having first exacted an Oath of Resignation when the young Emperor should be of Age, condescended to Crown *Michael*, whom he would have the World esteem as Emperor only in Trust, as a Guardian accountable to another, so soon as he should be in a Capacity of demanding that Account from him.

and crown-
ed Empe-
ror.

A. D.
1260.

Whatever the good Patriarch's Designs were, *Palæologus* made it appear, in the Event, that he had other things in view, and that he intended to enjoy the Empire in his own, which *Arsenius* would be thought to have conferr'd upon him only as a Proxy. Being thus settled and confirm'd in his new Authority, he applied himself not only to the Security of his present Dominions, but to the Recoyery of such others as had

erly belong'd to his Predecessors. Among those who had been taken Prisoners by his Brother *John* in *Macedonia* was the Prince of *Peloponnesus* and *Acbaia*, who having marry'd *Michael Angelo's* Daughter, was by virtue of that Alliance drawn into his Quarrel; this Prince was brought Prisoner to *Nice*, immediately after the Coronation of *Palæologus*, and that Emperor would not be prevail'd upon to release him, 'till he had deliver'd up to him *Sparta* and two other Cities of great Consequence in *Peloponnesus*; all which being deem'd very serviceable to his future Designs, were committed to the Care of his Brother *Constantine*, a valiant and experienc'd Officer, who shortly after recover'd several other Towns from the *Latins*, and by degrees reduc'd the greatest part of *Peloponnesus*. When this was done, the Emperor in Person pass'd with a great Army over into *Thrace*, with a design to lay Siege to *Constantinople* it self; which when he perceiv'd was a thing too extraordinary to be at that time attempted, he laid Siege to the Castle of *Pera*; the Consequence of which he knew would prove of dangerous consequence to the Town it self. Here he met with vigorous a Resistance, that after he had been several times repuls'd, he found himself oblig'd to retire; but before he return'd home, he took Care so effectually to dispose his Soldiers in Garrison up and down those Parts, that *Constantinople* was in a manner lock'd up, and the Inhabitants so restrain'd by the incursions which *Palæologus's* Soldiers made up to the very Gates of the City, that in a short time they were reduc'd to the greatest Extremities, being, among other Necessities oblig'd to burn some of the most beautiful Houses in the City for want of Fuel. *Palæologus*, in the mean time, return'd to *Nice*, where he continu'd forming new Designs, 'till *Michael Angelo* rais'd fresh Troubles in the West, and Chance presented him with an Opportunity of obtaining that with all his Care he had not been able to effect,

A. D.
1261.

Alexius
Stratego-
pulus sent
against the
Despot of
Epire.

Palæologus made Choice of *Alexius Strategopulus*, Man of great Nobility, and who, for his extraordinary Services, had been dignify'd with the Title *Cæsar*, to command against the Despot, sending him no more than eight hundred *Bitbynian* Soldiers but gave him a Commission to raise more in March, and Orders, as soon as he had pass'd the *Streights*, to take his Way through the Suburbs of *Constantinople*, on purpose to terrifie the *Latins* whom he was willing to confine, if possible, within their Walls, and by frequent Alarms to keep 'em upon their Duty.

The fortunate *Alexius* encamp'd with his handfull Men at a Place call'd *Regium*, not far from *Constantinople*, where he accidentally met with some poor Labourers, *Greeks* by Nation, by whom he was inform'd of the Condition the City was in, that a great Body of the *Latins* were gone under the Conduct of a young *Venetian* Nobleman to the Siege of *Daphnia*, a Town lying upon the *Euxine* Sea, that the Garrison was very weak and ill provided, and that it would be no difficult Matter to surprize it, offering themselves at the same time to be his Guides. These Men lay within the City close to one of the Gates, near which was an old Mine, which afforded a secret unsuspected Entrance, unknown to all but themselves: Here they promis'd *Alexius* to receive in fifty of his Soldiers by Night, who having first secur'd the Watch, might force open the Gate, and prepare an Entrance for the rest of his Army, engaging at the same time to provide a powerful Assistance for 'em among their Friends in the City. The Thing appear'd so reasonable, that *Alexius* promis'd himself an undoubted Success; having therefore highly commended these Men for their honest Zeal in the Service of the Country, he dismiss'd 'em with liberal Gifts, and encourag'd 'em with large Promises of what they were to expect hereafter, and immediately prepar'd to put that Design in Execution, which had been so happily concerted.

'Tis wonderful to consider in what fatal Security Baldwin, the *Latin* Emperor, liv'd at that time in Constantinople, tho' he was surrounded with Enemies, who had dismember'd his little Empire, and left him Master hardly of any thing but the Imperial City it self. His Poverty was equal to his Security, for it had reduc'd him to the Necessity of selling the publick Ornaments of the City, and pawning his own Son to some Merchants of *Bruges*, for the Support and Maintenance of his State. We may add to all this, that he was a Man of little Courage and less Authority, contemn'd as well by the *Latins* as the *Greeks*, all which contributed to the Revolution that immediately follow'd.

The Night appointed by the poor *Greeks* being come, *Alexius* chose out fifty of his most resolute Soldiers, who, according to the Agreement between them, were admitted by their faithful Guides into the City, where having slain the Watch, who were in no manner prepar'd for such an Encounter, they forc'd the Gate open, at which *Alexius* enter'd with all his Army, and a little before Day caus'd the City to be set on fire in four several Places at once, to the great Terror and Amazement of the *Latins*; who concluding the Numbers of their Enemies to be much greater than indeed they were, had no Courage either to extinguish the Flames, or oppose the *Greeks*, who being join'd by their Countrymen within the Walls, fill'd every Street with Blood and Slaughter. In this general Confusion the defenceless Emperor, perceiving the Hand of Fate against him, fled with *Justinian*, the *Latin* Patriarch, and some other of his friends, by Sea, first to *Eubæa*, and afterwards to *Nice*, quitting the Imperial City to the *Greeks*, after it had been sixty Years in the Hands of the *Latins*, by whom it was purchas'd with less Honour than it was lost with Infamy. This happen'd in the second Year of the Emperor *Michael Palæologus*, the thirty fifth of Lewis IX. of France, and forty fifth of Henry III. King of England, A. D. 1261.

He surpris-
zes Con-
stantino-
ple and ex-
pels the La-
tins.

C H A P. VI.

*From the Restitution of the Empire to the Greek
'till the Total Subjection of it by the Turks and
Mahomet the Great.*

Containing the Space of 193 Years.

A. D.
1261.

THE Reduction of *Constantinople* was an Event considerable, and at the same time so little expected by *Palæologus*, that he gave no Credit to him who brought the first Express of it; but when frequent Messengers arriv'd with Dispatches to the same purpose, and he had receiv'd Letters from *Alexius* himself, with a particular Account of it, then he entertain'd it with a Satisfaction suitable to the Occasion, and order'd publick Thanks to be return'd to God in which the Emperor himself, the Senate, the Clergy, and the People, assisted with great Solemnity and Devotion.

The Emperor removes with his Court to Constantinople.

When this was done, he prepar'd to remove with his whole Court to *Constantinople*, and to restore the exil'd Majesty of the ancient *Byzantine* Empire to the Place of its Nativity; accordingly having settled his Affairs at *Nice*, he set forward with his Empress, and *Andronicus* his Son, at that time but two Years of Age, and being arriv'd near the City, he march'd in solemn Procession, and enter'd it on Foot by the Golden Gate, where he again return'd publick Thanks to God; which being ended, he diligently survey'd the Imperial City, and beheld in it the tyrannical Marks of a long and miserable Captivity. The magnificent Palaces of his Predecessors, the stately Dwellingings of the greatest among the *Byzantine* Emperors, lay now in Ruins, neglected and defac'd. Time had devour'd many of the capacious Buildings, and Fire, and other unavoidable Accidents of War, had destroy'd more. These Objects allay'd in the Em-

error the Sense of his present good Fortune, and
 andled in him a Desire of re-edifying that City,
 which had been formerly the glorious Mistress of the
 East.

But neither this nor any other Thoughts could di-
 vert him from paying the Honour due to Virtue and
 desert; he look'd on *Alexius* as the Restorer and Re-
 deemer of his Country; wherefore having cloath'd
 him with Robes of Honour, and plac'd a Crown lit-
 tle inferior to that he wore himself, upon his Head,
 he order'd him in a solemn and pompous Triumph to
 be conducted through the City; and made a Decree,
 that for the Year next ensuing *Alexius's* Name should
 be join'd with that of the Emperor in all Hymns, and
 prayers of Thanksgiving. And that he might per-
 petuate the Memory of so great and glorious an
 action, he commanded his Statue to be erected on a
 beautiful Marble Pillar before the great Church of
 the Holy Apostles, that Posterity might know what
Alexius had done for the Delivery of his Country.

His next Care was to cleanse the City, and re-
 move from it those Hills of Rubbish which choak'd
 the Streets, and lay like Monuments of its Dis-
 grace, and the Triumph of its Enemies; and know-
 ing that, tho' the chief of the *Latins* were gone with
 their Emperor, yet the greatest Part of the Mer-
 chants and Artificers remain'd behind, whose Indu-
 stry might prove beneficial and advantageous to the
 State, he assign'd unto 'em the City of *Galatia*, now
 call'd *Pera*, together with several peculiar Privileges,
 which encourag'd 'em to be easie and chearful under
 his Government; as for the Imperial City it self, he
 suffer'd very few to settle in it but what were natural
 Greeks.

*Which he
 repeopled
 with Greek
 Inhabi-
 tants.*

Hitherto *Palæologus's* Reign had been attended with
 such a Success as might in some measure deserve the
 Title of Great, which was afterwards conferr'd upon
 him; and as yet he had done nothing that could
 weaken his Reputation since his Advancement, but
 the

the Means by which he had attain'd unto it. But Ambition is too often the inseparable Companion of Tyranny, as it now appear'd evidently in *Palæologus*, who tho' he had attain'd to a greater Degree of Happiness than ever he could reasonably have expected, tho' he was too powerful to fear any Competitor, and reign'd universally in the Hearts of his Subjects, yet was he continually awaken'd with Fears and Apprehensions, forming Dangers where none could arise, and dreading those Calamities, his guilty Conscience suggested to him he had deserv'd.

This Temper in *Palæologus* forc'd him upon such Measures as very much sully'd that Character which otherwise would have appear'd more beautiful and lovely. *Theodorus Lascaris*, the late Emperor, had four Daughters, the two Eldest of whom were married to *Michael*, Despot of *Epire*, and *Constantine*, King of *Bulgaria*; who having, in the Beginning of his Administration, appear'd disaffected to him, his Opinion justify'd his Suspicions: Wherefore he thought it prudent so to dispose of the other two, as that they might administer no Cause of Distrust to him; accordingly he marry'd 'em to two Latin Men of no Birth or Interest, and who consequently were unable to create him any Trouble. When this was done, the distrustful Usurper, forgetful of his former Obligations, and an utter Stranger to Nature and Humanity, the better to secure to himself and his Posterity the Sovereignty of the Empire, being unwilling or afraid to kill him, cruelly caus'd the young Prince's Eyes to be put out, whom he at first had honour'd as his Sovereign, and afterwards respected as his Collegue.

He puts out
the Eyes of
the young
Emperor.

This bloody Fact, which *Palæologus* design'd for his Security, expos'd him to many Dangers and Calamities: For *Theodora*, Sister to the young Prince, and the King of *Bulgaria's* Wife, ceas'd not with her Sighs, her Tears and Prayers, to incite her Husband to Revenge; and he, being supported with about
twenty

Twenty thousand *Tartars*, who lay then upon the *Ister*, broke suddenly into the Emperor's Territories, and over-ran all *Thrace* with so great Violence, that the whole Country was in a manner destroy'd before *Palæologus* could be inform'd of their Preparations. He was at that time engag'd in a War against the Despot of *Epirus* in *Thessaly*, and had unavoidably been taken by the *Bulgarians* as he was returning home, had he not escap'd in a Vessel that accidentally put into water, and landed him safe at *Constantinople*; where tho' he publickly presum'd to return Thanks for his Deliverance, yet his late Barbarity had provok'd the Divine Vengeance, and in time involv'd him in such Difficulties as hardly any of his Predecessors had been expos'd to before him.

He look'd on the Prince of *Epire*, and King of *Bulgaria*, as his irreconcilable Enemies; he was no less afraid of *Charles*, King of *Sicily*, a Prince of great Power and Reputation, whose Son having marry'd the Daughter of *Baldwin*, late Emperor of the *Latins* in *Constantinople*, was continually sollicit'd by that Prince for his Restoration: He knew how unable he was, without some Foreign Assistance, to oppose these Powers, should they unite against him; and having obtain'd the Empire by indirect unlawful Means, he was every Hour afraid of losing it.

And that nothing might be wanting to aggravate the Discontents of this Emperor, *Arsenius*, the Patriarch, was so worthily incens'd against him for his Treason and Barbarity, that he had the Courage to Excommunicate him, and all those who had been his Accomplices in his late Cruelty to the young Prince; and tho' *Palæologus* earnestly petition'd him for several Days together to have the Excommunication taken off, yet the Patriarch persisted with so much Courage, that the Emperor found himself oblig'd to call a Synod of Bishops, where *Arsenius* was summon'd to appear, to answer some pretended Crimes the Emperor had to alledge against him; and when the

For which he is excommunicated by the Patriarch.

the undaunted Prelate refus'd to answer the Summons, he was formally depos'd, and *Germanus*, Arch Bishop of *Adrianople*, was substituted in his Place; which in a short time he grew so weary, that he voluntarily resign'd, and made way for the Advancement of another, who prov'd more Complaisant to the perplex'd Emperor.

Shortly after this the *Venetians* rigg'd out a powerful Fleet for the Recovery of those Islands in the *Aegean* Sea, which *Palæologus* had seiz'd immediately after the Reduction of *Constantinople*; whereupon a War commenc'd, and was continu'd between them and the Emperor for several Years together, during which the *Venetians* prevail'd so mightily against him, that had not the *Genoese* been persuaded to assist him, he had been oblig'd to quit the Imperial City, for which the Pope was so offended at the *Genoese*, that he proceeded to an Excommunication against 'em.

and plung'd
into innumerable
Troubles.

These Difficulties, with which he saw himself surrounded on every side, made *Palæologus* have Recourse to a Remedy which in the End prov'd fatal to him and the Empire, which like an old diseas'd Body hasten'd now to a Dissolution. That he might the better divert those Troubles which threatn'd him from the West, where the Pope, the late Emperor *Baldwin*, the King of *Sicily*, and the *Venetians*, were combin'd against him, he sent his Ambassadors to *Urban IV.* the Pope of *Rome*, offering to submit himself and all his Dominions to the *Latin* Church, provided the Pope would undertake to shelter him from the Storm which seem'd ready to discharge it self upon him. Pursuant

A. D.
1276.

His Innovations in Religion cause a Persecution in the Greek Church.

to which, in the Council of *Lyons*, which was celebrated in the Year 1276. either in Person, as some have written, or rather by his Ambassadors, he made a formal Submission, admitted the *Latin* Ceremonies into the Churches of *Greece*, and acknowledg'd the Supremacy of the Pope. But when he undertook to introduce and settle this Reformation in his Dominions, *Joseph* the Patriarch quitted his Post, and for

sakin

taking the City retir'd into a Monastery near the *Bosphorus*, and the rest of the Clergy offended at these Innovations, openly inveigh'd against 'em in their Sermons, and put both the City and Country into such a Ferment, that *Palæologus* found he had rais'd such Troubles at home, as were equal or more dangerous than those of which he had been apprehensive from abroad; which provok'd him to proceed with great Severity against those who appear'd the most obstinate, imprisoning some, banishing others, and torturing the rest; whereupon the Refuse of the People ran in great Numbers into *Peloponnesus*, *Thessaly*, *Achaia*, and even as far as *Colchos*, and where-ever else their Fears drove, or their Humours led 'em; where they disgrac'd that Religion for which they pretended they were persecuted, disagreeing among themselves, adhering some to *Arsenius*, some to *Joseph*, and others, who grew the Heads of Sects, deceiv'd themselves and deceiving their Followers.

This threw the Empire into a sort of Convulsion, and the Emperor was so encumber'd with his Domestic Troubles, that he had not leisure to provide for the Tempest arising out of the East, where he suffer'd the *Turks* to gain Ground daily upon him, whilst his whole Care was apply'd to the restraining his Subjects in their due Obedience at home.

And yet, notwithstanding he had in so solemn a manner united himself to the Church of *Rome*, and by the Troubles that ensu'd thereupon seem'd to deserve the Favour and Protection of that See, yet was he, a little before his Death, excommunicated by the Pope, for having contributed to the Massacre in *Sicily*, call'd the *Sicilian Vespers*; to which he was induc'd by his ancient Hatred to *Charles*, King of that Island, and therefore join'd against him with *Peter of Arragon*, his Competitor; *Palæologus* thinking all Means lawful that serv'd to disarm an Enemy, and preserve to himself that Authority, the maintaining of which had thrown him upon so many unwarrantable Courses.

A. D.
1281.

He is excommunicated by the Pope.

and dies.

At length, broken by Age, and oppress'd with Cares, he finish'd his unhappy Life, and more unfortunate Reign, not far from *Lisimachia*, as he was returning against *John*, the Prince of *Thessaly*, who by his frequent Rebellions and sinister Practices had given him no small Trouble during his Reign. Having ask'd the Name of the Place he was at when first he was taken ill, and receiving for answer that it was call'd *Pachomium*, he with a deep Sigh declared that God's Judgments were just against him, for that he had not long before put an innocent Man of that Name to Death, because he had been inform'd that one *Pachomius* was to be his Successor.

His Character.

Tho' this Prince was nobly born, tho' he was a Majestick Presence, an obliging Temper, and a great Encourager of Learning; tho' he was Master of all the Qualities requisite in a compleat Soldier and finish'd Statesman, yet was he but in one thing truly happy during the whole Course of his Reign, which was the Recovery of *Constantinople*: In other Matters he was as unhappy as most of his Predecessors, if we consider either his private Troubles or the Calamities he brought upon the Empire; the Divine Vengeance seeming to pursue him with an inflexible severity, for his execrable Treason and Barbarity. His uncommon Magnificence and Liberality gain'd him at first the Love and Esteem of all his Subjects, but his shameful Submission to the See of *Rome*, and the Persecution that afterwards ensu'd thereupon, render'd him so detested by 'em, that *Andronicus*, his Son and Successor, thought he could not in the Beginning of his Reign recommend himself by a more popular Policy to his Subjects, than by denying his Father not only those Funeral Honours due to deceas'd Princes, but even the Rites of Christian Burial. It may be observ'd of this Emperor, that as hardly any of his Predecessors involv'd themselves in greater Troubles, so none supported 'em with a greater Courage and Firmness of Mind, even then enlarging the Borders of his Dominion.

minions when he was labouring under almost insupportable Difficulties. *Palæologus* dy'd in the twenty fourth Year of his Reign and fifty eighth of his Age, the thirteenth of *Philip* surnam'd the Bold, King of France, and the eleventh of *Edward I.* King of England, *An. Dom.* 1283.

Michael Palæologus being dead, his eldest Son, *Andronicus*, succeeded him in the Empire, which he held longer and govern'd more unfortunately than his Father, laying a Foundation in the Beginning of his Reign for those innumerable Calamities which beset him afterwards. His Father left two Sons more beloved him, the Elder of which was call'd *Constantine*, the Youngest *Theodorus*; *Constantine* was furnish'd with all those Gifts of Nature which beautify a deserving Prince, and by his courteous obliging Behaviour render'd himself the Darling of the People. This made him better belov'd than his Brother by the late Emperor, who once thought of preferring him to the Succession; and when the Consideration of Birth had prevail'd with him to the contrary, he then propos'd to dismember great Part of *Thessaly* and *Macedonia* from the Empire, and declare him Prince of each with an absolute independent Authority. This 'twas thought he would effectually have done, had not death prevented him; however he assign'd him such Revenues as answer'd the Greatness of his Mind, and enabled him with an unlimited Bounty to oblige Favourites, Followers and Dependants; all which concurr'd to render him at first ungracious, and afterwards suspected to his Brother. This ill Disposition in the Emperor towards him being observ'd by flattering Courtiers, they endeavour'd to improve by representing to him the Dangers he ought to apprehend from a Person so popular, whose great Bounty was a manifest Argument of his ambitious Designs. *Constantine* was then in *Asia*, where he had in many Battels overthrow'n the *Turks*, and courageously defended the Frontiers of the Empire. This also was

A. D.
1283.
Andronicus II.

alledg'd

alleg'd against him by his Enemies at Court, by their perverse Insinuations misapply'd his Virtue to his Ruin, and by degrees represented him so Jealous of his Brother. generous to the Emperor, that *Andronicus* thought it fisted with his Safety to pass over in Person into and oppress him before he could be provided for own Security. This was effected according as the Emperor had design'd it, for the unhappy Prince suddenly seiz'd, and thrown into Prison, with all chief Favourites, among whom was *Michael Strangulus*, the Son of that famous *Alexius* who recovered *Constantinople* from the *Latins* in the last Reign, was for that Reason deservedly esteem'd by the Emperor, a Man inferior to none throughout the Empire for Wealth, Honour and noble Exploits.

The Misfortune of these brave Men prov'd the Ruin of the Empire, for now the Soldiers, having none to command 'em, neglected their Duty, and left the Frontiers as a Prey to the *Turks*, against whom the Emperor sent *Alexius Philanthropenus* and *Libadarius* who were to supply the Place of his Brother and *Strangopulus*. *Philanthropenus* was then in the Flower of his Youth, and had been a fortunate Captain, but was vain and ambitious; *Libadarius* was an old experienc'd Soldier, but jealous of his Honour, design'd and revengeful. Tho' they were both Men of Power and fit for the Trust the Emperor had repos'd in them, yet an unhappy Misunderstanding that arose between 'em prov'd fatal to the Empire. *Libadarius* took the Government of the Cities of *Ionia* committed to him, and the other the Charge of the Frontiers on the Banks of the *Maander*, where his frequent successful Engagements with the *Turks* highly improv'd the Reputation he had before acquir'd in Asia, which serv'd only to make him more bountiful and courteous to all those who had Occasion to apply to him. This made him popular, and inspir'd him with pernicious Thoughts, which in the Issue prov'd his Destruction. He had a good Number of

soldiers that serv'd in his Army, who knowing the inspiring Temper of their General, and hoping to raise their Fortunes by his Advancement, suggested strange Matters to him, and representing to him the jealous Fears of the Emperor, which had been the destruction of his own Brother and *Strategopulus*, and the private Practices of *Libadarius* against him, persuaded him that it indispensably consisted with his safety to assume the Imperial Purple; which, after several Conflicts with himself, he was prevail'd upon to do.

Philanthropenus
usurps;

Libadarius, who had a vigilant Eye over him, acquainted the Emperor with his Proceedings, who immediately commanded him to use all possible Means to suppress him, declaring him a Traitor, and setting a Price upon his Head. Had *Alexius* mov'd directly against *Libadarius*, he had in all probability been too strong for him; but he imprudently directed his Arms against *Theodorus*, the Emperor's Brother, who being instructed by his Brother *Constantine's* Misfortunes, led a private but pleasant Life in *Lydia*, far from the Ambition of the Court, and so unable to have resisted the Usurper any Diversion. In the mean time *Libadarius*, being supply'd with a considerable Sum of Money which he rais'd in those Parts, recruited an Army, which in time grew more powerful than that of *Alexius*; and when all things were ripe for Engagement between 'em, he so far prevail'd with his mercenary *Candiots*, to whom he made bountiful Presents, and large Promises of future Preferments, that just as the Battel was joining they deliver'd *Alexius* and to *Libadarius*, who put out his Eyes, and kept him in Prison, 'till the Emperor's farther Pleasure was known.

and is sup-
posed.

But this prov'd of a most unhappy Consequence to the Empire, as will appear hereafter, yet were our Actions of this Emperor in the Beginning of his reign no less prejudicial to it. He thought to allay the Troubles of the Church by revoking whatever his

Father had done, and reducing all to the ancient Forms; but they who had before conform'd to the Emperor's Pleasure, and receiv'd the *Latin* Customs still defended the same with great Obstinacy against the contrary Faction, who being now countenanced by the Emperor, arrogantly insulted those who they accounted fond of Innovations. This reviv'd Schism in the Church, and created great Animosity in the State, whilst the *Turks* in the mean time prevail'd on every side, and not only extended their Territories in *Asia*, but conquer'd several of the Islands in the Mediterranean. For *Andronicus*, by an unreasonable Piece of good Husbandry, had discharg'd his Seamen, who now receiv'd Pay from his Enemies and laid up his Ships; being perswaded by his flattering Courtiers, that the Maintenance of his Fleet created a needless Expence, and that the Money might be apply'd to other Uses of more Benefit to the Publick: By which means the *Turks* grew absolute Masters at Sea, and the Pirates infested the Coasts, to the utter Ruin of Trade and Commerce: So that every thing concurr'd to hasten the Destruction of the Empire, which began now to be unavoidable.

The *Turks* prevailing every Day more and more in *Asia*, the Emperor found it necessary to maintain a strong Army against 'em, but since the Rebellion of *Philanthropenus* he grew so jealous of his own Subjects that he repos'd a greater Trust in Strangers, whom he encourag'd and entertain'd in his Service, to the great Detriment of the State. Among these was *Ronzerisus*, a Captain of a strong Body of *Spaniards*, who having serv'd formerly in the Wars between the Kings of *Sicily* and *Naples*, offer'd now his Mercenary Troops to the Emperor, who gladly receiv'd him, and gave him his Niece in Marriage, and shortly after honour'd him with the Title of *Cæsar*, sending him to the Relief of *Philadelphia*, at that time closely besieg'd by the *Turks*. This Service he perform'd with great Success, for besides his own *Spaniards*, he had the best of the

Ronzerisus, a Spaniard,

soldiers under his Command, and no less than ten thousand *Massagetes*, who having been driven from home by their Neighbours, the *European Tartars*, were offer'd to pass the *Ister* with their Wives and Children, and receiv'd the Emperor's Pay.

When *Ronzerius* had perform'd this considerable Service, and the *Greeks* and *Massagetes* were return'd home, he rovd up and down the Emperor's Territories in *Asia*, which he wasted at his Pleasure, and directed his Forces against those he had been sent to relieve; alledging that he was oblig'd to let his Troops live at Discretion, 'till they had receiv'd the great arrears due to 'em from the Emperor: Upon this pretence the poor People were barbarously treated every where, the Men were tortur'd 'till they discover'd their hid Treasure, their Wives and Daughters with'd, and all was subject to the Rage and Lust of those dissolute Vagabonds; at which the Emperor was highly incens'd, and beheld his Subjects Calamities with an ineffectual Pity, for his Coffers being empty, he was unable to redress 'em.

When *Ronzerius* had thus pillag'd the Territories in *Asia*, and scatter'd Desolation all around him, he return'd with all his Forces into *Europe*, and quartering the rest of his Army at *Callipolis*, he march'd with two hundred of his Men to *Michael*, the Emperor's eldest son, whom he had lately associated with him in the Empire, lying then at *Orestias* in *Thrace*, to demand Pay, or rather extort it from him with Threats. *Michael* had been justly provok'd at his Behaviour in *Asia*, and was now so incens'd at his insolent Carriage, that his Guards slew him, and most of his Followers, the rest flying with the News of what had been done to their Fellows at *Callipolis*, who were so enrag'd at the Death of their General, that they first slew all the Citizens, and then fortify'd the City, breathing nothing but Blood and Defiance.

slain by the young Emperor's Orders.

The Mischiefs that ensu'd hereupon are incredible, part of 'em manning out eight Gallies robbed all

The Turks
first call'd
into Eu-
rope.

the Merchant-Ships in the Streights, and had reduc'd *Constantinople* it self to the last Extremity, if they had not been encounter'd and destroy'd by a Fleet of *Genoese*. In the mean time those who had been left behind in the City, finding themselves hard press'd and expecting every Moment to be assaulted by the young Emperor *Michael*, resolv'd upon a Thing of most fatal that could happen to the Empire, for they call'd the *Turks* into their Assistance, and, together with them, destroyed all the adjacent Countries, bringing in whole Herds of Cattle at a time, together with their Keepers.

This was the first time the *Turks* were call'd into *Europe*, and gave a Beginning to those endless Miseries with which Christendom has been afflicted ever since, and is one of the most fatally memorable Events that happen'd during this Emperor's Reign.

The Empe-
ror defeat-
ed.

These Miscreants grew at length so confident as to venture a pitch'd Battel with the young Emperor *Michael*, which, after he had perform'd in Person that could be expected from an experienc'd Captain and valiant Soldier, having his Horse slain under him, he lost, and was entirely routed: For the *Assagetes*, and some other Auxiliaries that were in his Army, upon the first Charge retir'd and stood at a Distance, as idle Spectators. *Michael* himself escap'd with much Difficulty to *Dydimothicum*, where the Emperor then lay, who receiv'd him very graciously, but check'd him for exposing himself, and venturing his Person so far.

The *Spaniards*, after this Victory, with their continual Inroads infested not only the Sea-Coasts, but the Inland Country of *Thrace*, laying all waste before 'em. When they had, like Locusts, devour'd the Fruits of the Land, and found it impossible for 'em to subsist any longer in those Parts, perceiving the Emperor had shut 'em out of *Macedonia*, where they had last winter'd, and whither they prepar'd to return, they

ascend'd the prodigious Mountains of *Olympus*, *Pelion* and *Ossa*, and pierc'd into the Plains of *Thessaly*, and at length, after long Marches and bloody Conflicts, they scattered themselves in *Attica*, having brought innumerable Calamities upon the Empire, and first taught the *Turks* the Way into *Europe*.

At the same time that the *Spaniards* prepar'd to invade *Thessaly*, those *Turks* separated from 'em, and being then about one thousand three hundred Foot, and eight hundred Horse, they offer'd the Emperor to depart quietly home, provided they might be transported with all their Substance into *Asia*; to which *Andronicus*, who reflected on the great Mischiefs they had already done his Provinces, and willing to be rid of so troublesome a Burden, readily condescended, and gave Orders for their Transportation accordingly. But the Imperial Officers and Soldiers, observing the great Spoil they had gather'd in the Emperor's Provinces, and were now going to transport to *Asia*, to the eternal Infamy, as they thought, of the *Roman* Name, they undertook a thing neither honourable in it self, *Andronicus* having given his Word the contrary, nor easily to be effected; for, allur'd with the Hopes of so rich a Booty, they neither made the necessary Provisions for 'em in their March, nor provided 'em with Ships when they came to the *Hellespont*, but prepar'd to fall suddenly upon 'em, and destroy 'em. The Matter was not manag'd with so much Secrecy, but the *Turks* had timely Intimation of wherefore seizing on a strong Castle that stood in those Parts, they prepar'd vigorously to make it good against those who had contriv'd their Destruction, and sent immediately over for Assistance from their countrymen in *Asia*, which was accordingly sent. When this was done they wasted the Country about by their frequent Excursions, and grew too powerful for the Officers that commanded in that Country.

The *Turks*
destroy the
Emperor's
Provinces.

When the young Emperor *Michael* was inform'd of these Proceedings he rais'd a strong Army, which encreas'd by Multitudes of Country People, who flock'd to him with their Spades, Mattocks, and other Rustick Instruments, with which he closely besieg'd 'em. The *Turks* were at first so terrify'd at his Approach that they look'd on their Destruction as inevitable but when they beheld the Disorders of the *Greeks* who observ'd no Discipline, but in Confidence of their own Strength had already divided the Spoils of their Enemies, then, having secur'd their Weale and Women, with whatever else they judg'd unnecessary in the Fight, they sall'y'd out with no more than eight hundred chosen Horse, and so astonish'd the unwary *Greeks*, especially the rude undisciplin'd Boors, that they fled in great Disorder, and were follow'd by the rest of the Army, who left the Emperor's Treasure, the Imperial Ensigns, and all the Baggage behind 'em.

This Defeat reduc'd the Emperor to the last Extremity; for the insolent *Turks* laid all *Thrace* waste, and grew so powerful in that Country, that the Inhabitants for two Years together were confin'd within the wall'd Towns, not daring to stir out to Till the Ground, and so labour'd under all the Calamities that Divine Justice often inflicts upon a guilty Nation. The Emperor in the mean time found himself unable to protect 'em, and tho' he earnestly solicited *Croas* Prince of *Servia*, his Son-in-Law, to assist him, yet that Prince express'd so great an Indifference in the Cause, that their Miseries grew inexpressible. At length *Philes Palæologus*, a Man nearly related to the Emperor, highly provok'd at the insolent Barbarity of the *Turks*, desir'd he might have leave to chastise 'em. This Man seem'd chosen by God himself for that purpose; he had from his Youth been bred at Court, and was consequently a Stranger to the Arts of War, and was moreover of a weak Constitution, sickly, and infirm: On the other hand, he

exemplarily remarkable for his upright Dealing, and Integrity of Life; and was withal so devout, that he often spent the greatest part of the Day in his Prayers at Church. With these Qualifications *Philes* undertook the Defence of his Country, and having rais'd a small Army he took care in the first Place to establish a good Discipline among his Soldiers, whom he earnestly exhorted to Temperance and Sobriety; he allur'd 'em by frequent Donatives, encourag'd 'em by pathetick Speeches, and us'd all means necessary to prepare 'em for the Service to which they were design'd. When he thought he had modell'd 'em according to his own Desires, he march'd at the Head of his chearful Army against the *Turks*, and encamp'd in a large Plain near a little River call'd *Xerogipsum*, being inform'd that a great Body of the Enemy were to return that way from Foraging. He had not lain there two Days before he receiv'd Advice that the Enemies, laden with Spoil, were approaching, and that, having dispos'd of their Captives and the rich Booty they had taken among their Carriages, they were preparing for an Engagement. *Philes*, having marshall'd his Men, gave the Word, and the Fight began with great Fury on both sides, the *Turks* fighting for the Preservation of what they had been purchasing, and the Christians engaging not only for the Recovery of what they had lost, but for their Religion, their Liberties, and future Security. The Christians first had the Advantage, 'till he who commanded the Right Wing of the Army had his Horse kill'd under him, which forc'd him to retire out of the Battel, to the great Amazement of the Christians, who thereupon began to give Ground to the *Turks* that press'd with redoubled Fury upon 'em. *Philes* in the mean time urg'd his Men to renew the Charge, and with earnest Prayers invok'd the Divine Assistance; he did the Captives, who were divided between Hope and Fear, and lay expecting the Event of the Battel. At length *Philes*, follow'd by the most resolute of his

and are overthrown
by *Philes*
Palæologus.

Men, wheel'd about, and in a manner surrounded the Barbarian Horse, whilst the Foot broke in upon the main Body, and put 'em to a shameful Rout. The Christians pursu'd their fugitive Enemies to the Entrance of the *Chersonese*, where *Philes* encamp'd, and with five Gallies sent him by the Emperor, and eight which the *Genoese* of *Pera* brought to his Assistance kept the *Streights* so securely guarded, that 'twas impossible for the *Turks* to receive any Assistance out of *Asia*. About the same time *Philes* his Army was strengthen'd with two thousand Horse out of *Serica* by which means the *Turks* were shut up both by Sea and Land, having nothing to recur to but their usual Valour, and were so weaken'd by frequent Action that they began utterly to despair. Wherefore casting away their Arms in the dead of Night, and taking with them all their Gold and Silver, which they had in great Plenty among 'em, they made down towards the Sea side, with a Design of yielding themselves to the *Genoese*, from whom they expected more Mercy than from the Imperialists, because they had never been provok'd by 'em. Notwithstanding their Precaution, many of 'em, in the Confusion of the Night fell unawares among the *Greeks*, who slew 'em without any Compassion. The *Genoese* kill'd such as brought the Money with them, lest if they were suffer'd to live, they might in time discover it to the *Greeks*; the rest they bound in Chains, sending some to the Emperor, and reserving those remaining as Slaves for themselves. By this means *Europe* was for the present deliver'd from the *Turks*, to *Philes* his great Commendation, and no less Joy of the Emperor.

A. D.
1321.

After this the Court enjoy'd a short Repose, and the Subjects of the Empire began again to taste the Delights of Peace; but *Andronicus*, who had been long exercis'd in Foreign Troubles, became involv'd about this time in Domestick Embroilments, which pursu'd him to his Grave. *Michael*, his eldest Son who was his Companion in the Empire, had two Sons

Andronicus

Andronicus and *Manuel*, and as many Daughters, the best of which was marry'd to the Prince of *Epire*, and her Sister to the Prince of *Bulgaria*. The Prince *Andronicus*, tho' exceedingly belov'd by the old Emperor, was a Youth dissolute and intractable, provoking both his Father and Grand-father by a thousand extravagances to reprove him almost every Day. Among other Frolicks, he frequently visited in the presence of the Night, a Lady, the Infamy of whose life highly disgrac'd the Dignity of her Birth, and who being likewise admir'd by another Gallant, the Prince imagining him to be the greater Favourite resolv'd to remove him, and therefore appointed some Ruffians to watch him as he was going to visit his Mistress, and to dispatch him. It happen'd that *Manuel*, *Andronicus's* Brother, went that way that very night, with little or no Attendance, in quest of him, and was mistaken in the Dark by those Murderers, who gave him two or three mortal Wounds, of which he dy'd in a few Days after. This bloody Outrage exceedingly afflicted the old Emperor, who foresaw, from the present Temper of the Prince, what was to follow; and when the Report of it was brought to his Father, who lay then at *Theffalonica*, he dy'd of Grief.

The Sorrow the Emperor conceiv'd at these heavy misfortunes were much improv'd by the Behaviour of the young Prince, who grew every Day more extravagant and dangerous; associating himself with Men of factious unruly Spirits, who sought nothing more than to improve the Distempers of the State. Among these was *Syrgiannes*, a Man politick and powerful, who having been formerly imprison'd by the Emperor for some ambitious Designs, tho' he was now reconcil'd and entrusted by him, yet he preserv'd in his memory the Sense of his Disgrace, and retain'd a deep Resentment of it. With him was join'd *John Batatzenus*, *Theodorus Synadenus*, and *Alexius Apocau-* the two first, Men of great Honour and Credit with

Andronicus the younger his dissolute Practices.

He is drawn
into a Re-
bellion a-
gainst his
Grand-fa-
ther.

with the Emperor, to whom they had long profes-
an inviolable Friendship; the other inferior to
rest in Quality, but equal to 'em in a largeness
Understanding, and a consummate Experience in
fairs of State. These Men found the young Prince
Subject proper for their Designs, whom they inspir-
with a Thirst of Power, and by frequent Remo-
strances endeavour'd to render him disaffected to
Grand-father. They prevail'd by their Arts so
fectually upon him, that at length they drew him
to an avow'd Rebellion against the aged Emper-
Cantacuzenus, in the History he has left us, endeavo-
to justify this Proceeding in the young Prince;
he is to be read with Caution, for he is allow'd on
Hands to be notoriously partial. If the Emperor
sign'd to deprive him of the Succession, 'twas
more than his licentious Youth had deserv'd; and
Provocation whatever could justify his taking
Arms against his Sovereign. *Cantacuzenus* and *Sy-
annes* had procur'd to themselves the Government
such Towns and Provinces as they judg'd would
most conducive to their Designs, where they must-
Soldiers, provided Armour, entertain'd Strangers,
appointed those Men to the Government of the
ties, who they knew would be most faithful to
All this was colour'd with the popular Pretence
providing for the Security of their Country agai-
the Irruptions of the *Tartars*, and the Designs of
Turks, for which their generous Care they were hi-
ly applauded even by the unwary Emperor him-
who having heap'd many Obligations upon
thought they could not be such Villains as to bet-
him. In the mean time the young Prince was
vately inform'd of all their Proceedings, and ad-
what Measures he was to take, that he might un-
hand act in Conjunction with them.

His Faction in the City improv'd every Day,
there was some Hot-spurs among 'em, that made
entertain Thoughts against the very Life of his Grand-
father.

her; who perceiving that he was become irre-
parable, resolv'd, as the last Remedy, to reprove
openly before the Patriarch and the chief of the
Nobility and Clergy; and if he found he persisted
in his Contumacy, then to have him committed
Prison, and by that means prevent any dangerous
attempts for the future.

Of this the young Prince receiv'd private Informa-
tion, and therefore when he was sent for to the Pa-
triarch, he went attended with a great Number of his
followers and Favourites, who were for the most part
privately arm'd, between whom it was agreed, that
if the Emperor appear'd too severe in his Reproofs,
they offer'd any Violence to his Grandson, that then
on a Signal given they should rush in with their
swords drawn, and having kill'd the Emperor, place
the young Prince in the Imperial Seat. When the
Patriarch, the Nobility and Clergy were met, and
the young *Andronicus* appear'd according to his Sum-
mons, the aged Emperor mix'd so much of the Fa-
ther with his grave Reprehensions, and reprov'd him
in so tender affectionate a manner, that he drew
tears from all that were present, and wrought so
powerfully upon the Prince himself, that he appear'd
asham'd of his Follies, fell at his Grandfather's Feet,
and rais'd him with a Kiss, and promis'd an entire
obedience for the future. After which, the Prince
being engag'd to attempt nothing hereafter against
the Emperor, and the Emperor promis'd that he
should appoint no other to succeed him in the Em-
pire, they both parted with all the visible Demon-
strations of a sincere Reconciliation. But when the
Emperor came out to his Accomplices, who plainly
saw that an Union betwixt him and his Grand-
son would be their Ruin, they exclaim'd against
him in most bitter Terms, as one who had betray'd
his faithful Friends, and expos'd 'em to the Fury of
the incens'd Prince, who was become their Enemy
for no other Reason but their Love and Fidelity to
him.

him. Hereupon the Prince, who, among other Matters, had promis'd the Emperor to discover the Names of his evil Counsellors, sent for *Theodorus Metochius* the Emperor's chief Minister, and instead of performing what he had undertaken, urg'd him to the same good Offices with the Emperor for the same as he had done before for him; which when the Minister refus'd, but adjur'd him to withdraw him from the Society of those Men, who having broken their Faith given before to the Emperor, would likewise in time betray him, he thrust him from him with Indignation, and falling in a Moment from his former Resolution, he again suffer'd the old Companions of his Follies to resort to him, and entertain the same pernicious Thoughts he had done before. Of which when the Emperor was inform'd, he at length resolv'd to suppress him before he grew too powerful, communicating his Resolutions to no one but *Gerasimus* the Patriarch, who instantly inform'd the Prince of it, and he fled with his Accomplishers the Night before he was to have been apprehended and escap'd to *Adrianople*. *Cantacuzenus* takes no notice of this Treason in the Patriarch, but affirms some other Circumstances, which induc'd the young Prince to fly, whom he takes Care on all Occasions to vindicate and excuse.

*Escapes into
Thrace.*

It was a fatal Oversight in the Emperor, that not only suffer'd, but forc'd those Great Men who were of the Prince's Party out of the City, upon Pretence of sending them to their Governments abroad; whereas had he secur'd 'em, as he had Reason so to do, the young *Andronicus* would have met with that Assistance he afterwards found from *Syrgiannes*, *Cantacuzenus*, and the rest, who with a strong Body of Forces at *Adrianople* ready receive him.

The old Emperor, being advertis'd of the Prince's Flight, commanded him immediately to be proclaimed Traitor, proscrib'd him and all his Adherents, and

gave a new Oath of Allegiance from the Inhabitants of Constantinople : Whilst, on the other side, the Prince, placing himself at the Head of a powerful Army, so actually manag'd the leading Men in Thrace, that the whole Country in a short time revolted to him ; which means his Forces receiv'd so considerable an increase, that in a few Days he was able to detach a sufficient Number of Horse and Foot, under the Conduct of Syrgiannes, who were to attempt Constantinople before the Emperor had recover'd himself, and whilst the Citizens lay under a general Consternation.

Syrgiannes march'd with so much Expedition, and the Emperor found himself so unable to oppose him, that he was perswaded to endeavour at an Accommodation, and therefore sent Theoleptus, Bishop of Philadelphia, a Man of extraordinary Reputation for Wisdom and Sanctity to the young Prince, together with his Mother, who like another Volumnia, was to deprecate her Son's Indignation, and avert the storm with which he threaten'd his Country. Syrgiannes receiv'd both the Bishop and his Mother with a respect that was due to the one and the other, and directed on 'em to the young Prince lying at Orestias ; where, after several Disputes on both sides, it was at length agreed, " That the Empire should be divided, so that the Prince should have all Thrace from Chrysopolis to Rhægium, and the Suburbs of Constantinople for his Share ; that his Followers should enjoy without Molestation, such Lands as he had conferr'd upon 'em in Macedonia : And that, on the other hand, the Emperor should retain all the rest of the Imperial Dominions, having the Honour of receiving Ambassadors, and treating with Foreign Princes. Tacuxenus saith that this Treaty met with many Difficulties, that all the young Prince's Friends dissuaded him from any Agreement with the Emperor, and that his Army was hardly restrain'd from assaulting Constantinople. Certain it is the young Prince's Interest very great, not only in the Army where he was absolute,

Greg.
which re-
volts to
him

An Agree-
ment be-
tween the
Emperor
and the
Prince.

absolute, but even in the Imperial City it self, where several Persons of a factious uneasie Spirit were desirous of a Revolution. Thus was the Roman Empire, as our Authors still had the Vanity to call it, divided between the two Princes, tho' at that time it contained no more in Europe than *Thrace, Macedon, Thessaly, Achaia, Boeotia, Acarnania*, with the Islands in *Peloponnesus, Lemnos, Chios, Lesbos*, and some others. As for Territories in *Asia*, they were for the most part being these Divisions swallow'd up by the *Turks*, who in the Year 1327, took from the *Romans* the City *Prusa* in *Bitthynia*, under the Conduct of *Ottoman*, who about that time took upon himself the Title of *Sultan*, or King, from which 'till then he had abstain'd and laid the Foundation of that stupendous Greatness to which his Successors afterwards attain'd.

This Agreement between the two Princes was of long Continuance, for *Syrgiannes* observing that, notwithstanding his many Services, and extraordinary Zeal for the young Prince, he had not that Interest in him he expected, but that he was entirely govern'd by *Cantacuzenus*, who rul'd with almost an absolute Authority, he began to consider how he might be reveng'd on the ungrateful Prince, by whom he thought himself so ill rewarded for all his former Services. Wherefore having first by Letters full of Submission prepar'd for his Reception at *Constantinople*, he brought to nothing. thither, and reconcil'd himself to the Emperor. He renew'd the War on both sides, and brought forth Troubles upon the Empire; for the Emperor sent his Son *Constantine* by Sea to *Thessalonica*, where he took upon him the Government of *Macedon*, whence he was order'd to invade the Prince on one side, while *Syrgiannes* at the Head of some Troops who had enter'd themselves into the Emperor's Service assaulted him on the other. The Prince, seeing himself in a manner inclos'd, sent *Synadenus* to defend the Frontiers of his Empire towards *Constantinople*, and undertaking in Person to encounter or circum-

Uncle, *Constantine* in his Passage had seiz'd on the Prince's Mother, whom he sent Prisoner to *Constantinople*; at which the Prince was highly exasperated against him, and set a Price upon his Head, promising a great Reward to those who should bring him, alive or dead, into his Presence. At the same time he order'd a Report industriously to be spread abroad of his Grand-father's Death, and some there were who had the Confidence to relate that he was in a Tumult at *Constantinople*, of which they were co-witnesses. This Report, and the Proscriptions that were out against him, so alarm'd *Constantine*, that he broke up, and retir'd in great Consternation to *Salonica*, where he receiv'd Letters from the Emperor, with Orders to apprehend five and twenty of the chief Citizens, and send 'em Prisoners to *Constantinople*. Tho' these Letters were deliver'd with great secrecy, yet the Persons concern'd receiv'd timely Information of the Danger they were in, and stirr'd up the Inhabitants to their Assistance; whereupon the whole City was in an Uproar, and the Mob seizing *Constantine* carry'd him Prisoner to the young Prince his Nephew, who with much Difficulty preserv'd him from the Violence of his Soldiers, and sav'd his Life, tho' he shortly after committed him to a Prison more insupportable than Death it self. Shortly after this the *Turks*, who serv'd under *Syrigius*, being either terrify'd at the young Prince's Success, and the Reputation he had in those Parts, or privately prevail'd upon by him so to do, quitted the service and retir'd home, at the same time that the *Islands of Lemnos* revolted to him; with which, and his other Misfortunes, the Emperor was so touch'd, that he desir'd nothing more than Peace. Wherefore having releas'd *Xene*, he sent her to the young Prince his Son at *Rhégium*, with Proposals for an Accommodation; and that Princess acquitted her self so happily of her Commission, that the Peace was in a few days restor'd, and her Son went to meet his Grand-father

A Peace
renew'd.

father before the Gates of the City, where there were many high Expressions of Duty and Respect on one side, and of Tenderness and Affection on the other. After which the Prince went frequently into the City to visit his Grand-father, and an entire Confidence seem'd to be establish'd between 'em.

How sincere the young Prince was in this Pacification he made appear by his future Practices, which *Cantacuzenus* endeavours to justify by the Provocations he affirms he receiv'd from his Grandfather. However it were, tho' the old Emperor had granted him what he demanded, tho' he had suffer'd him to be crown'd with himself in the Temple of *St. Sophia*, and allow'd *Ann of Sarvoy*, whom he had lately marry'd upon the Death of his first Wife *Irene*, to be crown'd likewise shortly after, yet the ambitious Prince, impatient of a Rival, resolv'd at length to remove his aged Grandfather, that he might reign without a Partner. In order to which he enter'd into a Treaty with *Michael* Prince of *Bulgaria*, his Brother-in-Law, who was to make a Diversion in *Servia*, if that Prince should move to the Emperor's Assistance; in Consideration of which the young *Andronicus* was to pay him a considerable Sum of Money, and deliver up to him several Cities bordering upon his Territories, so soon as he had recover'd the Empire.

Gregor.

The young
Prince
takes up
Arms
again.

When this was done, the Prince seiz'd on the Publick Revenue in *Thrace*, and being encourag'd by frequent Messages from some of the principal Inhabitants of *Constantinople*, he march'd towards it, pretending it was to see his Ambassadors, that he was sending to the Sultan of *Egypt*, embark with a Retinue suitable to their Character, at that Place. In the mean time the old Emperor receiv'd an Information of all Proceedings and Designs, from one who, in Detestation of so foul a Treason, had deserted the young Prince, and fled over to the Grand-father. He thereupon sent Messengers to him, forbidding him to enter the City, accusing him of manifest Treasons, and his Breach

the late Peace so solemnly sworn to, and confirm'd on both sides. After this he sent and desir'd the Assistance of *Crales*, Prince of *Servia*, and gave Orders to his Lieutenants in *Macedonia*, as soon as they had receiv'd the Supplies to be sent 'em by that Prince, to march against the young Emperor; who, on the other side, publish'd out his Edicts in all Parts of the Empire, even in *Constantinople* it self, wherein he proclaim'd a general remission of all Taxes and Impositions, and promis'd an augmentation of the Soldiers Pay, by which means he exceedingly strengthen'd his Party; and arriving at *Brigium*, requested by his Ambassadors from the old Emperor, either that he might have Leave to come to the City, according to the League that was between 'em, or that he would send out to him some of the Inhabitants of the greatest Reputation for their Wisdom and Authority, to whom he might freely deliver what he had to offer, both to his Grand-father and the People; at the same time he desir'd the Emperor not to give Credit to those Court-Sycophants, who incens'd him with their malicious Lies and Informations against him. The Emperor was exceedingly perplex'd at this Demand; he knew his Presence in the City, where the People were so generally well inclin'd to him, would endanger a Revolt; and if any were suffer'd to go out to him, he was afraid they in the end would create a Tumult and Sedition, for he was sensible his Grandson would do all he could first to gain them, and by them the rest of the Citizens. However, after some Deliberation, he thought the late Proposal had the least of Danger in it, so that four or twenty of the principal Inhabitants, to whom the others were join'd afterwards, were dismiss'd to *Brigium*, to hear what the young Emperor had to say for his own Vindication, and alledge against his Grand-father. These Men were very graciously receiv'd by *Andronicus*, who having first allow'd 'em some time to compose themselves, told 'em in a publick Assembly assembl'd for that purpose, *That had not his Grand-father*

Cantac.

ther been prepossess'd to his Prejudice, there would never have been that Difference there was as that Day between 'em, nor should he have had so just an Occasion of Complaint against him. Then he proceeded to recount how carefully he had observ'd the Agreement that had been made between 'em and, on the contrary, in how many things his Grand-father had infring'd it; in Confirmation of which he produced several Letters written by the old Emperor to Cræsus Prince of *Servia*, and others, which he had intercepted, and now urg'd as convincing Arguments against him. His whole Speech was manag'd with much Art, that they who were sent in the Emperor's Name to accuse and reprove him, absolv'd him of their own private Opinions, and recommended to him the Care of the Publick. After this he discoursed with 'em separately in private, and omitted nothing whereby he might gain 'em to be his Advocates, not only with the Emperor, but, what he more earnestly desir'd, with the People. Accordingly at the Return they highly commended his generous Behaviour, his Inclinations to Peace, and his Readiness to comply in any thing reasonable with the Emperor.

The Behaviour of the People hereupon convinced the Emperor how just he had been in his Conjecture for they could not now be restrain'd from declaring openly their Inclinations to him, and railing at the present Ministry, hardly sparing the unhappy Emperor himself; who dreading the tragical Effects of popular Fury, summon'd the Patriarch and the rest of the Clergy, to consult with 'em what was to be done in that Exigency. When they were assembled he told 'em, he was ready to quit the Empire, if he could be persuaded it might be done with his own Safety, and the Good of the Publick; but that he had great Reason to distrust the good Nature and Capacity of the young Emperor, whom he had tenderly lov'd from his Youth, had endeavour'd to endear him by innumerable Favours and Royal Concessions, and yet, notwithstanding all, he persisted in his Obstinacy and Rebellion: Wherefore he desir'd 'em, in Detestation of

Wickedness

Wickedness, to endeavour to reclaim him by their Ecclesiastical Censures, to pronounce him unworthy of the Empire, and exclude him from the Communion of the Faithful. To this most of the Bishops present consented, and agreed that he should be no more nam'd in the Prayers of the Church, 'till he had learn'd to conform himself more submissively to the Pleasure of the Emperor. The Patriarch and some others, who secretly favour'd the young Prince, seemingly consented, but after several private Meetings among themselves, the Patriarch, summoning the People together by the Sound of the Bells, pronounc'd the Sentence of Excommunication against all such as presum'd to omit the Name of the young Emperor in their publick Prayers, and rob'd him of the Honours due to the Imperial Dignity: For which unwarrantable Act, and rebellious proceedings in the Patriarch, he was, by the Emperor's Order, confin'd to the Monastery of *Mangana*.

The Patriarch confin'd by the old Emperor.

When the young Emperor, lying at *Rhegium*, was inform'd of what had pass'd by Letters from his Friends in the City, he march'd towards it at the Head of thirteen hundred choice Men, and being come within sight of the Walls commanded his Army to halt; whilst he, attended by *Cantacuzenus*, and about thirty soldiers, rode up to one of the Gates to be admitted, and desir'd to have a Conference with his Grand-father. They who stood as a Guard upon the Walls return'd him no other Answer, but that it was the Emperor's Pleasure he should depart, as abhorring all conversation with a Rebel and Traitor. Some proceeded yet farther, and having revil'd him with most bitter Language, drove him with Stones from the Walls; upon which protesting his own Innocence, he charg'd his Grand-father with all the Calamities that were to follow, and march'd back with his Army to *Selybria*, a Town upon the *Propontick*, and from thence into *Macedonia*, where his Forces took in most of the strong Towns and Castles, together with the Lives, Children and Treasure of those who still continu'd

Cantac.

who is as-
sisted by the
Bulgari-
ans,

Παρε τὸν
Μέλαντα
Ποταμὸν.
Cantac.

tinu'd faithful to the old Emperor; they themselves shortly after falling into the same Hands, were confin'd to several Prisons in those Provinces. In the meantime the young Emperor, being advertis'd from his Friends in *Thessalonica*, that there wanted nothing but his Presence to reduce the City to his Obedience, the People being generally inclin'd to him, he march'd with great Expedition at the Head of such a Number of his Forces as he judg'd sufficient for his Purpose; and tho' he who commanded for the old Emperor did all he could to preserve the Place in its Obedience to him, yet he was hardly inform'd of his Approach, before his Friends beheld his Ensigns from the Walls, and forc'd those who were prepar'd to oppose him to retire into the Castle, out of which the young Emperor, who was immediately receiv'd into the City, drove 'em, after a very vigorous Resistance.

This wonderful Progress in the young Emperor's Affairs exceedingly perplex'd his Grand-father, who once thought of courting his Grandson to a Peace, and was preparing his Ambassadors accordingly, when he receiv'd a Message from *Michael*, Prince of *Bulgaria*, with Offers of Aid against the young Emperor, his Nephew, which *Andronicus* readily accepted, and the Matter was transacted with so much Secrecy, that the Management of it was entrusted to no more than two or three of his most experienc'd Friends and Confidants; notwithstanding which the young Prince had Intimation of it, and having defeated a Body of the Emperor's Forces near the River *Melanes*, he march'd in great haste towards *Constantinople*, to prevent, if possible, the coming of the *Bulgarians*: For he was upon just Grounds afraid, lest they, finding the City in a weak defenceless Condition, should either kill the old Emperor and seize it themselves, or what he thought altogether as bad, should bring him so powerful an Assistance, as might enable his Grand-father to keep him out. He sent a Messenger with Letters to the old Emperor, in which he offer'd him

imaginable Submission, told him how much Reason he had to fear those foreign Troops, and advis'd him to be cautious how he rely'd upon 'em, lest he put into their Power to subvert the State, and attempt something prejudicial to both their Lives and Dignities. This Remonstrance came too late, for three thousand *Bulgarian* Horse-men were arriv'd, to the great Joy of *Andronicus*, who however remembering that he had formerly suffer'd from foreign Troops, admitted no more than the General and some of his friends to come into the City, but quarter'd the rest in the Suburbs.

When the young Prince saw he could not prevail with the Emperor to dismiss 'em, he endeavour'd himself to draw 'em off, and prevail'd so effectually with his Presents to their General, that they inclin'd to his Proposals; and after their chief Officers had been magnificently entertain'd by him, they broke up, and return'd into their own Country. *Cantacuzenus* faith they were recall'd home by their Prince, who having been severely reprov'd by the young Emperor, for arming his Subjects against his Friend and Allie, and hearing that Prince's Army was under the Walls of *Constantinople*, issu'd out his Orders immediately for their Return.

The young Emperor, having thus remov'd the *Bulgarians*, was intent upon what other Measures he was to take, when two Watch-men of the City fled secretly to him, and undertook to betray it into his hands, provided they receiv'd the Rewards they propos'd for their Encouragement; which being readily granted, and the Hour for the Performance perfix'd, they who were appointed to that Service provided themselves with Ladders of Ropes, which when the time appointed came, the Traitors, having first made their Companions upon the Watch drunk, crept up about Midnight, and fasten'd to the Top of the Battlements, by which eighteen Soldiers, or there more, according to *Cantacuzenus*, well arm'd

A. D.

1328.

who depart
as the
young Em-
peror's Sol-
licitations,

and he
takes Con-
stantino-
ple,

mounted the Wall, and broke open that which was call'd the *Roman Gate*, and so open'd an Entrance for the young Emperor, who instead of meeting with any Opposition from the Inhabitants, was with repeated Acclamations saluted Emperor. Tho' *Gregorius* his History appears no great Friend to the young Emperor, as having been bred up in his Grandfather's Court, yet upon this Occasion he highly commends his Moderation and Humanity; he tells us that the Prince, ascribing the Victory in the first place to God, gave strict Orders to all his Officers and Soldiers, at the Peril of their Lives, to abstain from violating in the least either by Word or Deed the Majesty of the old Emperor, his Grandfather. And when that unfortunate Prince made him a lamentable Speech, which favour'd more of the Calamities to which he was reduc'd, than the Greatness of Mind becoming an Emperor, he was so touch'd with it, that he hardly abstain'd from Tears. Entering into the Palace he fell at his Feet, embrac'd him, and with Words full of Duty and Affection endeavour'd to comfort him. After this he went and return'd Thanks to God for his Success, and lodg'd in an Apartment near the Imperial Palace, quartering a small Part of his Army in the City, and commanding the rest to encamp without.

Andronicus III.

Andronicus, having in this manner render'd himself Master of the Imperial City, was universally obey'd as Emperor. His first Care was to redress those Disorders that had crept into the State during the Civil Wars, and to reward such as had suffer'd on his Account. He recall'd the Patriarch, whom his Grandfather had confin'd, to his former Dignity, and at the same time interceded with him in Behalf of those Ecclesiasticks who had join'd with the late Emperor against him; but the offended Prelate, who had so often injoin'd that Gospel Virtue of Forgiveness to others, found it a difficult Task to put in Practice himself.

After this the *Bulgarians* began to threaten the Empire with a War, and having form'd a powerful Army made an Irruption into *Thrace*; and the *Romans*, on the other side, carry'd the War into *Bulgaria*, which was manag'd for some time with various Success; 'till both Parties at length grown weary, a Peace was once more establish'd between 'em.

Some time before this dy'd *Othoman*, the first King of the *Turks*, who laid the Foundation of the *Turkish* Empire in *Bitbynia*, and is said never to have attempt'd any Town in vain but *Nice* and *Philadelphia*. The Domestick Quarrels among the *Greeks* in his time greatly contributed to his Success, tho' he was a wise, valiant, and generous Prince, but deceitful, designing, and ambitious. His Reign was long and glorious; he dy'd in the Year 1326, when he had liv'd sixty nine Years, and reign'd upwards of twenty eight. Beginning his Conquests with an handful of Vagabond Rebels, he subdu'd many Provinces in the lesser *Asia*, and several Sultans of his Nation, leaving his Son *Orchanes* Master of great Part of *Cappadocia*, and *Bitbynia*, to which he afterwards added other Conquests of no less Consideration.

The Death of Othoman, first King of the Turks.

Othoman being dead, the Christians recover'd several Forts and Castles from the *Turks* in *Asia*, in which he had not Time to establish a regular Government before his Death. Of which when *Orchanes* was advertis'd, having secur'd to himself the Succession, and happily compos'd his Affairs at home, he march'd with his Forces against the Christians, and driving 'em out of their late Conquests, invest'd the City of *Nice*, for the Relief of which the Emperor pass'd over into *Asia*, and engaging with the *Turks* receiv'd a Defeat from 'em, and was himself wounded in the Foot, which prov'd afterwards the Occasion of a shameful Retreat. For *Orchanes* having in the late Engagement made Trial of the Christians Strength and Courage, left three hundred Horse to watch their Motions, whilst he retir'd farther into the Country with the rest of his Army,

The Christians defeated by the Turks.

A shame-
ful Flight.

my, to seize on such Places from whence he might the better incommode the Enemy during their March. That Night the Emperor remov'd to a little Town near the Camp call'd *Psilocrene*, there to be cured of his Wound; whereupon some of the old Emperor's Friends who were then in the Army confidently reported that he was fled, whilst others proceeded farther, and said he was dead of his Wound. At which the Soldiers, who thought themselves left as a Prey to the *Turks*, provided every Man for his own Safety, so that the three hundred *Turks*, perceiving the shameful Flight of the Christians in the Morning, possess'd themselves of their Camp, which some plunder'd whilst others pursu'd their fugitive Enemies, and slew great Numbers of them, before they were able to convey themselves into any Place of Safety. The Emperor seeing his Army thus overthrown and broken, as by an invisible Power, took shipping, and return'd with great Anxiety to *Constantinople*. The *Turks* took all their Tents, many of their Horses, among whom were some belonging to the Emperor's own Stable, together with his Plate and other Furniture of great Value.

A. D.
1329.

Nice surpriz'd by
the *Turks*.

After this the *Turks* seiz'd on many of the Sea-port Towns in *Bithynia*, and rais'd Contributions from the whole Country, once more threatening the City of *Nice*, the Garrison of which Place the Emperor had upon his Departure promis'd to reinforce with a thousand Horse. When *Orchanes* was inform'd of this, he arm'd eight hundred of his own Horse after the manner of the *Romans*, and fetching a great Company march'd 'em into the high Road that leads from *Constantinople*; at the same time he detach'd three hundred more, arm'd like *Turks*, whom he order'd to forage and destroy the Country as near as they could and within View of the City, whilst he with the eight hundred Horse pursu'd 'em in an hostile manner, and put 'em to Flight, in sight of many of the Citizens who from the Walls beheld the Action. When this was done they march'd directly to *Nice*, where they

were gladly receiv'd by the Inhabitants, who took them for *Romans*; but being got within the Gates, and in an Instant join'd by the other three hundred, who were return'd from their pretended Flight, they quickly kill'd the Garrison, and master'd the City.

The Imperial Ministers at *Constantinople* were about that time in too great a Confusion to find a Remedy for that unspeakable Misfortune. The young Emperor had been seiz'd with so violent a Fit of Sickness at *Didymothicum*, occasion'd by a great Cold he had taken in Bathing, that his Life was despair'd off, and all those who had been instrumental in the late Revolution consider'd with Horror the Condition they must be reduc'd to in case he dy'd, and the old Emperor was restor'd to his Power and Authority. The two Historians, *Gregoras* and *Cantacuzenus*, differ in nothing more throughout their Histories, than the Account they have given us of the Behaviour of those Ministers upon this Occasion. *Gregoras* saith, that *Cantacuzenus* and the other Favourites were so fearful of the old Emperor, tho' now grown Blind by Age and Misfortunes, for he had a long time mingled his Drink with Tears, and eaten the Bread of Sorrow, that they first thought of putting him to Death, and when they could not all agree upon that, they unanimously resolv'd to force the Habit upon him, and make him become Monk; and that nothing might be wanting to render their Persecution effectual, *Synadenus*, a Man of all others the most disagreeable to the aged Prince, was chosen to execute this their Will and Pleasure. *Synadenus* perform'd his Commission with the inexorable Cruelty they desir'd, and forc'd the unwilling Emperor at once to change his Condition and his Name, imposing upon him that of *Anthony*. On the other side *Cantacuzenus* saith, that the Emperor, fearing a severer Usage from his Prosecutors after the Death of his Nephew, voluntarily renounc'd the World, and took the Habit upon him; adding, That the young Emperor upon his Recovery

The young Emperor being in great Danger of Death,

his Grandfather is forc'd to turn Monk,

A. D.
1332.
and dies.

His Cha-
racter.

Recovery was much afflicted at it, as being desirous to restore the Imperial Authority to him, and that in the midst of his Sickness, when he despair'd of Recovery, he earnestly desir'd to turn Monk himself; which if it be true, 'tis highly probable he was severely sensible of the notorious Injustice he had done his Grand-father, and thought, according to the Superstition of those Times, he might with more Impunity appear in that Habit before the last dreadful Tribunal. Whatever he design'd, he continued in the Empire, and his Grand-father dy'd not long after in a Monastery, in the seventy second, or some will have it, in the seventy fourth Year of his Age, just so many Days after a famous Eclipse of the Sun, which happen'd the thirtieth of November before, but did not continue so many, as *Gregoras* would have us imagine, or rather as others have imagined for him. He was, in the Beginning of his Reign, a slothful unthinking Prince, by which he suffered the *Turks* to gain several Advantages over him; nor was he thoroughly awaken'd towards the latter End, tho' continually alarm'd by his Domestick Calamities, seldom or never appearing in any great Enterprize himself, but executing all by his Ministers and Lieutenants. The greatest Enemy he had was his Son, whom he had nourish'd in his Bosom, and indulg'd with too much Excess. It is not easie to determine who was the most to be condemn'd, he or his Grandson, since neither *Gregoras* nor *Cantacuzenus* can be consider'd as impartial disinterested Writers. *Gregoras* was mis-led by his blind Obedience to the first, and *Cantacuzenus* by his avow'd Friendship to the latter. Tho' after all, that Man who has any Sense of Duty or Loyalty must conclude, if the one was faulty, the other was inexcusable. *Andronicus* dy'd in the fifth Year of *Philip* the Fair of France, the nineteenth of *Lewis* the Bavarian Emperor in the West, and seventh of *Edward* the Third of England, A. D. 1332.

In the mean time the *Turks* pursu'd their Conquests in *Asia*, and the Emperor found himself so unable to contend with 'em, that by *Cantacuzenus* his Advice a Peace was concluded between the two Princes, by virtue of which the *Turks* were to remain in possession of all their late Conquests, and leave to the *Romans* the peaceable Enjoyment of what they had not yet wrested from 'em. The *Turks* being by this means render'd Allies to the Empire, readily assisted *Andronicus* in the Recovery of *Mytilene* and *Thrace* from the *Genoese*, who were by this time grown so powerful at Sea, as to dispute the Empire of it with the *Romans*.

Shortly after the *Thessalians* revolted, and took up much of this Emperor's Time in the Reduction of 'em, that the *Turks*, who observ'd the Peace no longer than it conduc'd to their Interest, first made a Descent into *Europe*, with a Design to settle there, without being so warily observ'd as they ought to have been by *Andronicus*; so that during this Emperor's reign, and that of his Son, they exceedingly enlarg'd their Conquests, and in time left the Emperor no more of the Dominions of his Ancestors than the City of *Constantinople*.

The Emperor was busy'd in these Commotions, and some Disputes in the Church, 'till the time of his Death, which happen'd in the thirteenth Year after the Expulsion of his Grand-father, the ninth after his Death, and forty fifth of his own Age, A. D.

1341. He was a Prince condemn'd by the general Consensus of Historians of Ingratitude and Ambition, knowing better how to obtain an Empire by his Artifices, than to govern it as he ought when obtain'd. However he is as much to be commended for his extraordinary Friendship to his faithful Servant and Counsellor *Cantacuzenus*, as he is worthily condemn'd for his unnatural Rebellion against his Grand-father, which in some measure may be owing, rather to the Instigation of others, than his own Inclinations. Tho' after the Death

Andronicus III.
dies

A. D.
1341.

His Character.

Phranz. l.
l. c. 12.

John Pa-
leologus.

The Patri-
arch an E-
memy to
Cantacu-
zenus.

Death of his Father he found himself unavoidably engag'd in the greatest Affairs of State, yet is he said to have been so much addicted to Hunting, and other Rural Exercises, that he constantly maintain'd no less than fifteen hundred Dogs, and above a thousand Hawks, for his own Recreations.

The late Emperor had two Sons by his last Wife Ann, the Eldest of which, call'd *John*, being at his Death little more than nine Years of Age, *Cantacuzenus* was declar'd his Guardian during his Minority and Protector of the Empire; tho' much against the Will and Approbation of the Patriarch, who thought himself more worthy that honourable Charge, which gave occasion to many Factions in the Court, and introduc'd new Troubles in the Empire. The deceased Emperor being bury'd with the usual Solemnity, *Cantacuzenus* earnestly endeavour'd to restrain the great Officers within the Bounds of their Duty, and diligently provided for the Security of the Provinces. But he was in nothing more sedulous than his Court to the Empress, and his Care of the young Emperor and his Brother. Notwithstanding which the Patriarch, who was a proud ambitious Prelate, omitted no Opportunity of rendring him suspected to the Princesses, and by that means study'd to make him weary of his Charge. He represented him as a Man of dangerous Designs, who had nothing less than the Imperial Dignity in view, at the same time that he pretended a profound Veneration for the Memory of the deceased Prince, and an entire Submission to the Empress and her Children. *Cantacuzenus* either thought the busie Patriarch would prove too great an Obstacle to his secret Designs, or was so sensibly offended at his unjust Calumnies, that he once thought of quitting the State, and retiring to a private Life; nor could the Empress reconcile him to the Court, 'till he had obtain'd a Promise from her, that for the future he would rest fully satisfy'd of his Integrity, and keep his Ears shut to the malicious Informations of his Enemies.

This the Empress readily promis'd, tho' even
 when those two great Persons began to entertain mutu-
 Distrusts of each other, which gave Birth to those
 Mischiefs which follow'd shortly after. For the Fatti-
 ons in Court increas'd every Day, and the Patriarch
 endeavour'd to foment the Divisions, by recommend-
 ing such to the Empress's Favour and Service, as he
 knew were disaffected to *Cantacuzenus*, and would be
 ready on all Occasions to engage against him. These
 Persons continually alarm'd the Princess with the Dan-
 ers she was to apprehend from the Protector, how
 careful she ought to be of her own Safety and that of
 her Children, and with Tears conjur'd her to provide
 for their mutual Security; till at length they wrought
 powerfully upon her, who being a Woman was na-
 turally timorous and distrustful, that in *Cantacuzenus*
 Absence, who was then at *Didymothicum*, she or-
 der'd his Mother and some of his dearest Friends and
 Relations to be confin'd, and proceeded to a Confisca-
 tion of their Estates, behaving her self like one who
 look'd on *Cantacuzenus* as her mortal Enemy, and left
 no room for a Reconciliation. She first commanded
 him to resign his Office, which when he refus'd, she
 declar'd him an Enemy to the State, and proclaim'd
 him Traitor.

occasions a
 Civil War.

Cantacuzenus was highly incens'd at these Proceed-
 ings; and perceiving his Enemies aim'd at nothing
 less than his Life, that a War was unavoidable, and
 that therefore he ought to provide for his own De-
 fence, he listen'd to the Persuasions of those who told
 him he would do a great piece of Service to the Pub-
 lick, and bring the War to a speedy Issue, if he suf-
 fer'd himself to be adorn'd with the Imperial Purple.
 He had at that time with him several Persons of the
 greatest Authority in the Empire, and saw himself at
 the Head of a powerful Army, which he had rais'd to
 assist the *Servians*, who since the Death of the late
 Emperor had broken the Peace, and infested the Bor-
 ders, and therefore made no doubt but he should be
 able

*Cantacu-
 zenus de-
 clar'd Em-
 peror.*

able to maintain himself in that Dignity, to which his own Ambition did not so much invite him, as the Persecution of his Enemies forc'd him to assume.

When the News of this was brought to *Constantinople*, the Patriarch and his Adherents exceedingly applauded themselves for their extraordinary Foreseeing. *Cantacuzenus* his Mother was committed to a more severe Restraint, his Estate was confiscated, and his Wealthy Substance apply'd to the Maintenance of that War which now became unavoidable. This is the Account *Cantacuzenus* has given us of this Affair of himself, with which other Historians agree in Substance, and rather accuse his Enemies of that Usurpation, to which they forc'd him, than himself.

Cantacuzenus, having thus assum'd the Imperial Ornaments, endeavour'd to vindicate himself from the Imputation of his Enemies, in a long Speech to the chief of the Nobility and Officers in the Army. He gave such Soldiers leave to depart as had their Families in the Towns and Cities subject to those against whom he was now engag'd in a War, lest they should be treated for his sake, and then proceeded to new muster and form the rest of his Army, and prepare for his Defence. *Adrianople* was the first City in those Parts which refus'd to acknowledge him for Emperor, the Inhabitants of which Place, having held on such as they knew were affected to him, sent 'em bound to *Constantinople*, and call'd the *Bulgarians* in to their Assistance; at whose Approach most of the Cities that had before declar'd for his Shifted Parties, and sided with *Palæologus*, which proved of great Prejudice to his Affairs. Whereupon, to better to support himself, he enter'd into a Treaty with the *Turks* and *Mysians*, which prov'd of great Use to him in the Course of the War. And that nothing might be wanting to put a Stop to the Misery of the State, he sent a Letter to *John* the Patriarch full of Christian Exhortations to Peace; but his Messenger was so ill receiv'd at *Constantinople*, that the

*His Offers
for a Peace
rejected;*

*and the
young Em-
peror
crown'd at
Constanti-
nople.*

A. D.

1350.

threw him into Prison, and kept so vigilant an Eye
over the Empress, that she had not the Power left to
commodate Matters, tho' upon good Grounds she
earnestly desir'd it. Having proceeded thus far, they
crown'd the young Emperor with great Pomp at Con-
stantinople, and the Patriarch in a solemn Assembly
communicated *Cantacuzenus*, and all his Adherents.
Those of his Relations who had not the good Fortune
to escape at the Beginning of the War were cruelly
murder'd by *Apocauchus*, who had for a long time pro-
fess'd an Enmity to *Cantacuzenus*, for no other Rea-
son but because he was a Man of greater Power, and
more affected to the State than himself. This Man
at first behav'd himself with some Moderation, but
when he found the Breach widen'd, and the Faction
confirm'd against *Cantacuzenus*, he then pull'd off the
mask, and appear'd the Head of the Party. That he
might show the World what they were to expect from
him, he us'd *Cantacuzenus* his Mother with the great-
est Barbarity, tho' she was a Woman of Illustrious
Birth, and as deserving as any of her Sex. He ap-
pointed her Keepers the most dissolute, and void of
Humanity, who were continually railing at her
in her Hearing during the War; pretending
sometimes an Account was brought that he was ta-
ken Prisoner, at others that an Express came with
Advice of his being kill'd in Fight, that his Head
was sent to Court, of which the Villains promis'd to
make her a Present. Having by this Usage, and o-
ther Cruelties, thrown her into a violent Fever, *A-
pocauchus* would suffer no Physician to administer to
her; and when the Empress hearing of the Danger
she was in, order'd her own Physician to attend her,
the Patriarch and his Accomplices, having first terri-
fied him with bitter Menaces, made him solemnly
swear he would prescribe nothing should do her any
Harm. By these Practices the unhappy Lady dy'd
shortly after for want of Help: Of which when the
Empress was inform'd, and of the great Miseries she
had

had undergone, she severely reprov'd 'em for the Barbarity, but had not the Power to resent it as she ought, for they govern'd all with an absolute Authority; and when by her repeated Importunities she would have forc'd 'em to send to *Cantacuzenus*, and make some Overtures for an Accommodation, she dispatch'd Creatures of their own, who returning, reported *Cantacuzenus* was so far from listning to any Terms for a Peace, that he had declar'd, if he prevail'd in the War he would punish the Empress and her Children indeed no farther than by putting 'em immediately to Death; but as for the Patriarch and his Associates, he would first have 'em whip'd like Vagabonds round his Camp, and when he had loaden 'em with all the Indignities his Wrongs could suggest, he would then make 'em end their Days under most insufferable Torments. By this Device they were able to justify the War which they prosecuted with so much Vigour; and *Apocauchus* having made *Andronicus* and *Thomas Palæologi* Generals of the Land Forces, at a prodigious Expence, mann'd out a Fleet of sixty Ships, the Command of which he took upon himself, and very much embarrass'd *Cantacuzenus* in his Affairs, for he prevented his Reception into *Thessalonica*, where *Cantacuzenus* had a Party that endeavour'd to betray the Town into his Hands, and frighten'd others from expressing their Affections to him. After this the Zealots, for so our Author calls those that continu'd firm to the young Emperor *Palæologus*, prevail'd on every side, and *Cantacuzenus* was reduc'd to the last Extremity, and forc'd to fly to *Croacia* Prince of the lower *Myfia* for Aid, who receiv'd him with much Honour, admir'd him for the Greatness of his Soul, and Patience in his Calamities, and gave him the Assistance he desir'd; after which his Party recover'd Strength, and the Heads of the contrary Faction were greatly discourag'd; this made way for Proposals for a Peace, to which *Cantacuzenus* always declar'd himself well inclin'd, and once offer'd

Cantac.

quit the Imperial Purple upon such Conditions as they ought gladly to have embrac'd, had not their own Guilt and Enmity to him out weigh'd all other Considerations.

After this he gain'd several other extraordinary Advantages over 'em, and grew in time so considerable, that *Orchanes*, the Turkish Sultan, desir'd his Daughter in Marriage, to which after some Deliberation *Cantacuzenus* condescended, which ty'd the Turks firmer to his Service, and render'd him more terrible to his Enemies. In the mean time the Chief of the Zealots, perceiving they were unable to suppress him by open force, had Recourse to Treachery, and prevail'd with *Monomachus*, a Constantinopolitan, who upon the assurance of a considerable Reward undertook to Poison him. Accordingly he went to *Cantacuzenus*, lying then at *Selybria*, and with a feign'd Compunction confess'd what he had undertaken against him, but that being touch'd with the Horror of the Fact, he came to assure him his Life for the future should be as dear to him as his own; and to manifest the Truth of what he asserted, he produc'd the Poison he was to have administer'd to him. *Cantacuzenus* was highly pleas'd at the Freeness of his Confession, and gave him several rich Presents, to encourage him to be his friend for the future. By this means *Monomachus* obtain'd such a degree of his Favour and Trust, that he had infallibly poison'd him with another Drug conceal'd for that purpose, had not *Cantacuzenus* his friends at Constantinople privately advertis'd him of the danger he was in.

Cantacuzenus having thus narrowly escap'd the snare, was inform'd not long after that several of his friends were contriving how to admit him into Constantinople, among whom were some of those who had been with the Zealots, and acted with the greatest vigour against him; but perceiving the Heads of the party had private sinister Designs in all they did, that they were no longer able to carry on the War effectually

Orchanes the Turk marries Cantacuzenus his Daughter.

A. D.
1347.

ally against *Cantacuzenus*, and yet would by no means be persuaded to embrace a Peace, they thought the readiest way to put an End to the Calamities of the Country, was to abolish the Authority of those Measures which would quickly determine if *Cantacuzenus* could be receiv'd for Emperor in *Constantinople*; for by that time most of the other Cities, which had not yet been conquer'd by the *Turks*, had submitted to him. Wherefore they dispatch'd a Person, who for his Experience and Fidelity was fit to be entrusted with a Business of that Moment, who inform'd *Cantacuzenus* of what was in agitation within the City for his Service, and instructed him how he was to assist his Friends, by Conformity to their Designs without; and he, who he had been sufficiently instructed by that faithful Agent, broke up from *Selybria*, and retir'd to *Adrianople*, that those of the contrary Faction might have no Cause to suspect what was transacting among 'em in his Behalf. It happen'd about the same time that the *Zealots* were at Variance among themselves, which may chiefly be attributed to the cruel imperious Humour of the Patriarch, by which he had disoblig'd the Empress her self, whose Zeal for the Peace and Welfare of the Church was upon all Occasions very remarkable, especially at this time, when several Disorders had crept into it, during these popular Tumults and Civil Combustions. Whereupon the Empress summon'd a Synod of Bishops, in order to enquire into the Patriarch's Conduct, and call him to an Account for his late illegal and tyrannical Proceedings against the Bishops and Monks. 'Twas in that Conjunction that the Empress was inform'd of *Cantacuzenus* his Designs upon the City, to which she gave little Credit as conceiving 'twas only a Report rais'd by the Patriarch's Friends on purpose to defeat the Inquisition form'd against him. This contributed very much to *Cantacuzenus* his Admission, and he was receiv'd by his Friends at the Time appointed, who in the Night forc'd open one of the Gates, and, being shortly after

Cantacuzenus receiv'd into *Constantinople*.

in'd by the Generality of the People, with an universal Shout saluted him Emperor. The Empress at first secur'd her self very strongly in the Palace, and refus'd to admit of any Accommodation, 'till the young Emperor himself, who had an Understanding uncommon to one of his Years, perceiving that they who pretended to be his Friends and Protectors disagreed among themselves, and that neither he nor his Mother could long be safe from the fury of the Mob, if they did not comply, earnestly entreated her to trust in the Generosity of *Cantacuzenus*, rather than expose her self to the incens'd Multitude; whereupon both sides came to an Agreement, by virtue of which *Cantacuzenus* was confirm'd *Palæologus* his Colleague in the Empire, and had the sole Administration of Affairs conferred upon him for ten Years, the young Emperor being then but fifteen Years of Age, after which he was to be equal in Authority with him. An Act of Oblivion pass'd on all sides, and they both agreed to be common Fathers of their People.

A Peace concluded.

This happy Agreement put an end to a War which had rag'd for five Years within the Bowels of what remain'd to the *Roman* Empire, occasion'd the Loss of much Blood and Treasure, and gave the *Turks* an opportunity in the mean time of settling themselves in *Europe*, and laid the Foundation of those unexpress'd Calamities, with which all Christendom at length was visited.

Cantacuzenus, having been formerly crown'd at *Constantinople*, was again crown'd with much Solemnity by the Hands of *Isidore*, the new Patriarch of *Constantinople*. And to the end a perfect Union might be settled between him and the House of the *Palæologi*, he gave his Daughter *Helena* within a few Days after to the young Emperor, and order'd her to be Crown'd likewise. Tho' he did all that his long Experience and conversation in the Affairs of State could suggest to him, for the Establishment of himself and his Family in the Authority, to which with so much Difficulty

The young Emperor marries Cantacuzenus his Daughter.

he had attain'd, yet the Cares of illegal Power sat heavy upon him, and at length entirely oppress'd him. During the late War he had been extraordinarily assisted by *Orchanes* the *Turk*, who had a high esteem for him, had marry'd one of his Daughters, and now came to visit him. This strict Alliance, and unusual Intimacy between two Princes of a different Faith, appear'd very scandalous to the Pope, and other Christian Princes: At this *Cantacuzenus* was much concern'd, and his Ambassadors sent to *Clement VI.* at that time Bishop of *Rome*, made so handsom an Excuse, shew'd himself so ready to engage in a War against the Infidels, and willing to reconcile himself to the *Romish* Communion, that the Pope highly commended him, and seem'd entirely satisfy'd with his Conduct. About this time he fell dangerously ill at *Didymothicum*, and the *Genoese* of *Galata*, having frequently desir'd to enlarge the City, and been as often repuls'd, upon Suspicion that their chief Design was, under that Pretence, to secure themselves by a Wall, and defie the Emperor's Subjects, for whom they were already too strong at Sea, took this Opportunity, and having set Fire to several Buildings in the Suburbs of *Constantinople*, they seiz'd on all the Emperor's Ships that rode then in the Harbour; after which they gain'd several Advantages over him at Sea, and in the end prov'd the most dangerous Enemies *Cantacuzenus* had to contend withal. Shortly after the young Emperor, who was retir'd with his Mother to *Constantinople*, began to listen to the Intimations of those about him, who represented to him the insatiable Ambition of *Cantacuzenus*, who, having left him no more than the Name of Emperor, and usurp'd the Supream Power to himself, was now labouring to transmit it down to his Posterity. They bid him reflect on his present Condition, how he liv'd like an Exile, expos'd to the Incursions of the Barbarians, who in a manner had Thracæ at their Devotions, or the Dangers of popular surrections. They advis'd him to remember he was an Emperor, and to assert the Honour of his House; concluding

The young
Emperor
persuaded
to renew
the War.

that the longer he sate patient under his Injuries, the more insupportable they would grow, and the less unable would be to remove 'em.

These Men had undertaken this Office at the Instigation of *Crales*, who having broken the League concluded betwixt him and *Cantacuzenus*, had entertain'd an irreconcilable Aversion to him, and promis'd these his Pensioners in the young Emperor's Court liberal Rewards, if by their Artifices they could renew the War between the two Princes; and *Palæologus*, whose native Simplicity and incorrupted Innocence made him judge of other Mens Integrity by his own, was too easily seduc'd by their crafty Insinuations. The principal Actors in this Affair were Men who heretofore had profess'd an inviolable Friendship to *Cantacuzenus*, which obtain'd 'em the easier Credit with the young Emperor, who upon that Consideration highly applauded 'em for their Loyalty to him. This Disaffection in *Palæologus* broke out shortly after into an open War, which was not thoroughly extinguish'd, 'till the young Emperor, assisted by the *Genoese*, *Cantacuzenus* his inveterate Enemies, had forc'd his Father-in-Law to quit the Imperial Dignity, which he did generously, and retire into a Monastery at the Foot of the Mountain *Atbos*, where he took the Habit, and liv'd for several Years remov'd from the Noise and Vexations of the World, leaving behind him the History of his own Times, yielding in Beauty to none of the modern *Greeks*; tho' having had so large a Share in the Affairs of that Age himself, it is not to be wonder'd at if sometimes he disguis'd the Truth.

He was undoubtredly a Man of a great Capacity, and unwearied Application to publick Affairs, but had more of the Statesman than the Christian in him; as appears by his Alliance with the *Turks*, the profess'd Enemies to Christianity, who, according to the Historians of that Nation, first settled themselves in *Europe* during the Disputes between him and his Pupil *Palæologus*. He had a great Command over his Passions, and knew

Cantacuzenus
turns
Monk.

A. D.

1355.

how to accommodate himself upon all Occasions. His Wars were many, and for the most part fortunate tho' not always just and honourable. By his Writings it appears that he knew how to render himself considerable either in a publick or a private Life, and that he lost nothing of the Greatness of his Mind in his Retirement.

John Palæologus having thus remov'd his Competitors liberally rewarded the *Genoese*, who had been his great Friends and Confederates, marrying his Sister to *Caterinus*, or *Gateluz*, their General, and confirming 'em in the Possession of the Isle of *Lesbos*, to which they laid some Pretensions, and made good whatever else had been at first concerted and agreed between 'em.

The Turks
first Settlement
in Europe.

About this time dy'd *Orchanes*, the second King of the *Turks*, whose Son *Solyman*, a generous, valiant Prince, laid the first Foundations of their future Empire in Europe, seizing first on *Coiridocastron*, a small Castle but strongly situated, and pursu'd his Design with so good Success, that having spoil'd the *Thracian Chersonese*, he at length seiz'd on *Gallipolis*, which he garrison'd with a strong Body of *Turks*, who then form'd their Preparations for their future Conquests but *Solyman's* Death, which happen'd not long after hasten'd that of his Father, who dy'd in the Year 1356 and left his Son *Amurath* for his Successor, who passing with a strong Army over into Europe, and landing at *Gallipolis*, march'd from thence and took in most of the Towns of Consequence in that Part of *Thrace*, call'd at present *Rumilia*, and at length conquer'd *Adrianople* it self. Having thus with a prodigious Progress in that manner master'd all *Thrace*, he made *Adrianople* the Seat of his Empire in Europe, as the most proper for his farther Invasions, and the Enlargement of his Dominions. *Palæologus*, in the mean time, was so far from attempting to oppose this victorious Invader, that he was glad at last to receive a Peace from him, while *Amurath* in the Pride of his Prosperity consider'd the *Greek Emperor* as little other than his Vassal, as it ap-

pear

bear'd at length by his Behaviour to him. For *Andro-*
nicus, the Emperor's eldest Son, having contract-
 ed an intimate Friendship with *Saux*, one of *Amu-*
rath's Sons, and being both impatient of Subjection,
 and ambitious above measure, they mutually conspir'd
 the Death of their Fathers, as the only Means to se-
 cure and hasten their own Advancement. When this
 was discover'd to *Amurath*, he, after diligent enquiry
 into the Matter, and plain Proof made against 'em,
 order'd his own Son's Eyes to be pluck'd out, and by
 Letters requir'd the Emperor to inflict the same Pun-
 ishment on his Son, threatening if he refus'd, to oblige
 him to it by Force; with which the Emperor was so
 terrify'd, that he instantly obey'd, either for that he
 consider'd he was unable to withstand *Amurath's* For-
 ces, and therefore thought it imprudent to provoke
 him; or that he was afraid of a War, which of Ne-
 cessity would divert him from his usual Intempe-
 rance: For the Historian represents him as a Prince *Ducas*.
 stupid and unactive, applying all his Time to amo-
 us Amusements, and glorying more in the Conquest
 of a beautiful Woman, than the Defence of his Sub-
 jects, and the Security of the State. *Andronicus*, toge-
 ther with his Son an Infant, being thus blinded by
 scalding Vinegar, was by the Emperor's Order thrown
 into Prison, where he continu'd for two Years, at
 the end of which he made his Escape, and by the As-
 sistance, as some say, of *Amurath* himself, but more
 probably, according to others, of the *Genoese* in *Gala-*
tanople, he rais'd a War against his Father, whom he over-
 threw, and having forc'd his Way into *Constantinople*,
 caus'd himself to be proclaim'd Emperor, and threw
 his Father and two Brothers, *Manuel* and *Theodorus*,
 into Prison; where they likewise continu'd for two
 Years, and then found Means of escaping to *Scutari*:
 Of which when *Andronicus* was inform'd, that Prince,
 abhorring the Calamities of a Civil War, under
 which the *Romans* had so lately groan'd, and of which
 he would now be esteem'd the Author, sent for his
 Father,

Father, and having receiv'd from him an Oath for his own Security, restor'd him to his Throne, and retir'd with his Wife and Son to *Selybria*, where the Emperor suffer'd him to reside in Safety, and allow'd him a reasonable Revenue for his Maintenance. Others say *Manuel*, *Andronicus* his Brother, made his Escape to *Bajazet*, who had lately succeeded his Father, with whom he contracted to hold the Empire as tributary to him, provided he would expel his Brother, and confirm him in the Succession. This is contradicted as well by those who make *Amurath* to have receiv'd *John Palæologus*, as by *Ducas*, from whom we learn that he dy'd some time before him, and that *Bajazet* held so hard a Hand over him, and impos'd such dishonourable Conditions upon him, that the helpless Emperor, who had a long time been afflicted with the Gout, which his disorderly Life had brought upon him, dy'd thro' Grief, leaving no Son living behind him but *Manuel*, who was then in *Bajazet's* Court. The Truth is, the Accounts we have of the few following Emperors, and their Actions, are like the Words of dying Men, broken and imperfect, as if they sympathiz'd with the present Condition of the Empire, which began now to labour under its last Agonies.

The Death
of John
Palæolo-
gus

A. D.

1387.

Manuel
Palæolo-
gus.

Constantinople be-
sieged by
Bajazet.

Manuel, hearing of his Father's Death, posted away immediately for *Constantinople*, without his taking Leave of *Bajazet*, or acquainting him with the Reasons that call'd him so hastily away: Of which when the Tyrant was inform'd, he severely punish'd those Officers that suffer'd him to escape, and passing with great Expedition out of *Bithynia* into *Thrace*, he destroy'd all the Cities and Towns adjoining to *Constantinople*; and having over-ran all *Thessaly*, *Macedon*, and *Bulgaria*, he sat down before the Imperial City, which he closely besieg'd both by Sea and Land. This Torrent of Success provok'd the Christian Princes in the West to enter into a League against him, and *Sigismund* King of *Hungary* pass'd the *Danube* at the Head of

more

more than one hundred and thirty thousand Men,
and falling into the *Turkish* Dominions, recover'd *Vi-*
enne, with other Places of Consequence in *Bulgaria*,
after which they laid close Siege to *Nicopolis*. When
Bajazet was inform'd of this, and the Danger *Nicopolis*
was in, he instantly rais'd the Siege, and having join'd
all his Forces, march'd with wonderful Expedition,
and gave the Christians Battel, killing or taking Pri-
soners most of that numerous Army, and then return'd
to renew the Siege of *Constantinople*. When he had
lain before it for some time, and perceiv'd that tho'
the Citizens labour'd under all the Difficulties which
usually attend a Siege, they continu'd resolute to hold
out to the last, he hop'd to master the Town by
sowing Sedition among the Inhabitants. *John*, the
son of *Andronicus*, of whom we had Occasion to make
mention before, still resid'd at *Selybria*, whom *Baja-*
zet thought a proper Instrument, if he could make
him subservient to his Designs. Wherefore having
enter'd into a private Agreement with him, he de-
clar'd him Emperor, as being the Son of *Andronicus*,
Manuel's Elder Brother, proposing to the *Constantino-*
politans, that provided they would drive *Manuel* out of
the City, and receive his Nephew *John*, he would
withdraw his Army, and abstain from all Hosti-
lities. This created a Division among the Inhabitants,
who began to murmur and complain of the Hardships
they suffer'd; which when *Manuel* observ'd, and that
some demanded in high Terms for the Admission of
John, he writ to his Nephew, being at that time in the
Turkish Camp, and promis'd to open the Gates, and
relinquish'd the Sovereignty to him, upon Condition
he might have Liberty to depart with his Wife and
two Sons, and be transported in a Vessel provided for
that purpose to whatever Place he should think fit;
being a Prince of a tender compassionate Temper,
he thought it prudent to give way to Necessity, and
at the present ease his Subjects of the Calamities un-
der which they groan'd, and leave the rest to Provi-
dence,

His Designs
upon the
City

dence, concluding that he might be better able to provide for the Safety of the City, which he saw ready to be devour'd by the *Turks*, in his Absence, than if he staid in Person to defend it. Wherefore having received the Security he expected from *John*, he resign'd the Imperial Crown to him, and departed first to *Venice* and from thence to several other Courts in *Europe*, to solicit Aid against the *Turks*, whose growing Power began now to be a Terror to all Christendom.

John, among other Things, had agreed to resign *Constantinople* to *Bajazet*, in Consideration whereof he was to have *Peloponnesus* granted to him with an independent Authority, and a perpetual Peace was concluded between him and the *Turks*. When *Manuel* departed, and *Bajazet* sent to demand a Performance of this Agreement from *John*, the Citizens of *Constantinople*, who had in the mean time receiv'd a seasonable Supply of Provisions and other Necessaries, absolutely refus'd to comply; whereupon *Bajazet* prepar'd to force 'em to a Submission, when he receiv'd Advice that *Tamerlane*, the victorious *Tartarian*, was threatening his Dominions in *Asia* with an Invasion. For the Princes of *Asia*, being provok'd at *Bajazet's* Cruelties with which he had render'd himself detestable to all Mankind, apply'd themselves to *Tamerlane* for a Redress; and that Prince having conquer'd *Parthia*, and made all the East to tremble, turn'd his Arms against *Bajazet*, and was now breaking into *Syria*, which diverted the Tyrant from his intended Designs against *Constantinople*, and call'd him to the Security of his own Dominions. Wherefore transporting himself with all Expedition to *Prusa*, he there muster'd his Forces which were drawn thither in prodigious Numbers, as well out of the East as West; with these he march'd against *Tamerlane*, who gave him Battel in the Plains of *Angoria* in *Galatia*, on Friday July 28, 1402. and having taken him Prisoner, led him through his Army on a Mule, as a Punishment for his excessive Pride, and then confin'd him like a wild Beast in a Cage, against which

A. D.
1402.

baffled by
Tamerlane the
Tartar,

who defeats
him.

which he dash'd his Brains out the Year following ; *The Death of Bajazet.*
 teaching all arrogant tyrannical Princes, how vainly
 they pride themselves in the Confidence of their own
 strength, and how much the Hand of Fate is above
 them.

When *Manuel* the Emperor, who lay then at *Me-*
seope, was inform'd of the Death of *Bajazet*, who fell
 sudden, as a Star seems to shoot from the Firmament,
 remov'd from thence and return'd to *Constantinople*,
 where he was receiv'd with the universal Acclamati-
 ons of the People, who being offended at *John's*
 servile Compliance with the *Turks*, thrust him from
 the Empire, and restor'd his Uncle.

Manuel, immediately upon his Restoration, hearing
Tamerlane was coming to *Prusa*, the Seat Royal of the
Asiatick Princes in *Asia*, and Repository of their im-
 mense Treasures, the Spoils of almost half the Earth,
 sent his Ambassadors to wait his coming, and in his
 name to thank him for the mighty Deliverance he had
 receiv'd by his means, and offer'd to subject himself
 and all his Dominions to his Deliverer and Protector.
Tamerlane at his Arrival receiv'd the Ambassadors very
 graciously, but refus'd the Present, declaring he came
 not so far to Conquer, but to Restore, and that he de-
 sird no other Reward for the Service he had the Hap-
 piness to do their Master, but to be remember'd with
 Honour for it by Posterity. After this these two Prin-
 ces mutually visited each other at *Prusa* and *Constan-*
tinople, where all the Expressions of Love, Friendship,
 gratitude, and Respect pass'd between 'em.

This great Overthrow of the *Turks* had like to have *The distra-*
 produc'd a total Dissolution of their Kingdom, both *cted Condi-*
 in *Asia* and *Europe* ; for besides those Provinces which *tion of the*
 fell into the Hands of *Tamerlane* and his Captains, the *Turks Af-*
 were dismember'd by several Competitors, who *fairs.*
 did Claim to the Sovereignty ; and tho' *Mabomet*, the
 first of that Name, was at length acknowledg'd King,
 yet his other Brothers, the Sons of *Bajazet*, pretending
 separately an equal Right to what all would enjoy,
 the

the War was continu'd with great Fury between 'em for ten Years together, during which *Manuel* the Emperor had time to breathe, and give some Ease to his distemper'd State, and so wisely manag'd the Divisions between the *Turks*, that they made their Court by turns to him, and gave him several Advantages. And tho' *Mahomet*, after much Blood shed on all sides, and the Death of his Brothers, *Isa*, *Solyman*, and *Mus*, who lost their Lives in the Quarrel, made himself sole Monarch of the *Turks*, and at his Death left it to his Son *Amurath*; yet *Manuel*, assisted by other Princes of his Nation, supported an Impostor that call'd himself *Mustapha* the Son of *Bajazet*, who had been slain many Years before in the Wars with *Tamerlane*, by which means he was able to maintain his Quarrel for a considerable Time, and gave no small Trouble to *Amurath*; at which that haughty Prince was so provok'd, that having after much Difficulty suppress'd the Impostor, he in Revenge of the Affront laid close Siege to *Constantinople*; and the Emperor, to divert the Tyrant, in Conjunction with the King of *Caramania*, whose Sons had marry'd three of *Amurath's* Sisters, countenanc'd another *Mustapha*, surnam'd the Little his younger Brother, who besieging *Nice*, took it, together with several other Places in *Asia*, whither *Amurath* was forc'd to pass over to oppose him.

A. D.
1417, or
1419.

The Death
of Manuel.

Shortly after this *Manuel* the Emperor dy'd, after his Reign of thirty Years, during which he had been Witness of many Revolutions, and struggled under a multitude of Difficulties, but at length enjoy'd a Tranquility, whilst his Neighbours were engag'd in Wars round about him. Towards the latter end of his Reign he was so broken with Age, that the Administration of publick Affairs was committed to his Son *John*, who succeeded him in the Empire.

His Character.

From the small Account left us of this Emperor, we find that he was patient in Adversity, and humble in Prosperity, exceeding grateful to his Friends, and more than generous to his Enemies whenever they fell into his

his Power. He was both a prudent and politick Prince, and like a skilful Physician at least mitigated the Rigour of that Disease, which it was not in the Power of Art to cure. Some say he resign'd the Empire to his Son *John Palaeologus* in 1419, and assuming the Name of *Anthony*, took upon him the Religious Habit, living in a Monastery 'till the Year 1425.

Onuphr.

John VI. surnam'd *Palaeologus*, found the *Turks* so powerful, that he was glad to accept of such a Peace as *Amurath* would condescend to give him: He not only quitted to him all the Towns lying upon the *Pontic*, *Mesembria*, *Derci*, and a few others which were able to withstand the Force of the Conqueror's Arms excepted, but engag'd to pay him a Tribute of three hundred thousand Aspers yearly; a great Price for the peaceable Enjoyment of the poor Remains of the *Roman Empire*, which now contain'd little more than *Constantinople* it self.

John VI.

Manuel, the late Emperor, had two Sons besides *John*, the Elder of which was call'd *Theodorus*, who dy'd of the Plague, and the other *Andronicus*, whom he had made Governor or Despot of *Theffalonica*, to which *Amurath* laid Claim, as having been formerly conquer'd by *Bajazet*; after whose Death it relaps'd again to the former Proprietors; who perceiving they were not able to maintain it against the invincible Power of the *Othomans*, deliver'd it up to the *Venetians*, which occasion'd a long expensive War betwixt them and the *Turks*, 'till in the end *Amurath* took it by storm, in the Year 1429, or 1431, having first promis'd his Soldiers the Spoil of that capacious City, and the Inhabitants, Men, Women, and Children, for their Slaves.

A. D.

1431.

Theffalonica taken by the Turks.

Nothing could exceed the Calamities of this City, at those that follow'd some Years after at *Constantinople*, which seem'd to be prefigur'd by these. The Holy Virgins, devoted to a Recluse Life, became subject to the Lust of the most libidinous Conquerors, and the noble Matrons fell a Prey to insolent Vagabonds,

bonds, and undistinguish'd Slaves. The declar'd Enemies of Jesus Christ profan'd the Altar, robb'd the Churches of their sacred Ornaments, and blasphem'd God in the Sanctuary. Miseries 'till then unheard of and not now to be express'd, fell like a Torrent upon the Head of a guilty impenitent People, whose obstinate Iniquities and daily Provocations had forc'd the Divine Vengeance down to overwhelm 'em. When *Amurath* had thus, with the Insolence of a victorious implacable Enemy, sacrific'd the miserable Inhabitants of *Theſſalonica* to his brutish Barbarity, and repeopled it with Subjects of his own Nation, he return'd to *Adrianople*, where he gave Audience to the *Venetian* Ambassadors, who, weary of the War, and afraid lest he should in the end translate it into *Eubæa*, made Proposals for a Peace, recommended with such Concessions on their Parts that *Amurath* at length disdain'd not to condescend to it, tho' he instantly directed his restless Arms against other Christian Princes, by the Fertility of whose Countries he was allur'd, or engag'd at their generous Love of Liberty.

A Peace
concluded
betwixt
them and
the Vene-
tians.

A. D. 1438. This amazing Progress of the *Turks* gave *John* the Emperor great Reason to fear, that his petty Empire would at length become their Prey, unless he receiv'd timely Assistance from the *Latins*, in whom all his Hopes of Succours rested, which made him seriously desire the Union of the *Greek* and *Latin* Churches, as the only Means to effect it. Wherefore hearing a Council was to be celebrated at *Ferrara*, and being invited to it by *Eugenius IV.* Pope of *Rome*, he went thither in Person, attended by the Patriarch, the Clergy and a long Train of *Græcian* Princes, and was magnificently receiv'd by the Western Princes. At *Florence* to which, by reason of the Plague that rag'd at *Ferrara*, the Council was afterwards remov'd, the Union between the two Churches was effected, and subscribed to by the Patriarch and the rest of the Bishops, who gain'd more by it than the Emperor, for they had liberal Pensions allow'd 'em for their Support, where

he receiv'd nothing but uncertain Promises of Assistance hereafter, and had little Reason to expect the Performance.

Upon his Return he found his People little satisfy'd with what had been done, especially when they heard that some of their Bishops refus'd to subscribe to the Decrees of their Council, 'till they had receiv'd the Money they had bargain'd for before-hand, by that means publicly prostituting their own Consciences, their Religion, and the Trust repos'd in 'em, for Gain. This Uneasiness in his Subjects, the Loss of his Empress *Despina*, who dy'd during his Absence in *Italy*, and the daily Encroachments of the *Turks*, were Calamities too insupportable to one already broken with Age and the Gout, and hasten'd him to his Grave, after he had reign'd twenty four Years, and beheld the unavoidable Ruin of the Empire gathering at a Distance, and like Waves in a tempestuous Sea rolling on with an impetuous Course, strengthening and enlarging it self in its Approach. Tho' most Authors agree upon the Time that he reign'd, yet they differ as to the Year in which he dy'd, some placing his Death in the Year 1444, or 45, and others in 1448. He left the Shadow of the Empire, and the Cares that attend it, to his Brother *Constantine*, but the Subjunctance was gone long before. His Dominions were almost included within the Walls of *Constantinople*, whither the Imperial Power and Authority retir'd, shining with a languid imperfect Light; as Life and Heat are driven frequently from the Members to the Head, of which at length they are dispossest'd by Death.

Amurath, the *Turkish* Sultan, did not long survive the Emperor, but dying in the Year 1450, left his large Dominions to his eldest Son *Mahomet*, whose Mother being the Prince of *Servia*'s Daughter, and a Christian, the Christians promis'd themselves at first mighty Advantages from the Death of *Amurath*, but quickly found how much their Hopes had deceiv'd 'em.

John the
Emperor
dies.

Constantine
Palæologus.

Amurath
dying is
succeeded
by Mahomet the
Great.

em ; for *Mahomet* outwardly profess'd the Superstitions of his Fathers, and declar'd himself an Enemy to Christianity, tho' in reality he was of no Religion at all, but derided the Simplicity of those who thought God concern'd himself with the Affairs of the World, and to give Mankind a terrible Instance of what they were to expect from him, he was no sooner confirm'd in the Throne, but he put his Brethren to Death. At first he enter'd into a League with the Emperor *Constantine*, but so soon as he had finish'd the *Caramanian* War, which detain'd him for some time in *Asia*, he then pass'd over into *Europe* ; and having built a Fort, call'd by the *Greeks* *Næocastrum*, opposite to another in *Asia* call'd *Asprocastron*, or the white Castle, by which means he had a perfect Command of those Streights, and was able to curb *Constantinople*, from whence this Castle was but five Miles distant, and to interrupt the Trade which the Merchants of *Venice*, *Genoa*, and *Constantinople* drove at *Corfu*, he then thought it in his Power to take that City, so often attempt'd by his Predecessors, who after long Sieges had been forc'd to rise from it with Dishonour.

The Citizens of *Constantinople* were exceedingly concern'd at this Undertaking, conceiving, upon good grounds, that it was design'd for their Destruction ; wherefore the Emperor sent his Ambassadors to *Mahomet* to expostulate the Matter with him, to represent to him the Injustice of the Attempt, and if possible to divert him from it. But the arrogant Tyrant was so far from complying, that he threaten'd to pull his Skin over the Ears of any other that should be sent to him upon that Errand, and proceeded on in the Work, which in the Beginning of the Spring was finish'd ; after which he sent his Troops abroad, who scour'd the Country up to the very Gates of the City, which the Emperor by a provident Care had before supply'd with plenty of Provisions, and other Necessaries requisite to a Siege. And at the same time he sent to desire Aid from the Pope, and

the other Christian Princes, who notwithstanding, misled by a strange Infatuation, suffer'd the City to become a Prey to the *Turks*, whilst they sat still as idle Spectators, or were wholly employ'd in petty Quarrels among themselves.

In the Beginning of the Year 1453, a Year fatally memorable to all Christendom, *Mahomet* march'd from *Adrianople* at the Head of three hundred thousand Men, *Bulgarians*, *Servians*, *Macedonians*, *Germans*, *Bohemians*, *Hungarians*, and even *Greeks* having list'd themselves under him; it being always the Policy of the *Mahometan* Princes to allure Christians to fight against their Brethren, and to turn their unnatural Arms against themselves. To these were added his effeminate Soldiers of *Asia*; his natural *Turks* and *Janizaries*, in Number fewer, in Quality inferior, and yet they commanded all the rest. With this Army, well appointed with all warlike Provision, *Mahomet* came, and on the ninth of *April* encamp'd before *Constantinople*, covering with his numerous Troops all the main Land before the City, from the side of the *Bosphorus* to the Haven, which the River running far up into the Land, makes between *Pera* and *Constantinople*. The *Asiatics* were plac'd on the right Hand towards the *Bosphorus*; the *Europeans* lay on the left, extending to the Haven, and the Sultan himself was planted with fifteen thousand *Janizaries* and other Guards over-against the Heart of the City, and in the Middle between both. His Admiral at the same time brought a Fleet consisting of thirty Gallies, two hundred small ships, and other lesser Vessels mann'd with *Turkish* Archers, who were more for Shew than Service. The Emperor on the other side had no more than seven great Ships belonging to the *Genoese*, with three Crete Gallies, as many from *Venice*, and two Galliot, and a few other small Vessels of *Chios*, all which came hither upon the Account of Trade, and by Chance rather than upon any design of Service, for which they were not well provided. Besides the *Greeks* arm'd

A. D.
1453.

Who lay
Siege to
Constantinople.

The
Strength of
the Be-
siege'd.

arm'd by the Emperor for the Defence of the City he had entertain'd in his Service *Joannes Justinianus* a *Genoese* Adventurer, who having been scouring those Seas, came about that time to *Constantinople* with two tall Ships, and four hundred bold, hardy, and experienc'd Soldiers. This Man, being of noble Descendence, receiv'd a hearty Welcome from the Emperor, who made him Lieutenant-General of all his Forces, consisting of no more than six thousand *Greeks*, and three thousand Strangers, upon whose courageous Defence the Fate of his Empire depended.

The Progress of the Besiegers.

When *Mahomet* had assign'd each part of his Army their several Quarters, and had in a manner surround'd the City both by Sea and Land, he planted his Batteries as near the Walls as possible, and rais'd great Mounts in several Places as high as the Walls themselves, from whence the Defendants were sorely gaul'd by the *Turkish* Shot. He had in his Camp a piece of Ord'nance of a prodigious Size, drawn with much Difficulty by a hundred and fifty Yoke of Oxen from *Adrianople*, where it had been cast by an *Hungarian* Founder, who had formerly offer'd his Service to *Constantine*, from whom he met with so small Encouragement, that he fled over to *Mahomet* whilst he was busy'd in building his new Castle, who assign'd him so liberal a Pension, that for a quarter of it he would have continu'd firm in the Emperor's Service. With this vast Piece *Mahomet* terribly shook the Walls, and made such Breaches, that the Defendants who omitted no part of their Duty, found it almost impossible to repair 'em. At the same time his Picque-neers, directed by some fugitive Christians, had brought their Works to such Perfection, that part of the Wall and a great Tower standing upon it were entirely undermin'd, and there wanted nothing but the Tyrant's Direction for the blowing it up, when a *German* Captain call'd *Grandis*, a Man of great Experience in Services of that Nature, suspecting the Enemies Designs, wrought a Countermine, and sav'd

the City for the present. This, and the vigorous Resistance of the Defendants, prolong'd the Siege, and threw the Tyrant into a great Rage, which was aggravated when he beheld from Shore his whole Fleet worsted by four *Genoese* Ships laden with Men and Ammunition from *Chios*, and one belonging to the Emperor, freighted with Corn from *Sicily*. The *Turkish* Admiral at the first sight of 'em was order'd to take 'em if possible, or at least to prevent their joining the rest of the Fleet which lay cross the Haven, over which the Emperor had drawn a Chain from *Pera* to *Constantinople*, and plac'd the Fleet within it for the Security of the Harbour: but the *Turkish* Gallies being low built, their Crew, when ever they boarded one of those tall Ships, fought with a mighty Disadvantage; for the Christians from on high thunder'd their Shot down upon 'em, and made a bloody havock among 'em. *Mahomet* all the while beheld the whole Action from ashore, and perceiving the unequal Fight, and prodigious Slaughter of his Men, he tore his Hair, blasphem'd God, and with a blind headstrong Fury rush'd into the Sea, as if the Waters were bound to bear him and his Horse to his Fleet, and he by his single Presence was able to turn the Fortune of the Day; 'till instructed better by his Danger, he turn'd back, and fill'd the Air with loud Outcries, and direful Execrations. At length his Fleet, weary and disabled, for they are said to have lost above ten thousand Men, retir'd with Dishonour, and all the Christian Ships, except one which was sunk, got safe into the Harbour; which when *Mahomet* perceiv'd to be so strongly defended, that he could not possibly force it, nor consequently assault the City on that side, he enter'd upon a bold extravagant Design, of which none but a Soul large as his own could be capable. For having commanded all the Wood from behind *Pera* to the Haven of *Constantinople* to be fell'd, and the Ways mended as well as the Nature of the Ground would admit, he contriv'd

The Turkish Fleet worsted by five Christian Ships.

Mahomet's insolent Rage.

who con-
veys 80 of
his Ships 8
Miles over
Land into
the Haven.

triv'd certain Engines by the Assistance of a Renegado Christian, who had seen something like it practis'd before by the *Venetians* in the Lake of *Benaco* with which he convey'd eighty of his Ships with all their Sails flying, to the Admiration of those who saw it over Land, the space of eight Miles into the Haven of *Constantinople*, where the Christian Gallies attempted to have burnt those Vessels as they were launching 'em; but *Mahomet* had before planted several Pieces of great Ord'nance for their Defence with which he sunk the foremost of the Gallies, and forc'd the rest to retire. Having thus got Possession of the Haven, he caus'd a Bridge to be built over it with wonderful Labour and Expedition, by which means that part of his Army which lay encamp'd near *Pera*, could pass over to the Walls of *Constantinople*, and assault it on that side also.

The Behaviour of
the besieg'd.

Duc. cap.
38.

In the mean time the City was not in more Danger from her Enemies without, than her own Citizens who were miserably divided with Factions within and 'tis wonderful to consider how far that unhappy People were transported with a blind Zeal for Religion, at a time when they were surrounded with Dangers, and Destruction stood waiting at their Doors to devour 'em. The Disputes relating to the Union with the *Latins* were grown by this time so high, that some of principal Authority in the City made no scruple of declaring, that they had rather see a *Turk's* Turban, than a Cardinal's Cap at *Constantinople*; by that means sacrificing all that was dear to 'em, their Duty to their Country, their Interest, their Liberty, and that very Religion about which they with so much Heat contended, to their private Animosities, and ill-grounded Opinions: A strange Infatuation, and a manifest Token that God in his Displeasure had forsaken 'em.

During these Disputes and Contentions, the Auxiliary Soldiers mutiny'd for want of Pay, and the Inhabitants refus'd to go upon the Walls, declaring they

had no Courage to fight against the *Turks* in the Breaches, whilst their Families starved at home for want of Sustenance. To remedy these two great Evils, after the poor Emperor had first with Tears in vain requested of his covetous Subjects to lend their Money for the Defence of the City, and they affirm'd with Oaths that they had none, but were reduc'd to extream Poverty for want of Trade, he was forc'd to convert the Plate and Jewels of the Church into Money to satisfy his Soldiers, and commanded a View to be taken of all the Corn in the City, which upon diligent Search was found in great Abundance in private Mens Hands, who conceal'd it on purpose to make an unreasonable Advantage of it; which however the Emperor now caus'd to be divided proportionably to every Family at a reasonable Price, and silenc'd the Complaints of the People, who were by that means supply'd with more than the Time allotted them by Fate would suffer 'em to consume.

For *Mahomet* having now prepar'd all Things necessary for a general Assault, the fatal Hour was approaching. The report of the great Preparations the Princes were making in the West for the Relief of the City, made it debated in a Council of War, whether the Siege was to be continu'd or rais'd. Some were of Opinion that the Army ought to break up and depart, without running the hazard of a Defeat from the Christians; but the Arguments of those who were for the Continuance of the Siege agreed best with *Mahomet's* Humour, whereupon the Day was appointed for a general Assault. *Haly Bassa*, who had formerly been *Mahomet's* Tutor, and was of the other Opinion, disdaining to have his Council rejected, and inwardly well inclin'd to the Christians, secretly advertis'd the Emperor of it; for which he was afterwards seiz'd by the Tyrant's Order, and carry'd in Bonds to *Adrianople*, where he was forc'd by exquisite Tortures to discover his Treasure, after which he was in his extream old Age put to Death.

*Mahomet
prepares
for a general
Storm.*

The Emperor, fore-warn'd by this friendly Admonition, first recommended the Care of himself and the City to the Divine Protection, and then appointed every Man to his Post, for the Defence of the Walls; but because the City was so large that all Parts could not equally be defended by so small a Number as were the Besieg'd, the greatest Strength was plac'd for the Defence of the outer Wall, where a considerable Breach had been made by the Piece of Ordnance before-mention'd. This *Justinian*, with three hundred *Genoese*, and a select Body of *Greeks*, undertook to defend, and the Emperor himself, with another Body well arm'd, was posted near him. Here they lay all Night, waiting for the Time when the Assault was to be given, and hearing with Astonishment a great Noise in the *Turkish* Camp, who were making Preparations for it. *Mahomet* had some time before offer'd 'em a Peace, but upon such Terms as he knew they would not accept, which was done either to try if they had Courage to hold out to the last Extremity, or to justify all the Barbarities he was resolv'd to exercise against 'em, when he had master'd the City.

Justinian, the Emperor's General, wounded, retires;

Early on the twenty ninth of *May* *Mahomet* detach'd a great Number of such as were least regarded by him to begin the Assault, who were design'd for no other purpose but to weary the Christians, before the Attack was begun by his more vigorous Assaultants, who were twice or thrice repuls'd by the Besieg'd, but with fresh Courage they renew'd the Assault. During the Conflict *Justinian* receiv'd a Wound in his Arm, at which when he perceiv'd he bled apace, he withdrew from his Charge, without leaving any to command in his room, and causing the *Roman* Gate to be open'd, which had been shut with the rest by the Emperor's Order, that his Soldiers, observing there was no Way left for 'em to escape, might fight with a more desperate Courage, he retir'd first into the City, and getting from thence to *Pera* he took Ship and sail'd to *Chios*, where

where he finish'd his Life with more Ignominy, than he could have lost it with Honour under the Walls of *Constantinople*.

The Soldiers, dismay'd at their General's Retreat, and furiously assaulted by the *Janizaries*, quitted their Posts in great Confusion, and fled too, striving to follow him in at the same Gate; whether they press'd in such great Multitudes that eight hundred of 'em were trodden under foot, among whom was the Emperor himself, who, perceiving that neither his Words or Example could remove the Panick Fear which had seiz'd his Soldiers, fled with the rest for Safety, and was press'd to Death.

In the mean time the *Turks*, being animated with the Flight of the Christians, advanc'd their Ensigns, and repeating with reiterated Shouts the joyful Sounds of Victory, rush'd in at the Breach, and like a Flood whose Fury had been long restrained, bore down all before 'em, killing such as came in their Way, whether they submitted, fled from 'em, or had the Courage to resist. For conceiving, by the vigorous Defence they had made, there had been many thousands more in the Place than there really were, they gave no Quarter, but fill'd the Streets with Blood and Horror. The Miseries that hereupon ensu'd were such as Eye hath not seen, nor Ear heard, neither has it enter'd into the Heart of Man to conceive, exceeding even those *Jerusalem* once felt, which are so lively represented by the disconsolate Prophet, and to which all other Descriptions would be infinitely Inferior. During the Heats which arose upon the Account of Religion, those who oppos'd a Conformity to the *Romish* Communion absented from the great Church, as disdaining to communicate with their Adversaries; but now their Fears drove 'em, whither their Charity could not before lead or invite 'em. They rush'd thither in promiscuous Crouds as to

and occasi-
ons the
Loss of the
City.

Duc.

an *Asylum*, but the Holy Sanctuary could afford no Protection to those, who had forsaken God, and for that Reason were forsaken by him; for they were all slain without Pity, except some few reserv'd by the barbarous Conquerors to Purposes more grievous than Death it self. Whilst some were busy'd in profaning the Churches, and with impious Hands tore down and defac'd their Holy Ornaments, others equally barbarous forc'd their miserable Captives, and with Torments 'till then uninvented, to discover the Treasures those unhappy Wretches had hid from the Emperor during the Siege, and which now appear'd so great that the *Turks* wonder'd at their Wealth, and at the same time derided their Folly, that possessing so much they bestow'd so little in Defence of themselves and their Country; and at this very Day, when a Man is observ'd to grow rich on a sudden, the *Turks* say by way of Proverb, *He has been at the Sack of Constantinople.*

*The Death
of the Em-
peror.*

Duc. cap.
39.

Some say the Emperor was not press'd to Death, but that he, being accompany'd with *Theophilus Palaeologus*, *Francis Comnenus*, *Demetrius Cantacuzenus*, and the rest of the stoutest among the Nobility, did more than could be well expected of a Man, to oppose the Inundation of the *Barbarians*, 'till he was forc'd to yield to their infinite Number; and when he saw all his Companions kill'd, he cry'd out in a lamentable Tone, *What, is there no Christian near me to cut off my Head?* And that one of the Enemy, who did not know him, wounded him in the Face, whilst another came behind him, and struck him dead; and that *Mahomet*, to honour the Courage of so great a Prince, commanded that all the Funeral Honours due to Emperors should be paid him.

Thus dy'd *Constantine Palaeologus*, the last Emperor of the *Greeks* in *Constantinople*, and had the unfortunate Honour of being accompany'd by the Empire in his Fall.

Fall, after he had liv'd forty nine Years, and reign'd
 almost ten. He dy'd, as some of his Predecessors de-
 cid'd to die, in Action, fighting with his Sword in his
 Hand for the Defence of his Country; like a second
Moses standing in the Gap, and endeavouring to avert
 the Divine Judgments from his People, but the Mea-
 sure of their Iniquities was compleat, and the destroy-
 ing Angel was sent out against 'em. To refer private
 Calamities to the Sins of those on whom they are in-
 flicted is justly esteem'd bold and uncharitable, but
 when God's Judgments are discharg'd in general upon
 a whole Nation, when the Upright perish with the
 Wicked, and the Innocent with the Guilty, then it
 is lawful for us humbly to enquire what it was that
 forc'd the Divine Indignation down upon 'em, and
 to justify the Decrees of Providence; and sure the
Greeks are equally an Instance to us of God's Mercies,
 and his Judgments. He had forborn 'em long, tho'
 they daily provok'd him by their Pride, their Impiety,
 and Uncharitableness; 'till at length he rais'd barba-
 rous Nations up, who were first permitted to chastise,
 and when they still continu'd in their Impenitency,
 then were they at last commanded to destroy 'em.
 They who reason thus upon this Dissolution of the
Constantinopolitan Empire, which has since prov'd so
 fatal to all Christendom, are more to be commended
 than those who ascribe it to Causes, which favour
 more of Human Policy, and derogate from the Respect
 due to Divine Providence. This great Revolution
 happen'd in the seventh Year of *Nicholas* the Fifth,
 Pope of *Rome*; the thirty second of *Charles* the Se-
 venth of *France*, and thirty third of *Henry* the Sixth,
 King of *England*, A. D. 1453.

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